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CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

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THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

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LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING,

AND

STARCRAFT

OF

EARLY ENGLAND.

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lege coram mihode

Ribbt
ayno glossa

Dur pyrte bemun ry noglorrā
lodium ꝥaman pibbe nem
neb hiy eac rumemen linguā
cann hnteb. Nædre

Pid nædrinn rlite heor pyrte
hepe ry noglorrū nemoun
pel ꝥremað geemuciað lonpine
gehiged.

Pid hum prepoie deby ꝥorhun
dæge on mun becymeb geni
hur ylcan pyrte ry noglorrum
dube preoper, leu f hiebbe emucu hiy
syle opmeam on pæcepte heo
nlyreb hone mun.

Dh dieph eupry [illegible] nyccenyrro
[illegible] ꝥipel gehxnan nemege
genimba pylcan pirte ry noglor
pun gev nucndc lonete gepiehte
dpirpe onb eupe punoplace hyr
hælreb.

Sind copn.

Dos pyrt demun ruxi ꝥrugū
lobbū naman rundcopn
nem ned bib cenned ondunū
lon ꝥræmhcū ꝥropū.

id ꝥ ꝥtunur onbliedpan pexeū
genum hur pyrte hepe ruxi ꝥrugū
nemoun cnucu onpine ylc dpn
ean hum holigendun dium pepeh
gendun onpeupumū pæcepte ſpu
unopenꝥo heo yrhrep hep sied of
dium behir apnn dedon ꝥ heo hy
ylcan dæge hu ꝥtunur ꝥorbpyrd
hiy ut axrid hone mnn onbiw
hiele gelredeb.

LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING,

AND

STARCRAFT

OF

EARLY ENGLAND.

BEING

A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS, FOR THE MOST PART NEVER BEFORE PRINTED,

ILLUSTRATING

THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE IN THIS COUNTRY BEFORE THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

COLLECTED AND EDITED

BY THE

REV. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A. CANTAB.

VOL. I.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES CENTRAL

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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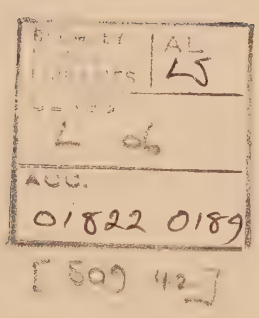

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PREFACE.

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PREFACE.

Prepossessions

It will be difficult for the kindliest temper to give a friendly welcome to the medical philosophy of Saxon days. As man has an ever recurring proneness to make himself the standard of truth, to condemn, sneer at, and despise all that he does not choose or is unable to comprehend, so in a greater degree every generation of men admires its own wisdom, skill, science, art, and progress; it calls its own, whatever it has learnt from men of former days, and counts the few improvements which have had their birth in its own time, as triumphs and distinctions which elevate it above all the past.

Our debt to past ages.

If we consider the history of the ages gone by, these high pretensions will soon abate somewhat of their confidence. The progress of those contrivances towards our comfort, which we sum up in the term civilization, has been very creeping and laborious. Our great capitals are smaller than Rome, the fortunes of our men of millions are trifles to the wealth of a Crassus or a Lucullus, our houses are less carefully warmed in winter than the Roman villas, our poetry has no Homeros, our sculpture no Praxiteles, our architecture no Parthenon, our philosophy has never seen a century such as that between Perikles and Alexandros, those hundred years of Attic wit and wisdom have given us an education in dead languages, and in the lore and manners of two thousand years since, and are driving our native words from off our tongues and making them strange to our ears.

The Saxons accept Greek and Latin learning.

The same victory over future ages which puts into the hands of our children a Virgilius, a Demosthenes an Horatius, produced a similar effect upon our forefathers. When their driving, conquering, advancing spirit brought them into the island of the Britons and gave them the Keltic careless tribes for a prey, they also found it worth their while to inquire what was this system of Latin science, which raised fertile crops of wheat for the food of every mouth, built houses which gave warmth amid the tempest, and fetched from foreign distant lands aids and helps whether to health or to disease; and they, like ourselves, became students of Latin and Greek. Something of course they had learned of southern arts before, but when they arrived in and became owners of territories improved by the southron, they could only enjoy their new acquisitions fully by understanding the method of ordering them.

Indigenous botany of the Teutonic races.

The Gothic nations had a knowledge of their own in the kinds and powers of worts, that is they had the more useful practical part of botany; this is plainly proved by the great number of native names of plants which are found in the works now printed, in glossaries, and in the Gothic languages generally. Their medicine must have consisted partly in the application of the qualities of these worts to healing purposes, for otherwise the study was of no real utility. The uses of hemp and liquorice were first learnt by the Hellenes, from the Skythians.[1] The Saxons evidently were also willing to rely much upon amulets and incantations, for while these resources are accepted by the later Greek physicians, they occur much more frequently as the northern nations obtained a wider footing in the Roman empire.

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[1] Herodot. lib. iv. cap. 74. Theofrastos, Hist. Plant. lib. ix. cap. 15.

From the cradle modern Englishmen are taught to fight an angry battle against superstition, and they treat a talisman or a charm with some disdain and much contempt. But let us reflect that these playthings tended to quiet and reassure the patient, to calm his temper, and soothe his nerves; objects which, if we are not misinformed, the best practitioners of our own day willingly obtain by such means as are left them. Whether a wise physician will deprive a humble patient of his roll of magic words, or take from his neck the fairy stone, I do not know: but this is certain, that the Christian Church of that early day, and the medical science of the empire by no means refused the employment of these arts of healing, these balms of superstitious origin. The reader may enjoy his laugh at such devices, but let him remember that dread of death and wakeful anxiety must be hushed by some means, for they are very unfriendly to recovery from disease. Charms.

Some part of the prevailing superstition must have come from the Magi, for we find them ordering that the modern feverfue, the *Pyrethrum parthenium*, must be pulled from the ground with the left hand, that the fevered patients name must be spoken forth, and that the herbcrist must not look behind him.[1] Partly originating from the Magi.

Plinius says also,[2] that the Magi and the Pythagoreans had many foolish tales about the *eryngium*, known in England as sea holly.[3] That they ordered the pseudo anchusa to be gathered with the left hand, the name of him, who was to profit by it to be uttered, and that it should be tied on a man for the tertian fever.[4] They used the ἀγλαοφωτὶς, or pæony,[5] for evocation of spirits.[6] They got cures for

[1] Plin. xxi. 104 = 30.
[2] Id. xxii. 9 = 8.
[3] *E. campestre*, being very rare.
[4] Plin. xxii. 24 = 20.
[5] If it is the pæony.
[6] Plin. xxiv. 102 = 17.

head ache, bleared eyes, dim sight, pearl, excrescences in the eyes, tooth ache, rheumatism, quartan fevers, gout, spasms, lumbago, sterility, ghosts and nightmares, phrenzy, family discord, indifference to wives, epilepsy, snakes, shiverings, darts, barking of dogs, fascination, gripes, gravel, childbirth, magic arts, mad dogs, dysentery, poison, tyranny, effeminacy, and a potent love charm, a Lasses come follow me, from the hyena: but he must be caught when the moon is in Gemini.[1]

The Magi had a special admiration for the mole, if any one swallowed its heart palpitating and fresh, he would become at once an expert in divination.[2] The heart of a hen, placed upon a womans left breast while she is asleep, will make her tell all her secrets.[3] This the Roman calls a portentous lie. Perhaps he had tried it. They were the authors of the search for red or white stones in the brood nestlings of swallows, mentioned by our Saxons.[4] A crazy fellow (lymphatus) would recover his senses if sprinkled with the blood of a mole: and those troubled with nocturnal spirits and by Fauns would be relieved if smeared with a dragon's tongue, eyes, gall, and intestines boiled down in wine and oil.[5] Bulls dung was good for dropsical men, cows dung for women.[6]

The Magi also taught to drink the ashes of a pigs pizzle in sweet wine, and so to make water into a dogs kennel, adding the words "lest he, like a hound, "should make urine in his own bed."[7] If a man in the morning made water a little on his own foot it would be a preservative against mala medicamenta, doses meant to do him harm. For quartan fevers they catch with the left hand the beetle that has

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[1] Plin. xxviii. 27 = 8.
[2] Id. xxx. 7 = 3.
[3] Id. xxix. 26.
[4] Id. xi. 79.
[5] Id. xxx. 24 = 10.
[6] Id. xxviii. 68.
[7] Id. xxviii. 60 = 15. See below, p. xxxi.

reflected antennæ, and make an amulet of him.[1] For sleep the gall of a sacrificed goat smeared on the eyes or put under the pillow was good.[2]

Demokritos was a devoted adherent of the teaching of the Magi, "magorum studiosissimus."[3] He wrote of an herb, the root of which wrought into pills and swallowed in wine would make guilty men confess everything, tormented at night by strange visions of the spirit world. Another, Θεῶν βρώτιον, food of Gods, which kept the kings of Persia in health and vigour of mind.[4] The Θεαγγελὶς, or gospel plant, was drunk by the Magi before divination. The γελωτοφυλλὶς, or laughter plant, produced fantoms and laughter, that only ceased by drinking pine nuts, pepper, and honey in date wine. They had also an herb for begetting handsome and good children. A disciple of Demokritos, Apollodoros, had a wort to make old love, even what had turned to hate, revive again. All these had magic names. Plinius view of the general credit in which the doctrine of the Magi stood, is that it was of all sciences on the face of the globe most fraudulent, (which, be it observed, is a great deal to say,) and that it owed its acceptance to its embracing within itself the three sciences most influential among men; medicine, and that, as it shewed the profounder and more venerable; religion, in the darkness of which, says he, the human race is still involved, (to call it superstition would be to modernize here), and the mathematics, that is, astronomy. Demokritos.

Pythagoras held that the whole air is full of spiritual beings, who send men dreams, and the symptoms of disease and health; nor to men only, but to sheep and other cattle; that to these spirits are naturally made lustrations, and averting ceremonies, and invocations, Pythagoras.

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[1] Plin. xxx. 30.
[2] Id. xxviii. 79.
[3] Id. xxiv. 102 = 17.
[4] Ibid.

and the like.[1] He taught that holding anethum, that is dill, in the hand, is good against epilepsy.[2] Pythagoras was the founder of the healing art among the Hellenic peoples.

Pythagoras taught that water would freeze with the herbs coracesia and calycia, also the flower of the aquifolia or holly.[3] Chrysippus, that an animal, nobody knew anything about, the phryganium, was a good amulet for quartan fevers.[4] Cato, that a man would go comfortably to sleep after eating hare; and says Plinius, there must be something in the general persuasion that after hare a man is good looking for nine days.[5]

Serapion. Serapion of Alexandria flourished (B.C. 278) forty years after the death of Alexander the Great, and was one of the chiefs of the Empiric school, who relied upon observation and experiment in preference to speculation and thoughtful reasoning; yet he in epilepsy prescribed the warty excrescences on the forelegs of animals, camels brain and gall, rennet of seal, dung of crocodile, heart of hare, blood of turtle, stones of boar, ram, or cock.

Soranos. Soranos, an early writer of the methodic school, while he refused incantations as cures for diseases, testifies in so doing to their prevalence: — "Alii cantilenas "adhibendas probaverunt, ut etiam Philistionis frater "idem memorat libro xxii. de adiutoriis, scribens quen- "dam fistulatorem loca dolentia decantasse, quæ cum "saltum sumerent palpitando, discusso dolore mites- "cerent. Alii denique hoc adiutorii genus Pythagoram

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[1] Εἶναι πάντα τὸν ἀέρα ψυχῶν ἔμπλεων· καὶ ὑπὸ τούτων πέμπεσθαι ἀνθρώποις τούς τε ὀνείρους καὶ τὰ σημεῖα νόσου τε καὶ ὑγιείας· καὶ οὐ μόνον ἀνθρώποις ἀλλὰ καὶ προβάτοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις κτήνεσιν. Εἴς τε τούτους γίνεσθαι τούς τε καθαρμούς, καὶ ἀποτροπιασμούς μαντικήν τε πᾶσαν καὶ κληδόνας καὶ τὰ ὅμοια.

Diogenes, Laert. V. Pythag. 32.

[2] Plin. xx. 73.

[3] Id. xxiv. 102. 72.

[4] Id. xxx. 30.

[5] Id. xxviii. 79.

" memorant invenisse : sed Sorani iudicio videntur hi " mentis vanitate iactari, qui modulis et cantilena " passionis robur excludi posse crediderunt."[1]

Plinius records that the rule is to sow basil with curses and ugly words;[2] that pills of elaterium, the drastic juice of a wild cucumber, hung about the waist in rams wool, help parturition, if the patient knows nothing about the resource;[3] he knew a man of prætorian rank, a chief man in Spain, who was cured of intolerable disorders of the uvula by carrying hung to his neck by a thread a root of purslane;[4] that Sappho fell in love with Phaon because he found a masculine root of *eryngium*;[5] that an amulet of the seed of tribulus cures varicose veins;[6] that tradition avers men afflicted with tertian fever are relieved of it if they tie on themselves a root of autumnal nettle, provided that when the root is dug the sick mans and his parents names are duly pronounced aloud;[7] that if a man carry a poplar wand in his hand he will not get his legs chafed;[8] the herb selago, which was like savine, was gathered without use of iron, with the right hand, in pickpocket fashion, " velut a " furante," poked through the left armhole of the tunic, in a white robe, with naked clean washed feet, after an oblation of wine and bread.[9] Since ordinary " clinic" medicine avails not in quartan fevers, he will tell us how to cure it by amulets; by the dust in which a hawk has been rolling himself tied up in a bit of cloth with a red thread; by the longest tooth of a black dog; by a solitary wasp caught in the left hand Plinius.

[1] Cælius Aurelianus, Chron. lib. v. cap. 1, p. 555, ed. of 1709.
[2] Cum maledictis ac probris, xix. 37=7.
[3] Plin. xx. 3=1.
[4] Id. xx. 81=20.
[5] Id. xxii. 9=8.
[6] Id. xxii. 12=10.
[7] Id. xxii. 16=14.
[8] Id. xxiv. 32=8.
[9] Id. xxiv. 62=11.

and tied on; by the head of viper cut off, or its living heart cut out, in a piece of cloth; by the snout and tips of the ears of a mouse in a rose-coloured patch, the animal itself to be let loose; by the right eye of a living lizard poked out, in a bit of goats skin; by the ball rolling scarabæus (*s. stercorarius*);[1] a holly planted in (the courtyard of) a house keeps off witchcrafts;[2] they say that an amulet of the chamæelæa (*Dafne laureola, D. mezereum*) will cure pearl "albugo" in the eyes, provided that the plant be gathered before sunrise, and the purpose be outspoken;[3] an herb picked from the head of a statue and tied up in a red thread will cure head ache;[4] an herb by which dogs stale, if drawn untouched by iron, cures dislocations.[5] Enough, perhaps, has been said to mark the character of Plinius collections.

Iosephos. With Plinius was contemporary Ioseph, or Josephus. The tales about the mandrake current much later, and found in the Saxon Herbarium,[6] are traceable to what he says[7] of the Baaras, an herb that runs away from the man that wants to gather it, and won't stop till one throws on it οὖρον γυναικὸς ἢ τὸ ἔμμηνον αἷμα, for nastiness is often an element of mysteries, and even then it kills the dog that draws it out. It is not certain that the mandrakes berries are meant in Genesis xxx. 14.

Philagrios. Philagrios (364 A.D.) thought it superfluous and unbecoming to add to a prescription a direction to spit once into the drug pot, once on the earth, with some barbarous names, since without the names it would be equally efficacious.[8]

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[1] Plin. xxx. 30=11.
[2] Id. xxiv. 71=13.
[3] Id. xxiv. 82=15.
[4] Id. xxiv. 106=19.
[5] Id. xxiv. 111=19.
[6] Bell. Iud. VII. vi. 3=p. 117.
[7] Art. cxxii.
[8] Aetius, 607. c. in the Medicæ Artis Principes, unpublished in the original language.

Xenokrates, who, says Galenos, flourished two gene- Xenokrates.
rations, or sixty years before himself, writes with an air of confidence on the good effects to be obtained by eating of the human brain, flesh, or liver; by swallowing in drink the burnt or unburnt bones of the head, shin, or fingers of a man, or the blood. He had also a good list of nasty prescriptions, for which the veil of a dead language is required.[1]

Galenos is cited by Alexander of Tralles,[2] as doing Galenos.
a reluctant homage to incantations. His words, perhaps, do not go further than the conclusions of an unprejudiced physician of our own day might do, were he willing to brave the quick rising imputation of superstition. "Some think that incantations are like "old wives tales: as I too did for a long while. But "at last I was convinced that there is virtue in them "by plain proofs before my eyes. For I had trial "of their beneficial operation in the case of those "scorpion stung, nor less in the case of bones stuck "fast in the throat, immediately, by an incantation, "thrown up. And many of them are excellent, seve- "rally, and they reach their mark."

Pamphilos makes Galenos angry with his gipsy Pamphilos.
trickeries; "his old wives tales, his Egyptian quackeries, "his babbling incantations used by the folk employed "to collect the plants, his periapts, and his humbugs, "not merely useless, not merely unprofessional, but "all false; no good even to little boys, not to say

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[1] Πόσις δ' ἰδρῶτός τε καὶ οὔρου καὶ καταμηνίου γυναικὸς ἀσελγὴς καὶ βδελυρὰ, καὶ τούτων οὐδὲν ἧττον ἡ κόπρος, ἣν διαχριομένην τε τοῖς κατὰ τὸ στόμα καὶ τὴν φάρυγγα μορίοις εἴς τε τὴν γαστέρα καταπινομένην ἔγραψεν ὁ Ξενοκράτης ὅ τι ποτὲ πιεῖν δύναται· γέγραφε δὲ καὶ περὶ τοῦ κατὰ τὰ ὦτα ῥύπου καταπινομένου.

Galen. de simpl. mixt. et fac., lib. xx. vol. xii., p. 248, ed. Kühn.

[2] Lib. ix. cap. 4, p. 538, ed. 1556.

"students of medicine." Pamphilos had written in alphabetical order about herbs.[1]

Alexander of Tralles.

Alexander of Tralles (A.D. 550) frequently prescribes periapts, that is, amulets, and wise words: thus for colic, he guarantees by his own experience and the approval of almost all the best doctors, dung of a wolf, with bits of bone in it, if possible, shut up in a pipe, and worn during the paroxysm, on the right arm, or thigh, or hip, taking care it touches neither the earth nor a bath. A lark eaten is good. The Thracians pick out its heart, while alive, and make a periapt, wearing it on the left thigh. A part of the cæcum of a pig prepared with myrrh, and put up in a wolfs or dogs skin, is a good thing to wear. A ring with Hercules strangling a lion on the Median stone, is good to wear.[2] A bit of a childs navel, shut up in something of silver or gold with salt, is a periapt which will make the patient at ease entirely. Have the setting of an iron ring octagonal, and engrave upon it, "Flee, Flee, Ho, Ho, Bile, the Lark was searching;" on the head of the ring have an N[3] engraved: this is potent, and he thinks it would be strange not to communicate so powerful an antidote, but begs it may be reserved from casual folk, and told

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[1] Οὕτω δὴ καὶ Πάμφιλος ἐποιήσατο τὴν περὶ τῶν βοτανῶν πραγματείαν. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος μὲν εἴς τε μύθους γραῶν τινας ἐξετράπετο καί τινας γοητείας Αἰγυπτίας ληρώδεις ἅμα τίσιν ἐπῳδαῖς, ἃς ἀναιρούμενοι τὰς βοτάνας ἐπιλέγουσι. καὶ δὴ κέχρηται πρὸς περίαπτα καὶ ἄλλας μαγγανείας οὐ περιέργους μόνον, οὐδ' ἔξω τῆς ἰατρικῆς τέχνης, ἀλλὰ καὶ ψευδεῖς ἁπάσας. ἡμεῖς δὲ οὔτε τούτων οὐδὲν οὔτε τὰς τούτων ἔτι ληρώδεις μεταμορφώσεις ἐροῦμεν. οὐδὲ γὰρ τοῖς μικροῖς παισὶ κομιδῇ χρησίμους ὑπολαμβάνομεν εἶναι τοὺς τοιούτους μύθους, μήτι γε δὴ τοῖς μετιέναι σπεύδουσι τὰ τῆς ἰατρικῆς ἔργα. καί μοι δοκεῖ πρὸς Ἱπποκράτους εὐθέως ἐν ἀρχῇ τῶν ἀφορισμῶν εἰρῆσθαι ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρά, χάριν τοῦ μὴ καταναλίσκειν τοὺς χρόνους εἰς ἄχρηστα.

Galen. de facult. simpl., lib. vi. p. 792, ed. Kühn.

[2] A Gnostic device. See Montfaucon, plates 159, 161, 163.

[3] The N on the ring is Gnostic; see Montfaucon, t. cl., clxix., clxxvii.

only to such as can keep secrets, and are trusty (φιλαρέτους).[1] For the gout he recommends a certain cloth, κόρης παρθένου τὸ πρῶτον ἐκ τῶν καταμηνίων ῥάκος ωολυνθέν, also the sinews of a vultures leg and toes tied on, minding that the right goes to the right, the left to the left; also the astragali of a hare, leaving the poor creature alive; also the skin of a seal for soles; also a line of Homeros, τετρήχει δ' ἀγορή, ὑπὸ δὲ στοναχίζετο γαῖα, on gold leaf, when the moon is in Libra; also a natural magnet found when the moon is in Leo. Write on gold leaf, in the wane of the moon, "mei, "threu, mor, for, teux, za, zon, the, lou, chri, ge, ze, ou, "as the sun is consolidated in these names, and is "renewed every day, so consolidate this plaster as it "was before, now, now, quick, quick, for, behold, "I pronounce the great name, in which are consoli-"dated things in repose, iaz, azuf, zuon, threux, bain, "chook, consolidate this plaster as it was at first, now, "now, quick, quick."[2] Then bits were to be chopped off a chamæleon, and the creature living was to be wrapped up in a clean linen rag, and buried towards the sunrise, while the chopped bits were to be worn in tubes; all to be done when the moon was in the wane. Then again for gout, some henbane, when the moon is in Aquarius or Pisces, before sunset, must be dug up with the thumb and third finger of the left hand, and must be said, I declare, I declare, holy wort, to thee; I invite thee to-morrow to the house of Fileas, to stop the rheum of the feet of M. or N., and say, I invoke thee, the great name, Jehovah, Sabaoth, the God who steadied the earth and stayed the sea, the filler of flowing rivers, who dried up Lot's wife, and made her a pillar of salt, take the breath of thy mother earth and her power, and dry the rheum of the feet or hands of N. or M. The next day, before sunrise, take a bone of some dead animal, and dig the

[1] Lib. ix. p. 165, ed. 1548.

[2] This is also probably Gnostic: from some of their words nothing rational has been elicited.

root up with this bone, and say, I invoke thee by the holy names Iao, Sabaoth, Adonai, Eloi, and put on the root one handful of salt, saying, "As this salt "will not increase, so may not the disorder of N. "or M." And hang the end of the root as a periapt on the sufferer, etc.[1] For agues, "the little animal "that sits and weaves with the view to catch flies, "tied up in a rag, round the left arm, is good."[2] Trallianus mostly wrote very good sense. The Gnostics professed a medley of all the religions they could hear of.

Alexander Trallianus also recommends for epilepsy, from Asklepiades ὁ φαρμακευτής, a metal cross, ἦλον ἐσταυρωμένον, tied as a periapt to the arm. He obtains from Zalachthes and Osthanes, interpreters of the Magi, a recommendation to try jasper and coral, with root of nux vomica in a linen cloth. Demokrates, an Athenian, who consulted the Delfic oracle, was told to get some worms out of a goats brain. The occipital bone of an asses head in a skin is also a good periapt. Get a big rivet from a wrecked ship, make a broach of it, and insert a bone cut from the heart of a living stag.

Antiquity and universality of magic.

The arts of magic, real arts, with effects visible to the eye, sciences, if the modern latitude of language be allowable, had at a very early period arrived at high perfection in Egypt, when Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses and Aaron, turning their rods into serpents, and water into blood (1600 B.C.); in Syria, when the witch or ventriloquist of Endor promised her clients conferences with the dead (1100 B.C.); in Hellas, when Vlysses visited the spirit world, and Kirke turned men into swine (1100 B.C.); and in Persia, beyond chronological limits.

[1] Id. pp. 198, 199. That curious Gnostic charm seemed to deserve quotation at length.

[2] Id. p. 234, ζωύφιον.

[3] Alex. Trall., lib. i. pp. 82, 83, 84, ed. 1556.

The practical wisdom of such men as Hippokrates, and the Epikurean scepticism of the age of Horatius Flaccus, had reduced the influence of magicians among cultivated minds to some reasonable limits. The revival of their power has been attributed to the depressing effect of imperial tyranny; but a larger share is probably due to the inroad of barbaric minds which the calm light of knowledge had not reached. The influence of magic renewed.

Saxons, Angles, and all the Gothic races were wholly unable to accept, to use, to learn, the medical skill of Hellas and of its pupil Italy. The point to which surgery had been brought was high; and if we don't say the same of physic, perhaps, we are not very good judges, having discovered very few specifics of our own. Our measure of their proficiency will be much safer in surgery than in pharmacy. The invading Barbarians not educated up to Greek skill.

It seems pretty well agreed by competent and careful critics that the book on Wounds of the Head is by the great Hippokrates, who flourished at Kos during the Peloponnesian war (fl. 436, died 377?). He used a σμικρὸν τρύπανον, *a small trepan*, which implies also some greater, a πρίων, or *saw*, which had a περίοδος or *circular* motion, and which is judged by medical men to be the *tryphine*, and a πρίων χαρακτός, or *jagged saw*, which is held to be the *trepan*,[1] and he gives anxious directions to the operator, to withdraw the instrument frequently and cool both it and the bone with cold water, and to exercise all vigilance not to wound the lining membrane. The employment of splints, νάρθηκας,[2] on broken limbs, is not of much mark here, as we find our Saxons could adopt the resource. In the opinion of Dr. Greenhill, the Ὅρκος in the works of Hippokrates may be his; according to the last editor of his works, it is his, or of the Koan Examples of Hellenic skill.

[1] Hippokr. p. 907, 913, fol. ed. 1615. Sprengel Versuch einer pragmatischen Geschichte der Arzneikunde, vol. i. p. 425.

[2] Hippokr. ut sup. p. 755.

school; it is a remarkable document, as laying down the outlines of professional etiquette, of the broad line of distinction between the physician and surgeon, and for its plain statement that cutting for the stone was then practised.[1] The process is spoken of as familiar, and its dangers are shortly expressed by Aretæos (A.D. 81), who observes that men sometimes die the very day of the operation, which, however, is indispensable.[2] The same author mentions the relief afforded to those afflicted with the stone by the use of the catheter.[3] Philagrios described in his lost works his own treatment of a case, where the calculus had escaped from the bladder and stuck fast in the ureter, so that the man, with suppression of urine and with pain, had almost gone. The stone had made its way almost to the orifice of the canal, but with a fine pair of forceps could not be extracted, nor yet by gently moving it with a probe. He would not cut the urethra from below, because that would certainly end in an artificial and inconvenient urinary orifice, but he cut down upon it from above.[4] Celsus, in the case of a large stone, recommends, as of course, that it should be crushed by the instrument invented by Ammonios, the λιθοτόμος, or surgeon, who gave his chief attention to this subject, and of course before his own time (A.D. 15.)[5] Ammonios is supposed to have practised at Alexandria.

Lithotrity.

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[1] Οὐ τεμέω δὲ οὐδὲ μὴν λιθιῶντας. ἐκχωρήσω δὲ ἐργάτησι ἀνδράσι πρήξιος τῆσδε. (I write ἐργάτησι not ἐργάτῃσι.)

[2] Aret. Chronic. lib. ii. cap. 4.

[3] Id. Acut. lib. ii. cap. 9.

[4] Philagrios in Aetios. col. 551, in Med. Art. Principes. The original is unpublished.

[5] Id hoc modo fit. Vncus iniicitur calculo, sic, ut facile eum concussum quoque teneat, ne is retro revolvatur; tum ferramentum adhibetur crassitudinis modicæ, prima parte tenui, sed retusa, quod admotum calculo, et ex altera parte ictum, eum findit; magna cura habita, ne aut ad ipsam vesicam ferramentum perveniat, aut calculi fractura ne quid incidat. Celsus, lib. vii. cap. 26. 3.

Asklepiades (B.C. 100), in extreme cases of difficult respiration, from whatever obstruction of the trachea, cut through the air tube of the throat.[1] Antyllus[2] wrote down the proper directions for even a timid operator. Laryngotomy.

We find described in the Museo Borbonico[3] some surgical instruments of bronze discovered in Herculanum and Pompeii. There is the speculum magnum matricis, or διόπτριον, with two branches and a travelling yoke for them driven by a screw, for ocular examination of the organic state of the matrix; it served rather as a dilatator than as a speculum, and has been superseded by a better instrument, the invention of Recamier. The careful use of it is described by Paulus Ægineta.[4] There is also the speculum ani, or δίοπτρα, composed of two branches bent at right angles and opening by pressure on the handles: this instrument was known as κατοπτήρ, to the author of the book on hæmorrhoids among the works of Hippokrates.[5] Further has been found a forceps of a curious construction, suited for removing pieces of bone from the surface of the brain in cases of fractured skull. It has been specially considered by Prof. Benedetto Vulpes, [1847], who thinks it may also have been intended to take up an artery. The Greeks, he observes, as appears by an inscription dug up near Athens, were able to tie an artery in order to stop hæmorrhage, and words implying so much are found in a treatise of Archigenes, (A.D. 100,) existing in MS. in the Laurentian library at Florence: ἀποβροχθέον οὖν ἢ Surgical instruments of antiquity.

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[1] A veteribus probatam approbat arteriæ divisuram ob respirationem faciendam, quam laryngotomiam vocant. Cælius Aurelianus. Acut. III. iv. p. 193.

[2] In Paullus Ægineta, lib. vi. cap. 33.

[3] Vol. xiv. pl. 36, also Vulpes, plate iv.

[4] Lib. vi. cap. 73.

[5] Hæm., sect. 6.

διαῤῥαπτέον τὰ φέροντα τῶν ἀγγείων ἐπὶ τὴν τομήν; *the vessels carrying* (blood) *towards the incision must be tied or sewed up.* Near the end of the sixteenth century a French surgeon was the first to recover the ligature of the artery, and the instrument he used was very similar (somiglia moltissimo) to the forceps in the Museum at Naples.[1]

Forceps. A curious pair of forceps has also been found, without a parallel among modern surgical instruments; the blades have a half turn, and the grip is toothed and spoon shaped, when closed. By construction it is suited for introduction into some internal cavity, and for holding firm and fast some excrescence there. Professor Vulpes finds it well calculated for dealing with the excrescences which grow upon the Schneiderian membrane covering the nasal bones, or such as come on the perifery of the anus or the orifice of the female urethra; especially such as having a large base cannot be tied.[2]

A tap. There is further an instrument for tapping the dropsical, described by Celsus[3] and Paulus Ægineta.[4] It was somewhat altered in the middle of the seventeenth century by Petit.

Another tap. An instrument suited to carry off the dropsical humours by a little at a time on successive days, as Celsus[5] and Paulus Ægineta[6] recommend, has also been dug up. Rust and hard earth, which cannot safely be removed, have blocked up the canal of the relic and render conclusions less certain.[7]

The Probe, The probe, "specillum," μήλη, is reported by Cicero to have been invented by the Arkadian Apollo, who

[1] Vulpes, Illustrazione di tutti gli Strumenti chirurgici scavati in Ercolano e in Pompei, Napoli, 1847.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Lib. vii. cap. 15.
[4] Lib. vi. cap. 50.
[5] Lib. vii. cap. 15.
[6] Lib. vii. cap. 50.
[7] Vulpes, ut supra.

also was the first to bind up a wound.[1] Seven varieties are figured in the work of Professor Vulpes in one plate, with ends obtuse, spoon shaped, flat and oval, flat and square, flat and divided. The obtuse knob was πυρήν; the spoon was κυάθισκος; those which had a flat extremity were σπαθόμηλαι; such as had a knob at each end were διπύρηνα.

The catheter of the ancients is figured by the same writer.[2] It was furnished with a bit of wood to be drawn out by a thread,[3] to prevent the obstructive effects of capillary attraction and to fetch the urine after it when withdrawn. It is of bronze, and elastic catheters seem to be of modern invention. The catheter.

They have, or had in 1847, eighty-nine specimens of pincers in the Naples Museum, fifteen are like what are now called anatomical pincers, one only has the form of the tenaculum, seventeen are depilatory pincers. One pair of nippers is rectilinear, terminating in points like a pair of compasses. Their names were λαβίδες, volsellæ. Other instruments.

Hooks, hamuli, ἄγχιστρα, to the number of fourteen, had been laid up in the cases in 1847; also a trident for cauterizing,[4] and a spatula; a silver lancet was accompanied in the excavating by a small spoon, suited, as medical men agree, for examining a small quantity of the flowing blood. There are also cupping vessels of a somewhat spherical shape, from which air was exhausted by burning a little tow. A flem for bleeding horses, of the same shape as that now used, and a bent lever of steel, μοχλικόν, vectiarius, for raising the bones of the cranium in case of depression by fracture. Professor Vulpes has given us figures of eight steel or iron knives for various surgical purposes, and of

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[1] Cicero de Nat. Deor., lib. iii. 22.

[2] Plate III. fig. 1,

[3] Galen. Medicus, cap. xix.

[4] Paulus Æginet., lib. vi. cap. 48.

a small plate suitable in the form of its handle for the application of cautery by fire.[1]

A drug.

There exists a tract of twelve pages by Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh, "On some ancient Greek medical vases "for containing Lykion" [1856]. He knows "of four "ancient vases or drug bottles intended to contain "this valued eye medicine," "the Λύκιον Ινδικὸν of Dios-"korides." They are severally lettered Λύκιον παρὰ Μουσαίου, Ἡρακλείου Λύκον [for λύκιον], Ιασόνος Λύκιον (two). The drug is the rusot or ruswut of India, an inspissated extract prepared from the wood or roots of several species of berberis, as the berberis lycium, aristata, etc.[2] It is "most useful in all cases of inflammation of the "external tunics of the eye." The vases in which it was found are of very small dimensions, and in three of them the internal content is much smaller than the external promise; this arose, of course, from the high price of the drug.

Northern medicine.

Beside these elaborate contrivances and this skilful audacity of the Mediterranean peoples, northern medicine shows not to advantage. Beda, one of our safest and earliest authorities, gives an account of a leech, Cynifrid, or Cyneferth, who, A.D. 679, opened a tumor for Ætheldryth, queen and abbess, without saving her life.

The name and office of leeches was familiar to the people: the Leechbook, or Liber Medicinalis, is intended for the use of a medicus, not of a layman; and the frequent expression, "as leeches know how," shows that they received a professional education.

Resources.

These leeches then, unable to use the catheter, the searching knife, the lithotritic hammer, and ignorant of the afar sought Indian drugs, were in their early practice almost wholly thrown back upon the lancet,

[1] Vulpes, as before.

[2] Royle.

wherewith to let blood, and the "parabilia," the εὐποριστά, the accessibles, chiefly worts from the field and garden. Not only the Engle and Seaxe, the warrior inhabitants of our own island, but also all the races of Gothic invaders, were too rude to learn much of Galenos, or of Alexander of Tralles, though they would fain do so. The writings of Marcellus, called Empiricus, the Herbarium of Apuleius, the stuff current under the name of Sextus Placitus, the copious volumes of Constantinus Africanus, the writings of St. Hildegard of Bingen, the collections out of Dioskorides, the smaller Saxon pieces, are all of one character, substituting for the case of instruments and Indian drugs, indigenous herbs, the worts of fatherland, smearings, and wizard chants. Over the whole face of Europe, while the old Hellenic school survived in Arabia, the next to hand resource became the established remedy, and the searching incision of the practised anatomist was replaced by a droning song.

The triumphant barbarians had no Pæan, no Æsculapius, no Chiron, far less an Hippokrates. That they must have employed herbs before their pouring down over the south seems indisputable, and leeches are not only Teutonic in the form of their name, but are mentioned as driving a profession in the rudest ages.

Limrûnar skaltu kunna,	Twig runes shalt thou ken,
ef þû vilt læknir vera	if thou a leech wilt be
ok kunna sâr at sîa ;	and ken a sore to see ;
a berki skal þær rista	on bark shall one them write
ok â baðmi viðar	and on branch of wood,
þeim er lûta austr limar.[1]	whose limbs to east do lout.

The Runic ceremony here described may be, if a conjecture be allowed to us, analogous to the allocution to the wort, the declaration of healing purpose,

[1] Sigrdrifumal II. in Sæmundar Edda.

the announcement of the patients name, so often found in our Saxon volumes.

Þat kann ek annat,	That ken I second,
er þurfu ŷta synir,	there needs us sons of men,
þeir er vilja læknar liva.[1]	who will as leeches live.

What is now "morbific virus," was with them "venom;" epidemics were produced by "flying venom;" there was also "red venom," which suggests scarlet fever, "watchet venom," "white venom," "livid venom," and so on; all no doubt appropriate names.[2]

Religion of charms.

The state of feeling about sorcery among these northern hordes is best gathered from a perusal of the elder Edda, which is a world of witchery; the Gods themselves were truly described as charm smiths.[3] We may perchance wonder at the slavery in which people were held by the Church, during the earlier ages of our modern period; at the saying of medicine masses, at the blessing the worts out of the field, at the placing them upon the altar; but the Church had delivered men from a worse servitude than this, from the tyranny and terror of the poisoner and the wizard. The conscious helplessness of man, when the hand of God is upon him, must gladly humble itself in the dust, and lick the dirt in craving mercy. Let the scornful reader, in good health, not toss his head on high at the so called superstition of the simple Saxon, but consider rather how audacious an infidel that man, in those ages, would have seemed, who had refused to pray in the received manner for the restoration of his health.

Practical necessity.

I am scarce willing to take the tone of apology for the magical syllables we find in these leechcrafts. It will be well to take a practical view, and to say that, especially in the centuries between 500 and

[1] Havamal, 148, ibid.
[2] Lacnunga, fol. 162.
[3] Galldra smiðir. Ynglinga S. vii.

1000 A.D., so strong was the general acceptance of magic influence, so general was the fashion set in that direction, that every candidate for the confidence of the public must fall in with it. Marcellus, otherwise a worthless author, is useful, as showing both how the skilful use of surgical instruments had been lost, and how much more rankly this weed of faith in spiritual influences had spread its growth. The date of this writer is set at about 380 A.D.

He recommends, to avoid inflamed eyes, "when Examples.
"you see a star fall or cross the heavens, count
"quickly, for you will be free from inflammation for
"as many years as you count numbers."[1] For the same disorder, write on a clean sheet of paper ουβαιχ, and hang this round the patients neck, with a thread from the loom.[2] In a state of purity and chastity, write on a clean sheet of paper φυρφαραν, and hang it round the mans neck; it will stop the approach of inflammation.[3] The following will stop inflammation coming on, written on a clean sheet of paper; ρουβος, ρνονειρας ρηελιος ως. καντεφορα. και παντες ηακοτει; it must be hung to the neck by a thread; and if both the patient and operator are in a state of chastity, it will stop inveterate inflammation.[4] Again, write on a thin plate of gold with a needle of copper ορνω ουρωδη; do this on a Monday; observe chastity; it will long and much avail.[5] As soon as a man gets pain in his eyes tie in unwrought flax as many knots as there are letters in his name, pronouncing them as you go, and tie it round his neck.[6] If a man have a white spot, as cataract, in his eye, catch a fox alive; cut his tongue out; let him go; dry his tongue and tie it up in a red rag and hang it round the mans neck.[7] If any thing to cause annoyance get into a man's eye, with five fingers

[1] Col. 269 h.
[2] Col. 270 a.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Col. 270 b.
[6] Col. 270 c.
[7] Col. 276 b.

of the same side as the eye, run the eye over and fumble at it, saying three times tetunc resonco, bregan gresso, and spit thrice.[1] For the same, shut the vexed eye and say thrice, in mon deromarcos axatison, and spit thrice; this remedy is "mirificum."[2] For the same, shut the other eye, touch gently the vexed eye with the ring finger and thumb, and say thrice, "I buss the "Gorgons mouth." This charm repeated thrice nine times will draw out a bone stuck in a mans throat.[3] For hordeolum, which is a sore place in the eyelid, of the shape of a barleycorn, take nine grains of barley and with each poke the sore, with every one saying the magic words κυρια κυρια κασσαρια σουρωφβι, then throw away the nine, and do the same with seven; throw away the seven, and do the same with five, and so with three and one. For the same, take nine grains of barley and poke the sore, and at every poke say, φεῦγε, φεῦγε κριθή σε διώκει, *flee, flee, barley thee chaseth.* For the same, touch the sore with the medicinal or ring finger, and say thrice, vigaria gasaria.[4] To shorten the matter, blood may be stanched by the words sicycuma, cucuma, ucuma, cuma, uma, ma, a. Also by "Stupid "on a mountain went, stupid stupid was;"[5] by socnon socnon;[6] σοκσοκαμ συκιμα;[7] by ψα ψε ψη ψε ψη ψα ψε.[8] For toothache say, Argidam margidam sturgidam;[9] also, spit in a frogs mouth, and request him to make off with the toothache.[10] For a troublesome uvula catch a spider, say suitable words, and make a phylactery of it.[11] For a quinsy lay hold of the throat with the thumb and the ring and middle fingers, cocking up the other two, and tell it to be gone.[12] "If a shrewmouse fall into a rut, there by a natural

[1] Col. 278 d.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Col. 278 e.
[4] Col. 279 e.
[5] Col. 289 e.
[6] Col. 290 b.
[7] Col. 290 f.
[8] Id. So Leechbo.
[9] Col. 295 e.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Col. 303 b.
[12] Col. 304 d.

"fate he perishes; so wrap him up in clay or linen "cloth or red rag, and with him go three times round "kernels behind the ears; wondrously quickly wilt "thou heal them."[1] The following is a capital remedy for sore throats; tie about the neck in a red rag bound with a thread, the following words; and be pure in writing them:

Εἶδον τρίμορφον χρύσεον Τοάναδον,
καὶ ταρταροῦχον [δεσπότην] Τουσάναδον.
σῶσόν με, σεμνὲ νερτέρων ὑπέρτατε.[2]

Another charm for a kernel, Albula glandula, *pretty white kernel*, etc. Another, "nine sister kernels, eight "sister kernels, seven sister kernels, and so on."[3] For a bone in the throat say or write for an amulet:

Μή μοι γοργείην κεφαλὴν δεινοῖο πελώρου
ἐξ ἄϊδος πέμψειεν ἐπαινὴ Περσεφόνεια.[4]

For disease in the kidneys, as an amulet καραβραωθ.[5] "In cubili canis urinam faciat, qui urinam non potest "continere, dicatque dum facit, ne in cubili suo urinam "ut canis faciat."[6] To cure bites, put your hand on the bitten mans belly and say thrice nine times, Stolpus tumbled out of heaven, etc.[7] For belly-ache, wear a gold ring with a dolphin engraved, and the words,

Θεὸς κελεύει μὴ κυεῖν κόλον πόνοις.[8]

One, who does not want to have belly-ache, must take care he always puts his left shoe on first, and must wear on gold leaf

L * M Θ R I A

three times written, etc.[9] For buboes in the groin, make seven knots, naming seven old widows and seven

[1] Col. 305 g.
[2] Col. 307 e. τριμερῆ, ed.
[3] Col. 308 f.
[4] Col. 309 b. Odyss. λ. 633. A mixture of intelligible and unintelligible nonsense occurs at Col. 339 h.
[5] Col. 358 b. This is nearly *viscera* in Hebrew.
[6] Col. 362 e.
[7] Col. 373 h.
[8] Col. 378 h.
[9] Col. 379 b.

wild beasts, etc.[1] For chafing in riding or walking, tie to the thigh on paper the word κυστος.[2] For gout, before getting out of bed in the morning, spit on your hand, rub all your sinews, and say, Flee, gout, flee, etc.[3]

Albertus Magnus.

It will not be out of place to compare here the statements of Albertus Magnus on the first of the herbs on which he writes in his treatise "De Virtutibus "Herbarum." It is the heliotropion. If one gather it in August and wrap it up in a bay leaf with a wolfs tooth, no one can speak an angry word to the wearer. Put under the pillow, it will bring in a vision before the eyes of a man, who has been robbed, the thief and all his belongings. If it be set up in a place of worship, none of the women present who have broken their marriage contract will be able to quit the place till it be removed. "This last is tried and most true."

Effects, bad.

Charms, which act on the mind of the person charmed, always have some effect; in incantations, commonly a mischievous one. Hearne, the traveller in North America, relates somewhere that being solicited by an Indian to give him a charm against some enemy, and convinced of the harmless folly of such sorceries, he complied, and drew on a sheet of paper some circles, signs, and words. The Indian who received this took care that the doomed man should know it; he immediately sickened and before long died. Hearne resolved to make no more magic papers.

Effects, good.

Sometimes faith produces a visible and useful effect. A woman who had bad eyes obtained an amulet to cure them. Hopeful of its efficacy, she refrained from shedding tears, and her eyes recovered. But some zealous enemy of sorceries attacked her upon the wickedness of getting well in this way; and prevailed

[1] Col. 391 h.
[2] Col. 392 b.
[3] Col. 411 a.

on her to give him the amulet to examine. When unfolded, the paper showed nothing but these words: "Der Teufel cratze dir die augen aus, und scheisse "dir in die löcher," *may the devil scratch thine eyes out, and —— in the holes.* As soon as the woman saw how she had been amended she lost faith, took to tears again, and her eyes became as bad as ever.[1]

Magic mixed with Christianity.

The Catholic Church of the day, unequal to root out these superstitious and rarely beneficial ideas, tried to fling a garb of religion round them to invoke holy names to drive out devils by exorcisms.

Magic inseparable from Saxon medicine.

The Saxon leech therefore, had he been as cool headed as Hippokrates, as piggish an Epikurean as our friend Horatius, must have bowed before the fashion of the day and bemoaned his patients notions. Possibly the makers of magic gibberish were as incredulous as men now are in its efficacy: but what mattered that? The leechbook must adapt itself to its day.

Nightmare.

In considering the special forms of popular belief, it is well that the Nightmare, in which men still believe, should come first. Mare in that combination is something like Genius, Spirit; it occurs in Woodmare, which was the Saxon name for Echo.[2] From the accounts we have of the importance attached to its effects, it may be suspected that something beyond the symptoms of an uneasy position in sleep, or an undigested supper, must have been included in the term. Yet, while we habitually divest our minds of terror by referring this paroxysm to imprudence in eating, it is in itself, while it lasts, an ugly mental struggle, and much more like an emissary from the sulfurous pit, than an angel visiting from heaven. Scott relates some instances of the unwelcome attendance of unembodied spectres or Mares; "The door of

[1] Wier, Opera, p. 403.

[2] Gl. Cleop. fol. 33 a. The German Mahr, masculine; Isl. Mara, feminine.

"the room flies wide open; an old hag enters with a "frowning and incensed countenance, comes straight "up to me with every demonstration of spite and "indignation, she rushes upon me; says something, "and then strikes me a severe blow with her staff. "I fall from my chair in a swoon. To the recurrence "of this apparition I am daily subjected."[1] Again "My visions commenced two or three years since, "when I found myself embarrassed by the presence "of a large cat, which came and disappeared I could "not exactly tell how. In the course of a few months "it was succeeded by a spectre of a more imposing "sort. This was the apparition of a gentleman usher, "arrayed in a court dress, with bag and sword, tam-"boured waistcoat and chapeau bras: he ascended the "stairs before me, as if to announce me in the drawing-"room, and at times appeared to mingle with the com-"pany. After a few months the phantom of the gen-"tleman usher was seen no more, but was succeeded "by one horrible to the sight, the image of death "itself, the apparition of a skeleton. Alone or in "company the presence of this last phantom never "quits me. The patient sank under the malady."[2] "A "man, mentioned by Dr. Rush, imagined that he had a "Caffre in his stomach, who had got into it at the Cape "of Good Hope."[3] I have somewhere read of a gentle-man, who must always sleep sitting in a chair, for as soon as he took a reclining position, he was attacked by a spectre skeleton which throttled him; even in the chair, he would sometimes in his sleep drop down, and was immediately attacked by his fright-ful sleepmare; he was therefore always attended by a man, whose duty it was to wake him when-

[1] Scott's Demonology, p. 24.

[2] Ibid. p. 29. The narratives are abridged here.

[3] Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers, p. 319.

ever he began to lose his upright position. In the Hellenic world the Nightmare, as among our own forefathers, was considered as a god or a demigod, deus or semideus,[1] for the physician Soranus denies this popular belief, denies that it deserves a place among the πάθη, passiones, or as men phrase it now, that it is worthy the attention of a pathologer, but declares it a mere perturbation of sleep.[2] This calling a nocturnal horror by mean names does not dispose of its alarms. Themison of Laodikeia, (B.C. 63,) called it Πνιγαλίων, *Throttler, Choker,* " siquidem præfocat ægro- " tantes."[3] Others commonly called it the Ἐφιάλτης, which means, I suppose, as Actuarius and the dictionaries say, the Jumper on ; and doctors tells us that the disorder deserves attention at the very outset ; for its perpetuation is followed by insanity or epilepsy. Oribasios calls it a strong disease, and anticipates the same ill effects, where it comes on every night, dwelling on those cases, where it has its origin in the brain. Some of the most horrible of these visitations arise from the sympathies of night with mental agony in the day, but our authorities take no notice of these. To this night demon many passages in the works now published refer ; not under the exact term Nightmare, but as " monstrous night visitors,"[4] and perhaps under the general term, " temptations of the fiend."[5] The

[1] Cælius Aurelianus, Chron. lib. i. cap. iii. p. 289, ed. 1709.

[2] Somni turbatio, ibid.

[3] Περὶ τοῦ ἐφιάλτου. τὸν ἐφιάλτην οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ ἀνδρὸς ὠνομάσθαι λέγουσιν, ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ φαντασιοῦσθαι τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ γινομένους, ὡς ἐφαλλομένου τινός. Θεμίσων δὲ διὰ τοῦ δεκάτου τῶν ἐπιστολικῶν πνιγαλίωνα προσωνόμασεν, ἴσως ἀπὸ τοῦ πνίγειν. Συνίσταται δὲ περὶ τοὺς κραιπαλοῦντας καὶ συνεχῶς ἀπεπτοῦντας. τοῖς δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ γενομένοις παρακολουθεῖ δυσκινησία καὶ ναρκώδης συναίσθησις παρὰ τοὺς ὕπνους, πνιγμοῦ φαντασία καὶ κατάληψις, ὡς ἐπιπεσόντος τινὸς, μετὰ τοῦ ἀδυνατεῖν πρὸς ἐκβοὰν ἢ φωνεῖν ἀσημάντως. Ἔνιοι δὲ φαντασιοῦνται καὶ ἀκούειν πολλάκις τοῦ ἐπιπεσόντος, καὶ ἀφροδισίων αὐτῶν ὀρέγεσθαι, φεύγειν δὲ τῶν δακτύλων συναχθέντων.—*Paulus Ægineta,* lib. iii. cap. 15.

[4] Herbarium, i. 1 ; Medicina de Quadr. viii. 1 ; Leechbook, lib. iii. cap. liii.

[5] Leechbook, lib. iii. cap. lxii., lxiv.

following story is from the Heimskringla: "Vanlandi "hight a son of Svegð, who took to the kingship "after him, and managed the wealth of the Upsalers; "he was a mickle man of war, and he fared far and "wide about lands. He stayed the winter in Finn-"land with Snio the Old, and took to wife his "daughter Drifa. In spring he went away, and Drifa "was left behind; and he gave his word to come "again in three winters time; but he came not in ten "winters. Then Drifa sent after a cunning woman, "Huld, and sent Visbur, son of herself and Vanlandi, "to Svithia, the Upsal country. Drifa chaffered with "Huld, the cunning woman; that she should bewitch "Vanlandi into Finnland, or in the other case, if that "went not well, should do him to death. When the "witchery was wrought, then was Vanlandi at Upsal; "then he made him ready to fare to Finnland; but "his friends and his redemen bade him not, and "said there was the hand of a Finn witch in his "ready getting. Then there came upon him a heavy "sleepiness, and he laid himself down to slumber. "When he had slept a little, he called and said that "a mare trod him. His men came to him, and would "help him; but when they took up his head, then "she trod his legs, so that they near broke. When "they took up his feet, then she danced upon his "head; so that he died."[1]

Grendel.

A still more frightful account of such a demon, and going beyond these traditions of a Nightmare, yet not excluded from the notion of hostile visits from a Dwarf, is found in the deeds of Grendel and his mother. "Then came from the moor, under a mist screen, "Grendel, ganging. Gods ire he bore; minded the "murderer, of man's kin, some one to seize, in the high "saal; he went under the welkin, till he the wine

[1] Ynglinga Saga, xvi.

" chamber, the gold-decked hall, garnished could see,
" with flagons fair. Nor was that the first time, that
" he Hrothgars, home had sought: yet never he in
" old days, early or late, had harder heroes, hall
" thanes, found. Thus came then to that chamber,
" that champion on, that being doomed, at the door
" he dashed, all iron fast: and when his fingers plied
" it, they flung it wide, it open flew, the room he
" reached; and rudely then, on the fair [1] spread floor,
" the fiend set foot. Ireful he walked, wrath from
" his eyes, like lightning glared, a gleam of bale.
" Then viewed he there, of valiant men, not a few
" asleep; assembled there, a manly band; then laughed
" his mood; to deal he minded, ere day should come,
" hateful awful one, to each one of them, a deadly
" doom; then dawned upon him, of feasts a hope; but
" fate gave not, that more than one, of men that night,
" devour he should. The valiant youth, Beowulf be-
" held, how the demon beast, would [2] fix his grasp,
" with grip of hand. Not that the loath one, thought
" of delay, but seized he soon, a sleeping man, for
" turn the first, and tore him up; he broke his bones,
" his blood he drank, in snips he swallowed him;
" soon he had, of the lifeless form, all made a feast,
" e'en feet and hands; then forth he stepped; he laid
" hand on, the hero chief, at rest in bed; raught out
" at him," . . . and so on.

Dwarves in the day.

To the Trolls of the Edda and to Grendel the light of the sun would be fatal; they must seize on their victims during the night. This is not so clear of Dwarves, nor, of course, could it be true of Mares, and in the pieces now published we find the dwarves worrying the sick during the day.

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[1] Fagne, *ποικίλον, variegated*, as if with tessellæ.

[2] Purposed to.

Dæmonum concubitus.

The light hearted Horatius, who believed nothing but what he could eat and drink, touch and smell, speaks with fashionable philosophy of the

"Immundo somnia visu."[1]

The wider observation of the medical authors taught them that this inconvenience grew in some patients into a disease, and the manner of treating all subjects belonging to the unknown, which prevailed among people whose imaginations were as lively as our own, and whose book learning was less, represented, whether truly or not, I say nothing, the same thing, as of the devil. The earliest plain statement is from St. Augustinus (387–430 A.D.): "Et quoniam creberrima fama "est, multique se expertos, vel ab eis qui experti "essent, de quorum fide dubitandum non esset, "audisse confirmant, Silvanos et Faunos, quos vulgo "incubos vocant, improbos sæpe extitisse mulieribus, "et earum appetisse ac peregisse concubitum; et "quosdam dæmones, quos Dusios Galli nuncupant, "hanc assidue immunditiam et tentare et efficere; "plures talesque asseverant, ut hoc negare impudentiæ "videatur; non hinc aliquid audeo definire, utrum "aliqui spiritus . . . . possint etiam hanc pati "libidinem, ut . . . sentientibus feminis mis-"ceantur."[2]

Women more faithful.

Women, sensitive to a sense of what is wrong, and anxious to do right, were the quicker to complain of and to give a demons form to these unhallowed visitors. They were not always trusted; "Dæmones incubos "et succubos hominibus infestos, ex D. Augustino et "aliis patribus cognoscimus [*rather, cognovimus*]; "verumtamen non facile in similibus omnibus fides

[1] Also Pope Gregorius in Beda, p. 68.

[2] August. de Civit. Dei, xv. 23.

" adhibenda, præcipue femineo sexui, mirabilium for-
" marum in imaginatione suscepturo."[1]

Against these impure demons the Church appointed Exorcists, and that, perhaps, was not the best method of getting rid of the torment; it is anywise not that which was prescribed by the Hellenic ἰατροί, and now by our own medical men; for to exorcise a demon affirms his presence, testifies to his dangerous powers, and does not prevent his return with seven others, perhaps, worse than himself. If the Exorcist was a presentable person, and not of the severest iciness of demeanour, his visits did more harm than good.[2] In the Church the Exorcist ranked after the subdeacon and the acolyte.

The Church affirms the doctrine.

The careful Exorcist is bid take note, whether from a love of fashion and attraction women have not brought upon themselves this affliction as a punishment from heaven; in that case they must be admonished to curtail their expenses in dress. " Videat
" etiam prudens Exorcista utrum hæc afflictio non
" infligatur a Deo aliquando feminis ob nimiam curio-
" sitatem in vestibus, ornatu crinium et similibus,
" quibus non contentæ naturali sua pulcritudine, variis
" fucis et mediis student allicere viros in sui amorem.
" Quo fit, Deo permittente, ut fiant ludibrio dæmoni-
" bus, quæ nimium in sua gloriantur pulcritudine.
" Tales adducendæ ad compunctionem peccatorum suo-
" rum, et emendationem vitæ qua in posterum ab
" huiusmodi laqueis abstineant, et se componant ad
" modestiam, humilitatem, et verecundiam decentem."[3]

This having to do with a devil is mentioned in the plainest terms in the Leechbook, lib. II. cap. lxi., Contents, þam monnum þe ðeorfol mið hæmeð. Grimm says, " if " this be incubus, it is the oldest mention

Mention by a Saxon author.

[1] Eynatten, Manualis Exorcismorum, 1619, p. 220.
[2] Eynatten, p. 33, " voluptuosa incitamenta."
[3] Id. p. 231.

extant.[1] That it represents τὸ συνουσιάζειν is quite certain, and as certain that a devil is one of the parties.

Praying.

So far, these ideas, having something of reality in them, were widespread and frequent. The Exorcist, called upon sometimes to drive out other devils beside Chemosh, was a recognised officer in the Church, and was assigned his due position and dignity. It is much less common to find a woman pregnant by such devilry, and of a pregnant she devil I have never read. Hence in the passage, Leechbook, I. lxiii., where the only known significations of ƿeðan are — 1. *procreare, gignere, parere;* 2. *nutrire,* and the second is inappropriate, we may understand the former as applied to the father. The presence of the article þone with mannan, *in case a devil procreate the man,* is somewhat irksome, but no cautious critic will imagine a new and unsupported signification on that account. Geƿeðeð, *nati,* Beda, p. 565, 29, implies an active verb ȝeƿeðan, *gignere.* We have then in the Leechbook not only the assertion that a devil hæmeð, that is, that a she devil ceoƿlað, or that a he devil ƿɪƿað, with mankind, but even that of this vile conjunction progeny may come. This is beyond the ordinary run of opinion. Wier in his curious and unreserved work De Præstigiis, gives an account[2] of a monk and a she demon, also[3] of a priest that had a succuba, and he found the faith so deeply rooted of the substantial reality of these συνουσίαι, hæmeðþɪnȝ, that he, with much earnestness, and with details about the ὑμήν, fitted for a forensic trial, urges matter of fact investigations, which, he hopes with some awkward Ifs, will disabuse people of the notion that such demon visits were realities. He mentions[4] a birth

[1] Mythol. p. 671.
[2] Page 522.
[3] Page 524.
[4] Page 530.

from commerce with a devil, but this belief evidently has not disturbed him, and cannot have much obtained. In the consultation of devils to so bring it about, that a devil might be father of Merlin, it was objected that any real commerce with woman was impossible, and that the end could only be obtained in case a devil should be found who could take the form of a man; and that was done. "Li uns dist: 'De ce " 'n'ei pooir ne de semence en feme avoir; Meis se le " 'povoir en avoie, sachiez de voir (*de vero*) je le " 'feroie. C'une femme en men povoir ei ki fera " 'quanque je vourrei.' Li autre dient, 'Nous avuns " 'cilec un de nos compeignuns Qui fourme d'omme " 'puet avoir Et femme de lui concevoir, Meis il " 'convient que il se feigne Et que couvertement la " 'preigne.' Ainsi dient qu'engenrerunt un homme en " femme et nourrirunt."[1]

The Knot.

One of the torments with which witchcraft worried men, was the Knot, by which a man was withheld so that he could not work his will with a woman. It was called in the Latin of the times Nodus and Obligamentum, and appears in the glossaries, translated by the Saxons, into lyb, *drug*, φάρμακον, as the evil effect might be produced by such means.[2] The glossary printed by Somner[3] has "Spadatus vel enuchizatus, " behfnoð," but read from the Junian copy, which Somner used, eunuchizatus, and by behfnoð understand be-hb-efn-oð; so that the sense is *made a eunuch*, may be rendered *bedrugged;* showing that in early English times it was believed a man's chastity might be maintained by the administration of drugs in spite of his own wishes. To the same effect, from a gl. unpublished,[4] "Obligamentum lyb, lybsn," that is to

[1] Roman de Saint Graal; ed. Furnival, p. 43 a.

[2] See the Glossary in Fopbepan.

[3] P. 55 b.

[4] Fol. 44 a.

say, pharmacy will put a man under a knot, and render him incapable of hæmeðþinȝ. Cures for this poisoning are mentioned in the Leechbook,[1] and in the Medicina de Quadrupedibus.

An accidental cause producing the same effect is mentioned in Med. de Quad. ix. 13. To make a "ligatura" is pronounced "detestable" by Theodorus, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 668. The knot is still known in France, and Nouer l'aiguillette is a resort of ill will. An example of such a knot is found in the Njalsaga; in the first instance it is spoken of as arising from some words, which on an imagination prepared to dwell on them, and a diffident misgiving temper, might produce much effect. Desire, though the strongest of passions, finds no home in a heart already possessed with fear, hatred, jealousy, or any other great emotion. But in the quotation from the poet of that tragic story, the bewitched impotence of the husband is attributed, as in the Saxon glossaries, to poison.

Example of a Knot.

The adventures of Hrut led him from Iceland to Norway, where he formed a connexion with Gunnhilld, mother of King Haralld Grayfell, grandson of Haralld the Fair haired. By and bye Hrut tired of this queenly bliss, and began to wish to return to Iceland. At the parting, Hrut said: "Many good gifts have I taken "of thee." Gunnhilld put her hands round his neck and kissed him and said: "If I have as much power "upon thee as I ettle, then lay I that upon thee, that "thou may never come at bliss with the woman "whom thou ettlest there in Iceland; but thou shalt "well frame thy will with other women. And now "neither of us holdeth to the connexion between us. "Thou trustedst me not to tell me." At this ban, thus laid upon him, Hrut laughed, and sailed for Ice-

[1] I. xlv. 6. [2] i. 4.

land, where he married an Icelandic maiden whose name was Unna. But before long Unna could endure this banned marriage no longer; she rode with a neighbour to the Thing or parliament, and there she met her father. "What sayest thou to me," says he, "from "Hrut thy fellow?" She tried several times to express herself in veiled language, which was, it proved, too obscure to convey her meaning to her father. But, at length, compelled to speak out, she was separated from Hrut.[1]

Unna believed Hrut had poison in his veins; but the spell of Gunnhilld might poison his imagination, as the tale itself seems to represent.

Knots in Latin and Greek authors.

Traces of this philosophy, for it is more physiology than superstition, are to be found elsewhere. Plinius says that southernwood is most efficacious against all "veneficia, quibus coitus inhibeatur."[2] Also that the seed of the tamarisk mixed in a drink or meat with the urina of a castrated ox will put an end to venus.[3] Galenos[4] says that the "priests eat rue and agnus "castus," it seems, as a refrigerative; for he says, "and so the seed of rocket with honey and fenugreek "given to a man fasting incapacitates him (οὐκ ἐᾷ "ὀρθοῦσθαι)." "Maleficiorum vero genera multa sunt, "incantationibus, nodis, imaginibusque illata. Nam "alia hominum mentes perturbant coguntque succum- "bere vehementibus animi motibus, ut intenso amore "ingenito, aut odio efferato, aut terrore aliisque animi "vexationibus. Alia venereos actus impediunt; et cet."[5] We find protections "contra maleficium ligaturæ ut "vocant." Priests are warned not to make alterations in the mode of conducting the marriage service by

[1] Sagan af Niali Þorgeirssyni, ed. 1772, p. 10.

[2] Lib. xxi. 92=21.

[3] Lib. xxiv. 42.

[4] De Parabilibus Med. lib. iii.= vol. xiv. p. 543, ed. Kühn.

[5] Cæsalpinus, Dæmonum Investigatio, fol. 154.

any reason of these knots; "ne ob timorem innoda-
" tionis vel ligaminis alicuius, matrimonia solemnizent
" modo aliquo ab ordinario loci non approbato," for their doing so would only rivet the chains of this terror upon the minds of the people, "ne ipsi, qui
" alios ab huiusmodi vano timore, verbo et exemplo
" retrahere debent, ipsis mali et damnabilis timoris
" exemplum præbere videantur." And the same author uses the plain phrases "ne impediantur ab opere con-
" iugali; ad impediendam filiorum generationem." [1]

Recipes for Knots.

The processes in use for these mischievous purposes were of course secret, both as valuable possessions and as dangerous evidence against the doctor; and either as actual poisons or as ridiculous trash. But a few specimens are on record. "Si quem coire noles fierique
" cupies in usu venerio tardiorem, de lucerna quæ
" sponte extinguetur, fungos adhuc viventes in potione
" eius extingue, bibendamque inscio trade, confestim
" enervabitur." Again, "Si quem voles per noctem
" cum fœmina coire non posse, pistillum coronatum sub
" lecto illius pone." [2]

Love charms.

The wizard, witch, sorcerer, druggist, doctor, or medicine man was equally ready at securing affection. He played the part of a sort of ochreous Cupid. Instead of smiles and bright eyes, his dealings were with some nasty stuff put into beer, or spread slyly upon bread. I have read somewhere of some agency known to Theofrastos, not less potent than Spanish flies,[3] but if the Saxon poisoners used them, they held their tongues about it. In the warning against witchcraft, however, it is expressly charged that some women "work for their wooers drinks or some mis-

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[1] Eynatten, Manualis Exorcismorum, 1619, p. 220.

[2] Marcellus de Medicamentis, 396 e.

[3] Θεόφραστος δ'οὕτω φησί τινας ὀχευτικὰς δυνάμεις εἶναι, ὡς καὶ μέχρι ἑβδομήκοντα συνουσιῶν ἐπιτελεῖν καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον αὐτοῖς αἷμα ἀποκρίνεσθαι.—*Athenæos*, i. p. 19.

" chievous stuff, that they may have them for wives."[1] In the Shrift book of Ecgbert, archbishop of York, one of their methods is censured, and it is so filthy, that I must leave it in the obscurity of the original old English. Þiꝛ ꝛeo ðe menȝð peꝛeꝛ ꝛæð on hiꝛe meꝛe ⁊ þone þiȼȝð · þ̄ heo þam pæpneð man þe leoꝛne ꝛiȝ · ꝛæꝛꝛe heo · ıı · pınꝛeꝛ.[2] It is necessary to quote another record of their nasty ways, in a language more generally known. " Quædam auditæ sunt iac-
" tantes se sua excrementa propinasse, præcipue
" menstrua, quibus cogant se amari."[3] St. Hildegard speaks of bewitched love as familiar; " Sed si aliquis
" vir a muliere seu aliqua mulier a viro, ulla magica
" arte illusa fuerit, seu aliquo prestigio illius rei
" tacta fuerit, seu ullis fantasticis et dyabolicis incan-
" tationibus coniurata fuerit, ita quod vir in amore -tionum. Ed.
" mulieris aut quod mulier in amore viri sic incantata
" insanit, tum bethoniam quærat."[4] The herb will be a cure, " si nullum incitamentum amoris aut come-
" dendo aut bibendo gustavit." It is also a good remedy for love caused by magic words.

A mans death was sometimes compassed by the arts of the sorcerer, who undoubtedly was a true veneficus, making up venena, when occasion required, but who was supposed to work by incantation and fascination.[5] Deadly dealings.

The prevalence of superstition is well seen in a Doom of king Knut; " And we forbid earnestly every
" heathenship; heathenship is that a man reverence
" idols;[6] that is, that a man reverence heathen gods.

[1] De Auguriis, p. 395, MS. Bibl. Publ. Cantab.

[2] Confessionale Ecgberti, § 29. Such things more generally in his Pœnitentiale, lib. iv., sect. 18. A corroborative allusion, p. 390, sect. 10. See Edgars Canons, art. 39.

[3] Cæsalpinus, Dæmonum Investigatio, fol. 154 b. Cæsalpinus died in 1603.

[4] St. Hild. cxxviii. Bethonia is perhaps rosemary.

[5] Æþelstans Dooms, No. 6, with Prices note.

[6] Idola, εἴδωλα, in the old English; which as a Greek word required explanation.

" and the sun or moon, fire or flood, waterwylls or " stones, or trees of the wood of any sort; or love " witchcraft, or perform bad underhand work in any " wise; either by way of sacrifice or divining, or per- " form any act of such delusions."[1] Masking on new years night in skins of beasts, is said to be part of devil worship.

Abortion.

Saxon women are often warned of the wickedness of getting rid of an unborn child by abortive agencies,[2] and especially by a drink.

St. Hildegard furnishes us with a talisman against magic arts; " dry the tail of a steinbock with skin " and flesh, and carry it in your hand; you will " never be affected by magic (zauber) without your " own consent."[3]

Elves.

We are acquainted with the Nightmare,[4] which, as appears from the German Mahr, may be a masculine word as well as feminine, and with the Woodmare,[5] answering to the Hellenic, Echo, who was a nymph. To translate various Greek words, the Saxon vocabularies mention mount elves, wood elves, sea elves, downs elves, land elves,[6] water elves.[7] The Leechbook[8] has a recipe for the " water elf disease, when the nails " of the hands are livid, and the eyes lacrymose and

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[1] Cnuts Dooms, v. p. 167. Cf. Northumbrian Laws, p. 419, art. 48. The word ꝑẏhꝛ in these passages, unexplained by the tormented editors, is commonly written ꝑhꝛ, in the words ꝑhꝛꝑung, (Lye), a derivative of ꝑhꝛeꝑe, (Narratiunculæ, p. 79). The changed place of the R is in accordance with phænomena well known in philology, (Examples in Spoon and Sparrow, 729 a.) Thus in the volume now published, pæꝑc, *pain*, our village Wark, is always written ꝑpæc; p. 342, art. 15; p. 346, art. 17; p. 354, art. 19; p. 362, art. 5; p. 370, art. 10, 11.

[2] De Auguriis; and often in the Laws, as Pœnitent. Ecgberti, lib. iv. sect. 21; Edgars Canons, p. 406, x.

[3] St. Hildegard, de Animalibus, xii.

[4] Incuba, mæꝑe, gl. C., fol. 35 a. Thus feminine, for properly Incubus and Succuba were the Latin terms.

[5] Gl. Cleop., fol. 33 a.

[6] *Ruricolas musas*, Gl. Cleop., fol. 108 d.

[7] Id. fol. 68 b.

[8] Lib. III. lxiii.

" downcast;" the disease is to be cured by herbs and an incantation. It has another for elf disease, with several prescriptions, for elf hiccup,[1] the convulsive λυγμός of the Greek medical authors. It has a salve for all the Elvish kin, and for nightcomers,[2] another for nightcomers;[3] again, for elves and uncouth, that is strange, company;[4] for a elf shot horse.

To the Latin of the Medicina de Quadrupedibus, the translator has added[5] a receipt against a Dwarf. These beings, when offended, were terrible. They seem to derive their name from þpeoꝛ, þpeꝛ, *perverse*, and in gl. C.[6] *teter* is translated ðueꝛc. According to Grimm, the invisibility of the dwarves lies usually in some definite part of their clothing, in a hat or mantle, by the accidental removal or loss of which they suddenly become visible. The Dwarf tales mention nebelkappen, caps of darkness, grey frocks, and red caps, scarlet mantles. Earlier centuries employ the expressions hell cap, hell clothes, mist caps, and tarn caps.[7] But, as appears, the dwarves of this book now printed, are more like the fearful creations of the Edda. Dwarves.

Many tales were bruited about of the power of witches and wizards over storms, weapons, spirits, love, and death. I have been assured that at this day the country folk, some of them at least, tremble at the sight of one of these gifted persons, or persons of such repute, lest by some chance the sorcerers eye lighting on them should kindle in him a dislike. " A strange thing lately happened, as has been ascer- " tained in Swabia: a little girl, eight years old, was " led by her father, who was a bailiff, to visit the Storms raised.

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[1] Lib. III. lxxii.
[2] Lib. III. lxi.
[3] Lib. III. 53.
[4] Lib. II. lxv
[5] ix. 17.
[6] Gl. C., fol. 60 a.
[7] Grimm, D. Mythol., p. 431, ed. 1854.

" fields, and when he complained of the extreme drouth, " she said she would soon get up some rain if there " were need of it. Her father, in wonder, asked " whether she knew how to do it; she declared she " could get rain, or even hail if she chose. When " asked where she had learnt this, she said from her " mother, and that instructors in these matters were " at hand when required. To learn therefore by trial " whether the child told the truth, he bid her call for " rain upon his farm. For that purpose the daughter " said she should want a little water; when then he " had brought her to a small stream just by, the child, " in pursuance of her mothers instructions, stirred the " water with her finger in the devils name; hereupon " the air was agitated and the rain descended as she " had predicted. Her father told her to fetch some " hail upon another field, and when she had done it " the man denounced his wife to the authorities. She " was burnt alive, and the child was reconciled to " the church and made a nun."[1]

So in the Saga of Saint Olaf, "The Finns made in " the night violent weather with their cunning sorcery " and a storm at sea."[2] And in the story of king Hakon Hakonarson: — " King Hakon lay in the " Southern Isles, *the Hebrides*, St. Michaels mass fell " on a Saturday, and on the Monday night, *that is*, " *the night before Monday*, came a mickle storm with " wild fury, and drove a cock boat and a long ship " upon the coast of Scotland. On Monday the storm " was so fierce that some cut away their masts and " some ships drove. The kings ship drove also into the " sound, and there were seven anchors out, and at " last the eighth, which was biggest, but she drove " notwithstanding. A little later the anchor held fast.

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[1] Cæsalpinus Dæmonum Investigatio, fol. 155 b., A.D. 1593.

[2] Heimskringla, vol. ii. p 8.

" So mickle was this storm that men said it was the " work of enchantment, and one made upon it these " skaldic verses:—

" 'There met the much searching
" 'maintainer of war
" 'the sorcerers arts
" 'of Scotlands warlocks.
" 'Roaring the raging sea
" 'drove with its fair sails
" 'many a proud ship
" 'of the beah giver
" 'broken on land.
" 'Blew with its loud blasts
" 'on the brine skimmers,
" 'full fraught with warriors,
" 'fiercely the sea storm,
" 'stirred by the wizards.
" 'Up on to Scotland
" 'scattered and tossed
" 'broad barking billows
" 'threw brave men of battle
" 'with shields and war gear
" 'shivered and torn.'" [1]

The following story is told of the marriage of Erik, son of Haralld the Fair-haired. " When he came back " to Finmark his men found in a hut a woman, who " equal in winsomeness they had never seen: She " named herself before them Gunnhilld, and said that " her father dwelt in Halogaland," *Helgeland, a hill district in Norway,* " he hight Ötzor Tóti. 'I have " been here for the purpose,' said she, 'of getting " knowledge from two Finns, who are the wisest in " the Mark; now they are gone forth to hunting; " and both of them want to have me; and they are " so cunning that they can follow a spoor like hounds, " both in thaw and frost; they are also so clever at

[1] Heimskringla, vol. v. p. 324. There is something on this storm-raising in Brands Popular Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 4.

" going on snow shoes, that none can escape them,
" neither men nor deer; whatsoever they shoot at,
" they hit. So they have destroyed every man who
" came into the neighbourhood: and if they become
" wroth, the earth turns upside down at the sight of
" them, and if anything quick comes within view of
" them, it falls down dead. Now therefore none must
" come in their way; I must hide you here in the
" hut, you must try if we can kill them.' They
" agreed to that. Then she hid them; she took a
" linen sack, and they thought there were ashes in it;
" she took that in her hand and sowed with them
" about the hut, within and without. A little after
" came the Finns home; they speered what was come
" there; she said that nothing was come there. To
" the Finns that seemed wonderful, for they had
" traced a spoor all the way to the hut, and beyond
" found they none. Then they prepared their fire
" and got some meat, and when they were satisfied,
" then Gunnhilld made ready her bed. There had by
" this time passed three nights, that Gunnhilld had
" slept, and each of them had kept awake over against
" the other, for they mistrusted one another. Then
" said she to the Finns; 'Come now hither and lie
" by the side of me each of you.' They heard this
" gladly and so did: she put her hands round the
" neck of each of them; they went to sleep imme-
" diately, but she waked them; and instantly they
" went to sleep again, and so fast, that she could
" hardly wake them, and then they slept again, and
" now she could not wake them at all; she set them up,
" yet still they slept. Then she took two mickle seal
" skins and turned them over their heads and bound
" them down stark and strong over their hands. Then
" she gave a nod to the kings men; they leapt forth,
" they bore weapons against the Finns, and despatched
" them and dragged them out of the hut. The night

" after there were such thunders of Thor riding, that
" they could not fare thence. But in the morning
" they went aboard ship, and had Gunnhilld with
" them and brought her to Erik. Erik and she went
" south to Halagoland: he then called to him Ötzor
" Tóti; Erik said, that he wished to take his daugh-
" ter; Ötzor said yea to that; then Erik took Gunn-
" hilld and had her with him south in the land."[1]

Another example.

Again: In the time of king Olaf Tryggvason, " Rauð
" the strong was the name of a powerful and wealthy
" yeoman, who lived in a firth in Helgeland, which
" hight Sálfti, where is an island hight Goðey. Rauð
" had with him many housecarls, and kept well to do
" men in his train, since he was the greatest headman
" in the firths, and many Finns followed him in case
" he had need of them. Rauð was a mickle man for
" sacrifices and a cunning man in witchcraft. . . . .
" King Olaf kept his course northwards along shore,
" and made Christians of all folk wheresoever he came;
" when then he came north to Sálfti, he ettled to go
" into the firth and to find Rauð, but storm and bad
" weather were within the firth, so the king lay
" without for a full week, and it held on always bad
" weather within the firth, but outside there was a
" breeze blowing to sail north along land; so the king
" sailed north to Avmd, and all the folk there under-
" went christening. Afterwards he bent his course
" southwards again. And when he came from the
" north to Sálfti there was a tempest and a driving
" sea out of the firth. The king lay there for some
" nights and the weather was the same. Then the
" king spoke with bishop Sigurð, and speered, if he
" knew of any plan to suggest. The bishop said that
" he must try if God will give him power to over-
" come the might of the fiends there. By and bye

[1] Haralldz Saga ens Harfagra, cap. xxxv.

" the bishop robed himself in all his mass vestments, " and went to the stem of the kings ship; he then " had set up there a rood cross, and lifted tapers and " burnt incense, and read there the gospel and 'many " other prayers,' and sprinkled holy water about all " the ship; then he bade them take away the tilt *or* " *awning,* and to row into the firth; then he made " them call to the other ships, that all should row in " after them. Then when the rowers were ready in " the Trana, then went she into the firth and found " there no wind upon them, where the ships were, " and the sea in their track was as smooth as a lawn, " so that there was a calm, yet on either side the " sea was running so high that the fells were nowhere " seen. Each ship then rowed after other there in " the calm, and so they went all day, and the night " after, and a little before day they came to Goðey. " And when they came to Rauðs dwelling, there " floated in by land his mickle ship the Drake, *or* " *Dragon*" (and so on).[1]

Full faith of the Saxons.

Beda had full faith in the pretensions of these witches to raise storms. He relates how Germanus and Lupus, bishops of Auxerre and Troyes, when sent by a church synod to Britain, were encountered by an " inimica vis dæmonum," a hostile lot of dæmons, who raise storms and turn day into night, driving the bishops vessel from its course, and flinging the billows over it. Lupus calls up Germanus, who felt somewhat disordered by this tossing, and with the name of the Trinity and some drops of water the tempest is stilled.[2]

Theodorus, archbishop of Canterbury, mentions this power of the witches: " Si quis emissor tempestatis " fuerit, id est maleficus, vii. annos pœniteat, iii. in " pane et aqua."[3]

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[1] Saga Olafs Konungs Tryggvasonar, §§ 210, 211.

[2] Beda Hist. Eccl., I. xvii.

[3] Penitentiale Theodori, p. 293.

It is related in the Herbarium, in an article on the Castor oil plant (clxxvi.), where the name of the plant is taken probably from Dioskorides, and the receipt is due to the proverbial "stupiditas Saxonum," that that wort smootheth every tempest. The same is delivered of the aglaofotis (art. clxxi.).

Herbs generally afforded the Saxons their materials for healing all bodily infirmities: but they drew sometimes from animals. Our own medicines are very largely taken from what we call the vegetable kingdom; but their composition is concealed from the patient by the mysteries of prescriptions and of foreign names. A sick man thinks himself effectually tended, if he chance to make out that his doses contain Taraxacum, Belladonna, Aconite, Hyoscyamus, or Arneca, or if he be refreshed with Ammonia; but he smiles contemptuously at the herb woman who administers dent de lion, nightshade, wolfsbane, henbane, elecampane, or who burns horn in the sick chamber. Perhaps herbs are more really effectual than we shall easily believe. The locksman at Teddington told me that he had broken the bone of his little finger, and for two months it was grinding and grunching, so that he felt sometimes quite wrong in himself. One day he saw Dr. ——— go by; and told him; he said, you see there that comfrey, take a piece of the root of it, and cham it, and put it to your finger, and wrap it up. The man did so, and in four days his finger was well. This story struck me the more since comfrey is the *confirma* of the middle ages, and the σύμφυτον of the Greeks, both which names seem to attribute to the plant the same consolidating virtue. Besides the instances in the medical treatises which survive, and which are the less characteristic as they are borrowed, we find the healing power of worts spoken of as a thing of course. Thus, "Nis no wurt "woxen on woode ne on felde þer euure mage þe lif

Saxon cures.

" uphelden."[1] *No wort is waxen in wood or in field which for ever may mans life uphold.* In the Liber Scintillarum, unpublished, the words Sicut uenenata animalia fortiores herbæ uel pigmenta expellunt, are translated, Spa ſpa ȝeættpuðe nÿtenu fṫhenȝhan pÿhta oððe pÿht ȝemanȝu ut anÿðað;[2] *as the stronger worts or wort mixtures drive away poisonous animals,* where it was not necessary to consider pigmenta as made of herbs. Absurd remedies are not infrequent; besides those in this volume, we find shrifts for burning corn " on the place where a dead man was, " for the healing of the living;" for a woman " if she " swallows of her husbands blood by way of a leech-" dom;" " if she set her daughter over a house or in " an oven, for the purpose of curing her of fever."[3] Some, for a babys recovery, would creep through a hole in the ground, and stop it up behind them with thorns; some to secure health would fast " in honour " of the moon;"[4] some would treat a sick child by witchcraft, or pull it through some earth at the cross-ways.[5]

Saxon botany.

The botany of the Angles and Saxons here printed is not free from errors. How could it be expected? One fourth, they say, of the plants mentioned by Dioskorides, has not yet, in 1863, been truly identified. Even our own botanists are often scientifically at issue with one another, and are certainly historically wrong in setting upon the bilberry family of plants the name vaccinium, which, as was clearly shown, more than a hundred years ago, by John Martyn, professor of botany

[1] Proverbs of Alfred, p. 231, ed. Kemble.

[2] Fol. 17 b.

[3] Shrift book of Ecgbert, §§ 31, 32, 33. Penitentiale of Theodorus, p. 292, ult.

[4] Penitentiale of Theodorus, Archbishop of Canterbury, p. 293. " Foramen terræ."

[5] Pœnitentiale Ecgberti, in old English; lib. iv. sect. 20. Teoð heopa cilð þuph ða eopðan · ȝ ypa ðeople becæcað hí ÿlfe ȝ heopa beapn. De Augúriis. MS.

in the University of Cambridge, and as must be conceded by all of classical taste, is the Ὑάκινθος. Plinius makes many mistakes; one is found on page 310; he is also the author of the error that cyprus is privet, instead of Ligustrum. No one in the middle ages thought of questioning the accuracy of this author. The translator of a Latin work containing names of plants into English, had a hard task before him. He did not, of course, always know what plant was meant by the Latin name. In the Herbarium, art. xxix. occurs Ostriago; the translator made it, for want of some better equivalent, *water elder*, which it is not. What Latin dictionary, now that the world is much improved, will give any information on the subject, I have not ascertained; the best I know gives none. Yet I cannot doubt the tree is the Ὀστρύα, Οστρυΐς of Theofrastos, the Ostrya of modern botany. It is figured in Reichenbach, Flora Germanica, vol. xii., plate 635. In art. xxv., χαμαιέλαια, *the Dafne mezereon*, is mistaken for χαμαιλέων, a stalkless thistle, and translated *wolfs comb*, which is a thistle, but stalked. The error in xcvii. may perhaps be a mere slip, from inattention. In art. c., hedera nigra is very far from earth ivy. Tribulus (cxlii.) is not gorse; Strychnus (cxliv.) is not foxglove; Σάμψυχος (cxlviii.) is not elder, *Sambucus;* Capparis (clxxii.) is not woodbind; Iuniperus is not gorse. (Leechbook, I. xxx. 3.) Among these mistranslations that which produced most impression on myself was the confusion of the Dymele, which all its Teutonic affinities make out to be the hop plant, with the poisonous Bryony. All doubt whether our lexicographical conclusion is correct has been removed by the author of the Saxon book himself, for he says of his own motion, not quoting the Latin text, but adding to it of his own judgment, "this wort is so excellent that it is mingled " in ordinary drinks," that is, in beer. The bryonia

is a well known hedge creeper, and every cottage mother cautions her children against the poisonous berries. Our writer, therefore, who has confounded the two, is not to be regarded as infallible. His error may be seen shared by Lovell in his Herball as late as 1659. It is perhaps due to Plinius, who, at the commencement of his 23rd book, has spoken without clearness. Dioskorides, when he speaks of the white and black bryony[1] as having a fruit clustered as in the grape, certainly could not well mean the hop, which does not make one think of grapes at all.

The Saxon Herbarium criticized.

The awful halo of infallibility being once removed from the translators portrait, we are ready to question some other assertions of his; thus, Atterlothe (xlv.), to which the most capital qualities are attributed, cannot be the cocks foot grass; nor can Smearwort (xx.), which to those acquainted with the early Teutonic languages tells a greasy buttery tale, be any Aristolochia, but must be Butterwort, *Pinguicula*.

It is, however, too exacting to require of a Saxon nine hundred years ago a faithful version of foreign names of plants. It cannot be given now in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The latest authorities do not agree.

Leechbook sources.

In considering the composition of the Leechbook, the inquiry, how far the Saxons were able to draw from the wells of Hellenic literature will come before us in an urgent form. The author of that work takes a page at a time out of Alexander of Tralles, Paullus of Ægina, and Philagrios. It will be much more convenient to state the particular facts when we have the Saxon text in its integrity before us. In the meantime it is desirable to furnish some materials for the illustration of the subject. In some sense children who learn the meanings of such words as "system,"

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[1] Lib. iv. cap. 183, 184.

" scheme," can be said to learn Greek, though the words do not come in the proper alphabet. And in some sense our ordinary scholars may be said never to have seen a Greek book, since our Hellenic authors are scarcely ever printed in the true alphabet, but in an imitation of an Alexandrine or Byzantine cursive character, which neither Plato nor Aristophanes could have read to save his neck. These considerations forbid our lashing out in hasty declarations that unless proof can be produced that the Saxons read Greek in the Greek character, they cannot well be said to have read it all. Let us consent to suppose a Greek word written in the common English way, and duly understood by its English equivalent, to be a step towards a knowledge of the Greek language, and we shall find that, as proved by the extant glossaries, which cite Greek words by hundreds, the Saxons had taken very many steps, degrees, in knowledge of that sort. Sometimes a Greek word is marked as such by the letter G. Not rarely we find Hebrew words also interpreted.

The Colloquium educational.

The Colloquium, now well known, was intended as an academic exercise, to instruct the student, perhaps to test him, in some of the less easy words occurring in Latin conversation. That this was its purpose is proved by the words of Ælfric Bata, who adds to a copy of the earlier Colloquium a piece of his own, " more difficult," as he says himself.[1] By the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Eld, librarian of St. Johns College, Oxford, who permitted me the use of his rooms, I have been able to devote some days to the Oxford copy.[2] The Colloquium itself, notwithstanding the phrases of one of its editors, contains no Saxon glosses; it was therefore intended to be set to a class of pupils to be turned into English; and the Cot-

[1] " Adhuc ego Bata difficiliorem " sententiam addo." In capitals, fol. 96.

[2] A copy of one of these in the library of Christs Church, Canterbury, is catalogued as " Locutio " Latina glosata Anglice ad instru- " endos pueros." Wanley, Preface.

tonian copy, which is glossed, forms a tutors key, and is an early, for aught I know, the earliest example of those wooden legs for halting teachers. The "more "difficult" piece by the scholar of the almost famous Ælfric has a few scattered glosses, mostly occurring at the names of trees and herbs. This also was a scholastic exercise.

Another educational book by Ælfric Bata.

At the end of the manuscript, added after its completion, is found a third exercise glossed, and it bears somewhat upon the question of education and proficiency in languages among the Saxons. We should remember that what we call classics, and authors of the golden age, and Attic dramatists, are not the whole nor the most practical part of foreign literature. The writers who treated of matters ecclesiastical and scientific were in early days much more valuable than what we have chosen. For the improvement of our acquaintance with what our forefathers were doing, I shall print the third piece, with its glosses, as far as I was able, in the bright days of summer, to read its blurred and worn record; and it will be seen that Greek words were taught to the students. "Ah!" the self-satisfied may cry, "taught in a way!" But our academic teaching has perhaps some weak points also.

O clerice, an educational exercise.

Ꞓala þu clerc · ne þana þu · æꝼꝼe · þexbꝺeꝺa · ꝼþam
O clerice ne dempseris · unquam · diꝓticaf[1] laꝛe-
ſiꝺon · ꝼleog þu þeꝼan · ealꝺoþ · ꝼliꝺenꝺeꝼ pleȝan · þ ne
ri · ꝼugeas[2] ꝼore · corcula[3] · labentiſ ludi · ne
bliꝼꝼie ꝼþæꝛe bæþ · ne helle ealꝺoþ ꝼi geþinn ·
leꝛere ꝛe þeꝛlia[4] ſanꝺa̅þila · neque ꝛoparchuꝼ[5] · siꝛ machia[6]
þe þ ꝼi halıȝ ealꝺoþ · ne ne ꝼi · hellepẏꝛe þe ne
ꝛibi quo ſiꝛ Ierarchia[7] neque ſiꝛ · cloaca · ꝛibi neque

[1] δίπτυχας.
[2] Read fugias.
[3] Read corculum = *prudens*. Cic. Tuscul.
[4] Perhaps fetialis, *heraldic*.
[5] τόπαρχος.
[6] μάχη.
[7] ἱεραρχία.

ꝑı • ꝑeoh ȝeſtꝛeon • ne • oꝓepꝑẏll ſoðeſ ȝemẏnȝıe •
ſıt • entꝛeca • [1] nec alogıa • [2] uerum commoneat •

beoꝛht ſtꝛenð moð [3] mıð þe ꝑoꝛþan þe ne ſlıðð [4]
abſida acrimonia mentꝛeꝛ • [3] tꝛecum • quia non mord&

ꝑı moð ðın • ðın pınnent ınnoð ne ceoſe
ꝑıat menſ tua • tuuſ agonıtheta [5] ambaſilla [6] ne elegaſ

bleoh butan heoꝛonlıc • ꝑoꝛðan þe ȝepunað ſe mann •
cromam. [7] Prætꝛer maxımum • quia ſolet uır •

þeſan • ȝoð m[ıcclum] [8] ȝeꝑylıȝe ȝetꝛınne læceðom
eſſe • deus multum • ſectare • gemellam • onodıam • [9]

onðꝛæð ȝepunıan • tꝛeo . . . . . ætꝛı þu þeah • ſtıð • ꝑ ne
(*illegible here*) aðſıſ tamen boba • [10] ne

ætꝛıne. [11] ȝeꝛıtꝛa • melaſ ȝ pæꝛ gelomlıce gepunu
tangat. Gꝛıꝑꝑıa • [12] chapceſıa [13] cogatur crebro vıſta

gelomlıc • geſetꝛeðneꝛ ſtaꝑena • þe ȝepıte • ſoðlıce •
ꝑrequenſ • ſıntheca • [14] Grammaton • [15] tıbı abſiſtað • uero •

ðımnyꝛ • með lælaneꝛ feoꝛ ȝ bꝛunbaꝛu platunȝ • [16]
Glaucoma • [17] oꝑꝑa cꝛınem • [18] longe bloxaque bꝛatea •

ſiððan eaðmoðlıc mæȝð • ne ȝepıtan • otheꝛhpon • cempan •
ðehıng [19] enclıtıca [20] pꝛoſapıa • non abſınt • unatenuſ • mılıtıe •

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[1] *ἐνθήκη.*

[2] *ἀλογία.*

[3] Read moðeꝛ, *mentis.*

[4] Read ſlıhð.

[5] *ἀγωνοθέτης.*

[6] Ambasilla, *venter*, Gl. Isidor.

[7] *χρῶμα.* Grammars were not invented.

[8] Illegible in MS.

[9] *ἀνωδυνίαν*; such errors as this may have been produced by writing to dictation.

[10] Boba, *vehemens robur*, gl.

[11] æthpıne.

[12] *γραφὰι* in Greek, ȝꝛæꝛ in Old English, are from one source.

[13] *καρχήσια.*

[14] *συνθήκη.*

[15] *γραμμάτων.*

[16] platunȝ was *resplendence*; see Lye in ꝑlıtan. So Layamon 21,327, heoꝛe ſcalen wleoteð ſwulc gold faȝe ſceldes; *their scales are resplendent like gold variegated shields*, where Sir F. M. takes it not so. Bratea read bractea. In the collection of glosses, MS. Cleop. A. iii., fol. 109 b., from some lives of the Saints, "Bratea fila ſe ȝylðna "ðꝛæð," *golden thread.*

[17] *γλαύκωμα, a disease of the eyes.*

[18] Read oꝑꝑa cꝛımınıs; *a weal in the flesh from punishment.*

[19] dehinc.

[20] *ἐγκλιτική.* Cf. *τὴν πολιτείαν ἐγκεκλιμένην καὶ ῥέπουσαν ἐπὶ τὰ χείρω.* Platon.

þuꝛh þe gepunıe ꝓuh peaȝel· leaꝛeþꝛa· eac ꝓꝛılce· xꝑı per ꝛe . . . . . amphıꝛappa[1] lacon·[2] nec non ꝓoꝛıbæð·[3] þeaꝛle lu[ꝓı]að· genæðа· bꝛunbaꝛu pæꝓ ⁊ badanola ðıamanꝛ·[4] eꝓꝓıꝛıam·[5] ſꝛragulam perȝeðꝛeꝓeðne ðꝛenc ⁊ ðeoꝛꝓuꝛðe peaꝓ· hıꝛeðeꝛ ꝛurbaꝛamque[6] propomam·[7] ſꝛragula preꝛexꝛa· aulıca[8] beȝımen· bꝛucð· ꝓıꝓ· healꝛ mene ac bıþ ſceamlıce cura· utıtur mulıer anabola[9] ſed abutıtur bꝛocen· heo ȝeꝛıꝛð bꝛoð eac ꝓꝛılce bꝛıꝛ unha- Ipſa cõnuenıꝛ apozıma[10] nec non placenꝛa ınualum· eala þu cleꝛc peꝛe þu laꝛeoꝛ ȝeleaꝛeð þ an[11] ne lıdıꝛ· O cleꝛonoma[12] maneas· codruf[13] dıſſerꝛuſ unâque ꝓı ðu ꝛo gal· þonne þu healðeꝛ hoꝛſ on coðde· haud ꝓıꝛ luxoꝛıuſ[14] cum ꝛeneaſ ẏꝛꝛoſ[15] ꝓıꝛco þola þu naman ȝemynðlæſꝛe[16] þ ðu [beo] gylðenmuða careaſ nomıne lımphaꝛıcı uꝛ ſiſ· cꝛıſoſꝛomuꝛ[17] ætſı ðu ðıhle þegn gehealðe muð ðıhle ſpꝛece þe ȝepuna adſiſ appocꝛıfaꝛıuſ[18] feruec· of aꝛoꝛıſmoſ[19] ꝛıbı conſtes ðu kınınȝ ꝛıꝛꝛe ⁊ ınꝓꝛıꝛeꝛe beo ðu miððengeaꝛð baſileuſ[20] abſtemiuſ anꝛıgraphusque[21] eſto· coſmograꝛoðelenꝛ ⁊ beo þu emplaꝛenꝛ þın· ne ꝓı þu nacoð ꝓıam phuſ[22] eſtoque cataſcopuſ[23] ꝛui· ne ſiſ gımnuſ[24] ab

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[1] ἀμφιτάποις, ταπητίοις ἀμφιμάλλοις (Hesychios). Read hꝛeaȝel. Amphitaba, *ex utraque parte uillosa tapete.* Isidor. Origines.

[2] Read læpeðꝛa. λαϊκῶν.

[3] *A litter.* Banadola, *lectus quo in itinere fertur.* Gl. Isidor. Baionula (al. Batanula) est *lectus qui in itinere baiulatur.* Id. Origines. Bæð is here, and elsewhere sometimes, the same as beðð ; ꝓoꝛ is *iter.*

[4] Read deamant, *desperately love.* [ꝓı] is doubtful.

[5] ἐφίππια ; on ȝenæðа see the Glossary.

[6] The word is doubtful.

[7] πρόπομα.

[8] αὐλική.

[9] ἀναβολή *is a womans linen garment covering the head,* not *necklace.*

[10] ἀπόζεμα.

[11] Read ne þ án ac ne.

[12] κληρονόμε.

[13] κόδρος ; the sense assigned seems taken from the rauca Theseide Codri, misapprehended.

[14] uxorius.

[15] ἵππους. It appears that this means *testiculos.*

[16] Read -leaꝛeȝ.

[17] χρυσόστομος.

[18] From ἀπόκρυφος answering to Secretary. See Du Cange.

[19] ἀφορισμούς.

[20] βασιλεύς.

[21] ἀντίγραφος.

[22] κοσμογράφος.

[23] κατασκοπός.

[24] γυμνός.

unaleꝛeðlicum ⁊ beo þu ꝛeoppeðlic · ealðop ȝelomlæc
mlicitiſ ſiſque biottıcuſ[1] auctor· celebreſ

tıðembplatent þeopꝛne laꝛ· ⁊ beo þu laꝛeop· ⁊ haꝛe þu
oroſcopuſ[2] acrizimum[3] eſ tu ðıðaſcaluſ[4] habeaſque

þuhne hꝛıen on beðde ⁊ ꝛꝛam ȝepıte ꝛe beaꝛðleꝛe · ac ꝛı
amphiballium[5] ın thoro · & abſit · eꝛebuꝛ[6] fed ſit

henȝeſt genihtſumienðe ȝepıte ꝛe eaꝛðluꝛienðe · þola þu
canteriuſ· [7] habunðe tıbı abſit amaſiuſ caꝛeaſ

peꝛan þeðe ⁊ embſpecenðe ꝛcine pexbꝛeð on
ꝛoꝛe cerritus atque periꝛaſtıcuſ[8] nıteat abbachuſ[9] ma-

hanð · ⁊ ꝛcine ȝoðcunðſpec muðe paꝛna þu beꝛan bæꝛe
nui atque nıteat theologuſ[10] oꝛi · uideaſ ꝛerre bac-

ȝeꝛælıȝlice þe pyttе· ne ꝛı þu toſcencenð ȝepeð
caulum[11] fauste te cloacæ hadſiſ[12] prodiguſ obliquuſ

aneaȝeðe ꝛacenꝛul ꝛoꝛbuh þu þa bıꝛmeꝛlıcan · helle
molotalmuſ[13] subdoluſ uıteſ ludıbrium barath-

ꝛylıȝ þu ꝛıȝe · punıan ꝛeoꝛꝛ peaꝛenſtopa
rum · [14] ſectare tropheum · [15] ſtent procul amphıtheatrum[16]

þe eac ſpılce eahpunða · ꝛoðeꝛ kẏnnað ancxſumnẏſſe ⁊
tıbı nec non egılopıa · [17] nam generant ſcrupulum

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[1] *βιωτικός.*

[2] *ὡροσκόπος.*

[3] *ἀκρόζυμον.* Read hlaꝛ. Acrozimus panis, *leniter fermentatus*, gl. Isidor.

[4] *διδάσκαλος.*

[5] *ἀμφίμαλλος*, by letter change: so Du Cange; see Spoon and Sparrow, art. 391. Camasus, *amfimallus*, gl. Isidor.

[6] *φηβος.* The painful tale suggested is paralleled by a passage in the Regularis Concordia, as printed at the end of Eadmer, p. 151. The Saxons, it will be observed, did not even understand this language of crime, for amasius is incorrectly taken. Ephebion, *locus construprationis puerorum imberbium*, gl. Isid.

[7] *καυθήλιος.*

[8] *περιφραστικός.*

[9] *ἄβαξ, ἀβάκιον*, abacus.

[10] *θεολόγος.*

[11] Baccaulum, *a bier*. Du Cange.

[12] Read ne sis ?

[13] *μανόφθαλμος.*

[14] *βάραθρον.*

[15] *τρόπαιον.*

[16] *ἀμφιθέατρον.*

[17] *αἰγιλωπία.*

ȝeppiðað ꝑeo ꝑcine healꝼ mene beophte·[1] ȝolðe·
uexanteꝼ pupillas niteat anologium[2] ſcanðito obruſſiſ.[3]

muþe· læꝑenðeꝼ ꝓoꝓbuh þu tꝓihꝑeolne ꝓiȝe onꝓoh
ore· docentiſ· ðeclina birotum brauium[4] accapito·

ꝑælðeſtol haꝑa þu picen ꝑæt pite þu healꝼ ȝemet·
cliotedrum·[5] hæc habe culleum[6] ſciaſ diametra·[7]

nẏte þu ꝑꝑæcſtopa ꝓopeꝼette þu healꝼ ꝑepꝼ· ponne
neſci· ergaſtula· Apponaſ emiſtichium·[8] cum

þe ꝑꝑiteſt tꝑa ꝑepꝼ ðꝓinc oꝼ ꝑinꝑæte ȝepuna ꝓoꝓlætan
ſculpes biſtica[9] liba enoforo[10] fueſce laxare

miȝeþan luꝑa þu þe [aꝓ] ꝑena huꝼ ⁊ hata þu hatunȝe· ge-
lotium ðilige tu [x]enodochum[11] obique xelotypia[12] ſtrin-

ꝑꝑiðe heonene ecet ꝑæt oððe ȝemet þin huꝼ ꝓi
gatur hinȝ acetabulo ſeu congia tuum ðoma[13] ſit·

orceaꝓð[14] hiꝑeðe[ꝼ]· ꝼynt oꝓceaꝓðaꝼ ȝeðaꝑenlic[e] æꝑplum
pomerium curti ſunt pomaria congrua malif

ꝑcine puꝑꝑuꝑan on ciꝓce[15] ꝓi mix ꝑeoꝓ geꝼettan
fulgeat oſtrum ec[c]leſiſ ſit oletum longe· ſtatuant

opeꝼtaꝼ[16] pilian þe ꝑtẏꝓian ꝓinðaꝼ ðꝓinc moꝓeð þ ꝑleo
predia quala tibi agitent flabra pota diamoron[17] ut fugiat

neððꝑe ꝑeoꝓ ꝓoꝓbẏȝe þu eall ꝑæðm þanon on-
gorgon[18] eminuſ· ſperne tu olon[19] platon[20] quatinuſ il-

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[1] An error.

[2] *ἀναλογεῖον, a lectern.* Lectrum, *analogium, super quo legitur*, gl. Isidor.

[3] obrussa, *ὄβρυζον.*

[4] *βραβεῖον.* Chariot racing is then discountenanced.

[5] *κληθέδρα* ? or what is the exact form ?

[6] Culleus, *tunica ex sparto in modum crumenæ facta, quæ linebatur a populo pice et bitumine*, etc., etc., gl. Isidor.

[7] *διάμετρα.*

[8] *ἡμιστίχιον.*

[9] *δίστιχον.*

[10] *οἰνοφόρον, οἰνοφορεῖον.*

[11] *ξενοδοχεῖον ;* huꝓ MS.

[12] *ζηλοτυπία.*

[13] *δῶμα.*

[14] An error.

[15] ciꝓciꝓce, MS.

[16] So the MS.

[17] *διὰ μόρων, a drink of mulberry juice.*

[18] *γοργών.*

[19] *ὅλον.*

[20] *πλάτην.*

lihtð pæȝ þe gebeorſcipe leoſe þu· healſ ſcylð ȝif þu
luſtr& odon[1] te ſinpoſia[2] uigeaſ temeſon[3] ſi non
ne miht ſcylðlæſ· ne ne ȝepite puðe ſeoh þ ſteme[4]
poteſ inſonſ nec abſitque lucar·[5] quo flagret·
ſpichuſ ſpetniſſe þe beo þu ȝemynðiȝ mæðȝilðan.
lar·[6] nectar tibi esto memor tui ȝallonis.[7]

While this sheet was in proof, most happily arrived a communication from Mr. Henry Bradshaw, of Kings College, Cambridge, forwarding a copy of the same piece, tending much to the better understanding of the words and sentences, from a MS. in the University Library, formerly belonging to St. Augustines, Canterbury, where it was distinguished as "Collectiones "cum A."

Clerice· dypticas[8] lateri ne dempseris umquam;
Corcula[9] labentis fugias ludi fore?[10] ne te
Letetur fedus[11] sandapila?[12] neque toparcha[13]
Machia[14] sit tibi quo ierarchia[15] neque cloaca.[16]
Non enteca[17] nec alogia;[18] uerum absida[19] tecum
Commaneat[20] mentes acrimonia?[21] non quia mordet
Agonitheta[22] tuus· fiat ambasilla[23] tui mens.
Ne uraneum[24] preter cromam[25] legat· is quia multis

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[1] *ὁδὸν.*

[2] *συμπόσια*; gebeorſcipe, MS.

[3] *τὸ μέσον.*

[4] See Promptorium Parvulorum, Havelok, 590.

[5] Lucar, *vectigal quod ex lucis contrahitur*, gl. in Du Cange. Lucar, *vectigal erogatio quæ fiobat in lucis*, gl. Isidor.

[6] Lar for Lardarium is unprecedented: it will however hold for *kitchen.*

[7] Gallo, is then *hired servant*, not what it is called in the glossaries. "Ne quis presbyter focariam ha-"beat . . . alioquin sciant se prius "monitos gallonis sententia alli-"gatos." Statuta apud Du Cange.

[8] Glossed i. tabellas.

[9] Gl. princeps ludi.

[10] Gl. esse.

[11] Gl. obscenus turpis.

[12] Gl. baccaulus.

[13] Gl. princeps unius loci· i. diabolus herebi.

[14] Gl. pugna.

[15] Gl. sacer principatus.

[16] Gl. fossa tartari.

[17] Gl. pecunia.

[18] Gl. conuiuium.

[19] Gl. lucida.

[20] So, MS.

[21] Gl. uigor animi· corporis industria· uel ferocitas.

[22] i. preliator.

[23] Gl. uenter.

[24] Gl. celestem.

[25] i. colorem.

Esse deus solet; anodiam[1] sectare gemellam·,
Sistere sinchophanta[2] uerere? Boba[3] tamen adsis.
Griffia[4] te tangat· carchesia·[5] togaque[6] crebro;
Grammaton[7] sintheca[8] frequens? sistat tibi longe;
Absistat uero glaucoma?[9] criminis offa·,[10]
Bratea[11] blatta[12] dehinc encletica[13] prosapiaque·,[14]
Militiæ xp̃i per te nullatenus absint·,
Amphitappa[15] laon[16] extat? badanola[17] necnon·,
Effipiam[18] diamant·[19] stragulam·[20] pariterque propomam·,[21]
Agagulam[22] celebs aginat:[23] pecudes nec ablundam;[24]
Effipia[25] & stragula pretexta est aulica[26] cura·,
Utitur anabola[27] mulier· sed abutitur[28] ipsa·,
Conuenit inualidis apozima·[29] necne placenta·,[30]
Cleronome[31] codrus[32] maneas[33] unaque dissertus·,[34]
Cum fisco[35] teneas ỳppos?[36] uxorius[37] haud[38] sis·,
Nomine limphatici[39] careas. crisostomus[40] ut sis;
Apocrisarus[41] ades· aforismos[42] os tibi seruet·,
Basileus[43] constes·[44] abstemius·[45] antigraphusque·,[46]
Cosmigraphus·[47] solumque tui catascopus[48] esto·,

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[1] Gl. medicinam.
[2] Gl. calumpniator.
[3] Gl. uehemens robustus.
[4] Gl. scriptura.
[5] uasa pastoralia.
[6] uestis poetalis.
[7] Gl. litterarum.
[8] i. compositio.
[9] Gl. caligo oculorum.
[10] Gl. massa.
[11] Gl. auri lamina.
[12] Gl. purpura.
[13] Gl. inclinatiua.
[14] Gl. humilis. nobilis.
[15] Gl. tapete undique uillosum.
[16] Gl. laicorum populorumue.
[17] Gl. lectus itineralis.
[18] Gl. ornamentum decorum.
[19] Gl. ualde amant.
[20] Gl. uestem pictam.
[21] Gl. claram potionem.
[22] Gl. lenocinatorem uel lenonem.
[23] Gl. fugat.
[24] Gl. paleam.
[25] Gl. genus uestis puerorum.
[26] Gl. palatina.
[27] Gl. ornamentum muliebre.
[28] i. male· i. a malo uiro.
[29] Gl. aqua cum uariis cocta condimentis.
[30] Gl. pultis.
[31] Gl. clerice.
[32] Gl. poeta nobilis.
[33] Gl. sis.
[34] Gl. peritus eloquens.
[35] Gl. saccus testiculorum.
[36] Gl. equos.
[37] Gl. seruator uxoris.
[38] Gl. non.
[39] i. dementis.
[40] Gl. os aureum habens.
[41] MS. so, i. minister secretorum.
[42] Gl. breues sermones.
[43] i. rex.
[44] Gl. ut sis.
[45] sobrius.
[46] i. cancellarius scriptor.
[47] Gl. mundi descriptor.
[48] Gl. explorator.

Gimnus[1] ab inlicitis · ne sisque bioticus[2] actor ·,
Acrizimum[3] celebres[4] oroscopus ·[5] esque didascus ·,[6]
Inque thoro amphiballum[7] habeas? effebus[8] et absit ·,
Canterius[9] sed habunde tibi · sed amasius[10] absit ·,
Cerritus[11] caueas fore? perifrasticus[12] atque ·,
Abbachus[13] manui niteatque theologus[14] ori ·,
Baccaulum[15] fauste[16] uideas[17] te ferre cloace ·,[18]
Prodigus?[19] obliquus ·[20] monotalmus?[21] subdolus[22] haud[23] sis ·,
Ludibrium uites baratrum ·[24] sectare[25] tropheum ·,[26]
Amphiteatra[27] procul tibi stent · egilopia[28] nec non ·
Nam scrupulum[29] generant[30] psiche ·[31] uexantque[32] pupillas.
Scandito analogium · crisis[33] nitet ore docentis;
Declina birotum[34] brauium[35] capito? ac cliothedrum;[36]
Culleum[37] habe · diametra[38] scias · ergastula[39] nesci ·,
Apponas emistichium[40] cum distica[41] sculpes ·,[42]
Enoforo[43] liba · lotium[44] laxare suesce ·,
Dilige tu xenodochium ·[45] zelotipiamque odi ·,[46]

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[1] Gl. nudus · s[cilicet] sis.
[2] Gl. secularis mundanus.
[3] Gl. panem leuiter fermentatum.
[4] Gl. frequentes.
[5] Gl. horarum inspector.
[6] Gl. protomagister.
[7] Gl. birrum undique uillosum.
[8] Gl. imberbis · sine barba.
[9] Gl. equus s[cilicet] sit.
[10] Gl. qui ob turpitudinem amatur.
[11] Gl. furiosus iracundus.
[12] Gl. circumlocutiuus.
[13] Gl. tabula pictoria.
[14] Gl. diuinus sermo.
[15] i. feretrum.
[16] Gl. felicior [feliciter].
[17] propri[um].
[18] Gl. fosse.
[19] i. dissipator.
[20] i. distortus.
[21] Gl. luscus.
[22] Gl. fraudulentus.
[23] pro non.
[24] i. infernum.
[25] i. imitare.
[26] i. laudem uictorie.
[27] Gl. loca spectaculi ubi pugnant gladiatores.
[28] Gl. uulnera oculorum.
[29] Gl. angorem · anxietatem.
[30] s[cilicet] egilopia.
[31] Gl. anime.
[32] Gl. allidunt.
[33] Gl. aurum.
[34] i. currum duarum rotarum.
[35] Gl. coronam.
[36] i. sellam plectibilem.
[37] Gl. uas pice oblinitum.
[38] Gl. medietatem spere [sphæræ] horalogium [*the dial*].
[39] Gl. loca exilii [*for bad slaves and convicts*].
[40] Gl. dimidium uersum.
[41] i. duos uersus.
[42] Gl. scribes.
[43] Gl. uase uinario.
[44] Gl. urinam.
[45] Gl. domus in qua pauperes colliguntur (quo, MS.)
[46] i. odia.

Hinc acetabula[1] doma tuum ceu congia[2] stringat·,
Pomerium[3] curti? pomaria[4] congrua malis·,[5]
Fulgeat ecclesiis ostrum·[6] longe sit oletum·,[7]
Predia quala[8] tibi statuant? agitent[9] flabra[10] flagra·,[11]
Eminus[12] ut gorgon[13] fugiat· pota[14] diametron·,
Sperne platon[15] olon?[16] simposia[17] quatenus odon·[18]
Te lustret temeson[19] uigeas si non potes insons?
Lar[20] tibi quo nectar flagret?[21] lucarque[22] nec absit·,
Gallonis[23] memor esto tui· ambro[24] timeto cieri;[25]
Mulio[26] strabo[27] tuus neque sit? neque agason[28] inermis·,
Abbaso[29] quo fuerit· (sit hirudo[30] frequens[31] comitata.
etc. etc.

Lorica.

The piece which I print next is called the Lorica; of its existence in the Cambridge manuscript, I was first informed by Mr. Bradshaw, who has more than once freely discussed the subject, with the aids to the interpretation of it, for my information. It is with Mr. Bradshaws consent, and by help of books lent me by him, that I now print and annotate. The Harleian copy came in my way while engaged upon the Leechdoms. The Latin part has been printed in Germany by Mone; also by Daniel, with two conjectural and wholly mistaken interpretations; with glosses from an

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[1] Gl. uas quo fertur acetum.
[2] Gl. mensura.
[3] Gl. locus uacuus.
[4] Gl. uiridiaria; to the same effect in margin.
[5] Gl. pomis.
[6] Gl. purpura.
[7] i. stercus humanum.
[8] Gl. corbes.
[9] Gl. moueant.
[10] Gl. uente.
[11] Gl. uirgas uiridiarii.
[12] Gl. longe.
[13] Gl. serpentis proprium est.
[14] Gl. bibe.
[15] Gl. lutum.
[16] Gl. totum.
[17] Gl. conuiuia.
[18] MS. so, gl. uia.
[19] Gl. medius semis (somis, MS.)
[20] Gl. penus.
[21] Gl. redoleat.
[22] Gl. pecunia dicitur [e] lucis.
[23] Gl. mercennarii.
[24] Gl. luxuriosus dissipator.
[25] Gl. uocari.
[26] Gl. custos mulorum.
[27] Gl. luscus uuelcus.
[28] Gl. prouisor equorum.
[29] Gl. domus infirma.
[30] Gl. sanguisuga.
[31] Gl. assidua.

Irish MS. by Mr. Whitley Stokes, who has had the assistance of Dr. Wright in making out, to a good extent, the Syriac or Hebrew words disguised in it. The mere presence of two glossed copies now first printed will clear up some difficulties, and one or two words I may perhaps myself have rightly guessed. The Irish MS. of the Latin text declares the composition to be written in hendekasyllabic verse; but lest a purer classical taste should suppose that by this term the "hendecasyllabi," or Phalækians of Catullus have been emulated, the opening lines arranged with due regularity may be taken as a specimen of the rest. It will be seen that they are scanned by the accents.

Suffragare, quæso, michi possito
Magni maris uelut in periculo,
Ut non secum trahat me mortalitas
Huius anni neque mundi uanitas.
etc.

The Irish MS., "in the opinion of Dr. Todd pro-" duced in the latter part of the fourteenth century," tells us also, that "Gillas hanc loricam fecit," and "Laidcend mac Búith Bannaig uenit ab eo in insolam "Hiberniam: transtulit et portauit super altare sancti "Patricii episcopi sanos nos facere, amen." The Latin text of the Cambridge MS. is of the eighth century; it was not intended to be glossed; the glosses were introduced afterwards in a small hand;[1] the earlier ones marked with an asterisk belong to the end of the tenth century, the others to the eleventh. Its readings agree closely with those printed by Mone; errors and all. By one or two mistakes in the glosses of MS. C. it seems probable that they were a transcript, and as the newer are sometimes written above the wrong words, the same may be concluded of them also.

[1] Mr. Bradshaw thinks the glosses cotemporary.

MS. Bibl. Publ. Cantab. Ll. 1. 10. fol. 43.

Þanc luricam loding cantauit ter in omne die

ȝemiltſa ſio þryneſ ſio anneſ þære anneſſe ȝemiltſa
SVFFRAGĀRE TRINITATIS[1] UNITAS· unitatis miserere

ic biddе me ȝefettum ſæſ micleſ ſpa ſpa
trinitas· Suffragare quaeſſo mihi porro magni[2] magni uelut

on ꝑrecenneſſe þætte nō mid him ȝetio me pōl*
in periculo· Ut non ſecum trahat mē mortalitaſ

þyſeſ ȝearеſ ne middanȝeardeſ idelneſ ⁊ þæt ilce
huiuſ anni· Neque mundi uanitaſ· et hoc idem

ic biddе ꝑrom þam hyhſtan þam hiorencundan comppeſodeſ
peto A' ſublimibuſ caeleſtiſ militiae

mæȝnum þylæſ me ꝑorlæton to flitenne ꝑiondum ac ȝe-
uiſtutibuſ Ne me linquant laceſandum hoſtibuſ· Sed de-

ſcyldеn foþlice pæpnum ſtranȝum ðæt hio me ꝑoreȝanȝan on
ꝑendant iam aſmiſ ꝑoſtibuſ et[3] illi me ꝑrecedant in

ꝑefan þæſ hiorenlican pesodeſ piȝ þreatas piſdomeſ ȝeþylneſ[4]
acie cæleſtiſ exercituſ militiae. Chesuphin

⁊ ȝodeſ luſan onbæſinneſ ſtrenȝeo ȝodeſ[5]
et ſeraphin[6] cum milibuſ mihahel et ȝabriel[7]

ȝelicum ic yſce þrymſetleſ ða liſȝendan hehenȝlaſ
ſimilibuſ· Opto thronoſ[8] uiuentеſ Archanȝeloſ

ealdorðomaſ ⁊ duȝuðmihta enȝlaſ þ me þy ðiccan*[9]
principatuſ et poteſtateſ Anȝeloſ· Ut me denſo

ȝeſcyldende pesode ꝑionda ic mæȝe ȝeþyllan ſyþþan
deſendenteſ Aȝmine. Inimicoſ ualeam prosternere· tum

þonan oðere cempan* healfæðeraſ ⁊ þa ſeoper ſiðan
deinde ceteroſ Azonithetaſ· patriarchaſ· quattuor

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[1] trinitas, H.

[2] maſiſſonum, H.

[3] ut, H.

[4] "*Scientia multiplicata.*" St. Hieronymus; but see Spoon and Sparrow, art. 1010.

[5] This interpretation is nearly correct.

[6] Hieronymus interprets *ardentes.*

[7] et m. ȝ., C.

[8] *θρόνους.*

[9] ðicc only in older hand.

ꝼꝛopeꝛ ſcꝛipeꝛ ꝼtꝛiopan *
quateꝛ ꝑꝛophetaꝛ· Apoſtoloꝛ[1] nauiꝛ xp̄i ꝑꝛopetaꝛ·[2] et
ic biddе cempan * ꝑ̄ me ꝥuꝑh hio
maꝛtyꝛeꝛ omneꝛ peto Athletaꝛ[3] ðei. Ut[4] me peꝛ illoꝛ
ymbſylle ⁊ eal yꝼel ꝼꝛom me ȝepiꝛte*
ſaluꝛ[5] ꝛepiat Atque omne malum A me pepeat xp̄ꝛ mecum
pepe * tꝛume * ꝼæſtnie * ⁊ ꝥa ſpeaꝛtan peꝛoð
pactum ꝼiꝛmum ꝛepiat timoꝛ tꝛemoꝛ[6] tetꝛaꝛ tuꝛbaꝛ
abꝛeȝe ȝoð mið ꝥy unꝥuꝛhſciotenðliche ȝeſcylðneꝛꝛe
teꝛꝛeat· Deuꝛ Inpenetꝛiabili[7] tutela
æȝhꝑanan ȝeſcylð me mið mihte mineꝛ * hichoman *
unðique me ðeꝛenðe potentia· Mei ȝibꝛae[8]
leopeꝛ * ealne ȝeꝼꝛia * ðine * plæȝꝛcelðæ * ȝeſcylðenðum
peꝛnaꝛ[9] omneꝛ libeꝛa tuta[10] pelta[11] ꝑꝛoteȝente
anꝑa ȝehꝑylc· ꝑ̄ ꝑa ſpeaꝛtan ðioꝛlu on minꝑe ſiðan
ꝛinȝula. Ut non tetꝛi[12] ðæmoneꝛ In lateꝑa mea
cueccen * ſpa ſpa ȝepuniað ſcẏtaꝛ hnoll * heaꝼuðponnan *
libꝛent ut ꝼolent iacula[13] ȝyȝꝛam[14] cephalem[15]
mið loccum * ⁊ ða eȝan * onðꝑlitan * tunȝan * toeð *
cum Iaꝛiꝛ[16] et conaꝛ[17] patham[18] liȝanam[19]. Sennaꝛ[20]

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[1] xii., H. inserts, wrongly.

[2] *πρωράτας.*

[3] Anthletaꝛ, C.

[4] Et martires omnes peto athletas,
Atque adiuro et uirgines omnes,
Uiduas fideles et professores,
Uti . . . . Irish MS.

[5] etepna, H. adds.

[6] Cuius tremor, Irish MS.

[7] –bilis, Irish MS., worse.

[8] גֶּבֶר, *viri*; "hominis," Irish gl.

[9] "Artus," Irish MS.; "latera," gl. ap. Diefenbach.

[10] tua, H.

[11] *πέλτῃ.*

[12] tetꝛiae, C.

[13] "iacula is a quadrisyllable." W. S.

[14] ȝyȝꝛam, *the skull or top of the forehead*, Irish gl. Giȝꝛaꝛꝛ, copa, gl. Cleop., fol. 45 b. Giȝꝛa, ſe ꝑlæſe toꝑ piꝑæꝛtan ꝑone tux, Id., fol. 46 c. Read ȝyꝛȝꝛam? for גַּרְגֶּר *neck*. Scopa glosses Trichilo, that is, *τράχηλος.*

[15] *κεφαλήν.*

[16] שְׂעָר is a conjecture of Dr. Wright, as by error for Siaris.

[17] Perhaps from עַיִן, giving the initial a guttural sound: "oculos," Irish gl.

[18] *The forehead*, Irish gl. פַּתְחָא "patho," or "patha," *os, vultus, facies* (Dr. Wright). The first hand in C. wrote onꝑite.

[19] If read liȝanam, will be Semitic; and so another MS.

[20] From שֵׁן

ȝ ða næſðyrel * ſpiran * breoſt * riban * lenðana *
Atque michinas [1] clabam [2] cpaſſum [3] maðianum [4] ðaliaſ [5]

ðeeoh * miðirnan *[6] ȝ tra * honða * minum ſoplice
bathma [7] exuȝiam atque binaſ Iðumaſ.[8] Meo epȝo
heoſulan *
cum capillıſ [9] ueprici ȝalea ſaluriſ eſto. Capiri ſponri [10]

eȝan ȝ bræȝene þam þryſealðan nebbe * peolupe * onſyne
oculiſ et cepebro triſorimi. Roſtro labio [11] ſaciei

ðunnpenȝan * cinne * beaſðe oferiðruum * eaſum heaȝo-
rimporı Mento baſbae supercil[i]ıſ Aupiburſ ȝe-

ſpinnum * ſmeſum * næſȝpiſtlan * noſu ſion eȝhpinȝum *
niſ buccıſ Interpaſro. Naſiburſ pupillıſ poriſ

bræpan ofer bruum * roðpeomum * oſroðe * ceacum ȝ
palpebriſ Tautonibuſ [12] ȝinȝiſ [13] anile [14] maxillıſ et

ȝoman hpæcrunȝan * [15] hpæcean
ſaucibuſ ðentibuſ linȝue ori uuae ȝuttorı

ðroðbollan * tunȝeðrum * ſpiopan heaſuðponnan *
ȝuſȝilioni et ſublinȝuæ cepuice capitali [16]

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[1] The Irish gl. gives michinas as something unknown belonging to the teeth. *Μυκτῆρας*, perhaps.

[2] Second hand ſpiopan. Perhaps Arabic kadhalun, Syriac kedala, *neck*, *cervix*, Dr. Wright. Chaládum, Darmstadt MS. Dequicaladum, another MS. Perhaps, חלעים *loins*

[3] Another MS. *ventrem*. It is then. חֲרֵשׁ or חֲרֵץ

[4] "latus," Irish gl. מֵעַיִם ?

[5] *entrails*, Irish gl.

[6] micȝepnu, H.; ȝescincio, gl. C.; ȝihſinga vel micȝepn, gl. Cleop., fol. 34 a.; also Exigia, ȝeſcinco, Id., fol. 34 c.; also ȝesanco, fol. 84 a. Is it not Axungia, *fat?* Micȝepn means *house of urine*. For the rest, cf. "Extis ieſenco ṫ," gl. Cleop., fol. 116 b, and infra, p. lxxii. The glossaries make confusions between the kidneys, the fat about them, and the intestines.

[7] *thighs or waist*, Irish gl. *Βαθμοί*, *ἴσχνη*, *πόδες*, Hesych.

[8] יְרֵכַיִם

[9] ſcapuliſ, H.

[10] hneoſulan, C.

[11] labiae, C.; labie, H.

[12] Tutonibus, W. S.; Tautones, palpebræ, gl. Isidor.

[13] iȝuiſ, H.; read gingivis.

[14] Read anhelæ; see Du Cange.

[15] Correct; *tongue of the throat*, *uvula*. Somner and others following him are quite wrong.

[16] *to the foretooth*, Irish gl.

ꝼꝓꝑan * ȝꝓꝛꞇlan * ȝeſcylðneꝛꝛe ꝑonan
ceuꞇꝑo [1] caꝑꞇilaȝını collo clemenꝛ Aðeſto ꞇuꞇamine · Deinðe [2]

ꝑeꝛ ðu byꝛne ſio ȝehealðꝑæꝛꞇe ymb hıoma mine
eſto [3] luꝑıca ꞇuꞇıꝛꝛıma epȝa membꝑa epȝa mea

ınnoðaꝛ ꝥꞇe ꝑu aꝛcuꝑe * ꝓꝑom me ða unȝeꝛepenlıcan ſleȝeaꝛ
uıꝛceꝑa Uꞇ ꝑeꞇꝑuðaꝛ [4] a me Inuıꝛıbileꝛ Suðum [5]

næȝlaꝛ ða ꝑæꝛꞇnıað ꝑa haꞇıenðan ȝeꝛcylð ꝛꞇꝑonȝꝑe
clauoꝛ quoꝛ ꝓıȝunꞇ obıbileꝛ Ꞇeȝe epȝo ðeuꝛ ꝓoꝑꞇı

eaxla mıð ȝeſcylðꝑum ⁊ eaꝑma ða elna
luꝑıca humeꝑoꝛ cum ꝛcapuliꝛ eꞇ bꝓachia · Ꞇeȝe ulnaꝛ

mıð ꝑæðmum * ꝼꝼꝛꞇe * honðbꝓyða ꝓınȝꝑaſ mıð
cum cubıꝛ [6] eꞇ manıbuꝛ puȝnaꝛ palmaꝛ ðıȝıꞇoꝛ cum

ꝑam næȝlum ðone hꝓ ſ cȝ * ⁊ ða ꝓıb mıð ꝑam hıoðum
unȝuıbuꝛ Ꞇeȝe ꝛꝓınam [7] eꞇ coſꞇaꝛ cum Aꝓꞇubuꝛ

bæc hꝓyc ȝ ⁊ ſına mıð ðam banum ða hȳð
ꞇepȝa ðoꝛꝛumque eꞇ neꝑuoꝛ cum oꝛꝛıbuꝛ [8] Ꞇeȝe cuꞇem

lunðleoȝum * huꝑꝑbaan * epꝛenðu * mıð ꝑam
ꝛanȝuınem cum ꝑenıbuꝛ caꞇacꝓınaꝛ [9] naꞇeꝛ cum

ðeohȝelæꞇum homme * ꝛꝓeoꝑulıꝑan * ȝenıꞇalıa * mıð ꝑam
ꝑemoꝑıbuꝛ Ꞇeȝe cambaꝛ [10] ꝛuꝑaꝛ ꝑemoꝑalıa [11] cum

cnıepum [12] ꝑa hꝓıoꝓꝑbā̆n ⁊ ꝑa cnıoꝑa helan *
ȝenuclıꝛ poꝑlıꞇeꝛ eꞇ ȝenua. Ꞇeȝe ꞇaloꝛ cum

ꝛconcum * helum * ꝛconcan * ꝑeꞇ ılla * mıð ꝑam
ꞇıbıꝛ eꞇ calcıbuꝛ cꝓuꝑa peðeꝛ plaꞇaꝑum cum

ꝛꞇæꝑum ꞇelȝam emnꝑeaxenðe mıð ꞇā̆num
baꝛıbuꝛ [13] Ꞇeȝe ꝑamoꝛ concꝑeꝛcenꞇeꝛ ðecıeꝛ cum menꞇaȝꝓıꝛ [14]

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[1] ceoꞇꝑo, H.; chautrum, gl. R. 72. Cleop. 26 b. al ꝛe ꝥoꞇbolla, *all the throat*; probably χόνδρος.

[2] Domine, W.S.

[3] esto mihi, H.

[4] ꝑeꞇunðaꝛ, H.

[5] Suðeꝛ, C. on erasure of the old Suðum.

[6] cubıꝛ, C.H. all for cubitis.

[7] spınas, W. S.

[8] H. transposes lines.

[9] *the haunches*, Irish gl.; caꞇaȝꝓınas bleꝑemına mees, gl. C., which is obscure.

[10] gambas, W.S.

[11] *the upper thighs*, Irish gl.

[12] cnıepum is on an erasure of an older gloss, which may have been ꝛꝓeoꝑbanum.

[13] βάσεσιν.

[14] *the toes*.

næglaſ þriga ſiſe ðeapmgeprnð * bpioſt Ungueſ binoſ quinquieſ ðege pectuſ [1] Iugulam pectuſ-bân bpioſt magan þone naſelan þa pambe culum mamillaſ Stomachum et umbilîcum. ðege uentpem ⁊ þa gecynðlica lima ⁊ hpiſ ⁊ þape heoptan lumboſ genitalia et album [2] et copðiſ þa liſlican þa þpyſealðan liſpe ⁊ pyſle bupſan [3] uitalia ðege tpipiðum iecop et ilia mapſem lunðleogan* ſnæðelðeapm* [4] nettan * peaðan * peniculoſ pitþpem cum obligia.[5] ðege toleam [6] ſcolu ſepð * miþ lungenne æðpan ſmæl * ðeapmaſ * geallan topacem cum pulmone uenaſ ſibpaſ ſel miþ þy heopthoman * þa ſceape miþ þam cum buchamine. ðege capnem [7] Inguinam [8] cum meapgum milte * gebegðum * ipepnum * [9] meðullif Splenem tuptuoſif cum Intepcinif . ðege ða blæðpan gelynð ⁊ ealle * [10] þapa gepoga ða unapimeðan uepicam aðipem et panteſ [11] compaginum Innumeroſ enðebypðneſ hæp ⁊ þa oðre lima ſoplæten ðapa opðineſ. ðege pilof Atque membpa peliqua quopum pen if ic bepepðe ſopte ppaetepii nomina • ðege totum me cum quinque ongytum ſmicpe gepophtum ðupum þte ſpom ſenſibuſ et cum decim ſabpe factif ſopibuſ uti [12] a þam ilum oð þæſ heaſðeſ heaneſſe nænegum limo plantif uſque aþ uepticem Nullo membpo [13] ſopif ic geuntpumige afcuſan intuſ egpotem. Ne de meo poſſit uitam tpuðepe .

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[1] pectuſ, C. omits.

[2] That is, Alvum.

[3] bupſan, *purse*, is written on an older gloss erased; read marsem as marsupium.

[4] Extales, ſnæbel Ì beapc (read bæc) þeapm, gl. R. '74, *the great gut.*

[5] *the peritonæum.*

[6] *Tonsil.* See Du Cange v. Tusillæ, A Gallic word.

[7] capnem, C. H. omit.

[8] Iungnam, C., for Inguina.

[9] eopenum, H. Exta Ieſen, gl. C. See above on Exugia.

[10] The final e in ealle is erased, but legible.

[11] *πάντας.*

[12] ut, C.

[13] meo, H. adds.

p̄olneſ ꝑeꝑoꝛ alð * [1] æꝛ þan foðlice
peſtiſ ꝑebꝛiſ lanȝoꝛ ðoloꝛ coꝛꝛoꝛe Donec iam ðante deo
ſeneam et peccata mea boniſ ꝑactiſ [2] ðeleam. Ut ðe capne
ūtꝑaꝛenðe ic mæȝe ȝeꝑhoȝan to ðam hean ȝeꝑhoȝan
Ienſ Imiſ [3] capeam et að alta euolaꝛe
ic mæȝe ⁊ ȝoðe miltſienðum to ðam ꝓoðeꝛlican bliðe
ualeam et miſeꝛto ðeo að æthepia laetuſ
ic * ꝛio * peȝen * ꝓiceſ celneſſa ſy ſpa
uehaꝛ [4] peȝni peꝑꝛiȝepia. AMEN:

Rather than print at every word a variation, it is better to give the glosses of the Harleian MS. continuously. (Harl. 585, fol. 152.)

ȝeꝑultmiȝe seo þꝛimis seo annis ðæꝛe anniſſe ȝemilðsa me seo þꝛinnis ȝeꝑultmiȝe ic biðde me ȝesettum ſæs micel[es] spa spa in ſꝛæcenniſſe þte nalæs miþ heo teo mec seo ðeaðlicnes ðeoses ȝeapes ne ðyses miðdan ȝeapðes· ibelnes ðæt ilce ic biðde ſꝛom þæm hỳhſtum þæſ heoꝛonlican comppeoꝛoðes mæȝenum · ðỳ læſ mec ꝓoꝛlæten to ſlitenne ꝓeonðum· ac ȝeꝛcilðen soðlice pæpnum ſtꝛonȝum þte heo mec ꝓoꝛeȝonȝen in ꝓeðan ðæſ heoꝛonlican peoꝛuðeſ piȝꝑꝑeateſ piſðomeſ ȝeꝑỳlneſ ⁊ ȝoðeſ luſu onbeꝛneſ miþ cæmppum·[5] spa spa ȝoþ ⁊ ȝoðes ſtꝛenȝu ȝelicum ic piſce þꝑỳmſelð þa lỳꝑienðan heahenȝlaſ alðoꝛðomaſ ⁊ ðuȝuð mehte ænȝlaſ þte mec þicce · ȝeꝛcỳlðenðe · peoꝛoðe ꝓeonð ic mæȝe ȝeꝑỳllan sỳþþan æꝛteꝛ
þan oðꝛe cæmpan heah þæðeꝛaſ ꝓeoꝛeꝛ ꝛiðan [6] piteȝan onð fol. 153.
apoſtolaſ xp̄eſ sciꝛeſ ſteoꝛan þꝛoꝛeꝛaſ alle ic biðde ȝoðeſ cæmpan· þte mec þuꝛh heo þaꝛe ecæn hælo ỳmbꝛỳlle ⁊ æȝhpỳlc ỳꝛel ꝛꝛom me ȝeꝛite cꝛiſt miþ me peꝛe ſæſte tꝛume ȝeꝑæſtniȝe eȝe ſỳꝛhto ða ꝛpeaꝛtan · peoꝛuð abꝛeȝe ȝoð unþuꝛhꝛceoteneðliche ȝeꝛcỳlðneſſe æȝhponan mec ȝeꝛcilð ðinꝛe mæhte mineſ lichoman lepeꝛa alle alæſ ȝeꝛunðum plæȝꝛcỳlðe ȝeꝛcỳlðenðum anꝛa ȝehpỳlc þte naleſ ða ꝛpeaꝛtan ðeoblu in minꝛe ꝛiðan leliȝen [7] ꝛꝛa ꝛꝛa ȝepuniað ꝛcytaſ ꝑlanaſ þone

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[1] Read adl, with H.

[2] ꝑactiſ, C. omits.

[3] lens labis, W.S.

[4] uehoꝛ, C.

[5] This glosses militibus not militibus, which however H. has in the Latin.

[6] ꝛiðan, glosses quateꝛ, an error of transcription.

[7] A blunder between Vibex læl and Vibrare ?

hnoll ða heaſoþpannan · mið þæm loccum onð eaȝan onþleo-
tan tunȝan teð ða næſþýþllu ſpiþan hþýncȝ þiðan lenðenu
ðýoh micȝeþnu onð ða tpa honða minum ſoþlice mið ȝeſcýlðþum
fol. 154. hneccan helm hælo beoðopeſto[1] heaſðe heaſolan eaȝum onð
exon[2] þæþe ðþýſealðan nebbe þeoluþe onſeone ðunponȝan
cinne beaþðe oſeþbþuum eaþum heaȝoſþinnum ſmeþum
betþin þæm næſtȝþiſlan ſeoum eahþinȝum bþæþum bþuum
toðþeoman oþoðe cænum cinbanum onð ȝeoman toðum tun-
ȝan muðe hþæctunȝan hþacan þþotbollan ⁊ unðeþtunȝeðþum
ſpiþan þý heaſoblocan bþæȝene[3] ȝniſtlan ſpiþan aþſæſt ætbeo
ðu ȝeſcýlðneſſe æſtep þon beo ðu me býþne ſeo ȝehealðſæſteſðe
ymb mine innoðaſ ymb min[e] leomu þ̄te ðu aſcuþe ſþom mec
ða unȝeſepenlican · bneȝa næȝlaſ ða ſæſtniað laðpenðneſſe
ȝescýlð ſoðlice ȝoð ſtponȝne býþnan mið ȝeſcýlðþum eaxle
onð eaþmaſ ȝemunðbýþð elne mið þan elnbozan ⁊ honðum
fýſte ſolme ſinȝnaſ mið þæm næȝlum ȝeſcýlð þone hþinȝc
fol. 155. ⁊ ða þibb mið ðæm liðum bæc hþinȝc ⁊ ða ſionne mið ðæm
banum ȝeſcýlð ða hýð blob mið þæm æðþum ða hýpban ða
eaþſenða mið ðæm þeohſconcum ȝeſcýlð homne[4] ſcotlipan ða
þeohȝepealð mið þæm þeohhþeopſan þa hþeopſan ⁊ ða cneo
ȝemýnðbýþð telȝan eſenpexenðe týne mið þæm taum næȝlaſ
tpiȝa ſiſe ȝeſcýlð ða healan mið þæm ſceonum ⁊ ſconcum ⁊
ſpopum ſceoncan · ſet þapa ila mið þæm ſtepum ⁊ ȝonȝum
ȝeſcýlð bneoſt ðeaþmþinð bneoſtþan tittaſ oððo ſponan mazan
⁊ þone neabulan ȝeſcýlð ða pombe þa lýnðenu þa acænnenð-
lican lýomu ⁊ hþiſ ⁊ ðæþe heoptan þa liſlican ⁊ þa lýſ-
lican heoptan ȝeſcýlð þa þþioſealðan liſþe þýſele ſpeotan ⁊
buþſe lunðlaȝan ſnæðelþeaþm mið þæþe nettan ȝeſcýlð neaðan
ſeleſeþð mið ðæþe lunȝene eðþe ſmælþeaþmaſ ȝeallan mið þý
fol. 156. hýoptþoman ȝeſcýlð ſlæſc ⁊ lichoman ða ſcaþe mið þæm
meþȝum þone milte mið þæm ȝebæȝðum eoſenum ⁊ þoppum
ȝeſcýlð blæðþan ȝelýnð onð alle þapa ȝeſoȝa þa unaþimðan
ænðebýþðneſſe ȝeſcýlð hæþ ⁊ þa oþþe leomu þæþa ſpæ þen
iſ ic biſeþðe ⁊ ſopleopt noman ȝeſcýlð alne mec mið ſiſ
onðȝeotum ⁊ mið ten ðuþum ſmicþe ȝepoþhtum þ̄te ſþom
þæm hælum oððæſ heaſðeſ heanneſſe nænȝum lime minum
utan innan ic ȝeuntþumiȝe þýlæſ oſ minum mæȝe liſ

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[1] Thus MS.; read beo ðu ⁊ peſ þu.

[2] To ceþebþo.

[3] To ceotþo.

[4] Read homme.

arcuran polef ece abl ran hchoman, æpðon rophce zoðe rýllenðum ic zealðize ⁊ mine rýnne miþ zoðum ic aðilzie þte of hchoman utzeonzenðe ðeorum neolum ic ðolize ť ic mæze zeþolian ⁊ to þæm hean zeflizan ť zeferan ic mæze ⁊ zemilrizenðum zoðe to þæm peaðophcum blíðe ic rý zepezen picef coelnefre soðhce.

These pieces will prove that the Saxons, in their way, tried to learn languages. Our own modern fashion is of recent invention: persons now living received the first elements of Latin from Corderius; and the whole colour of training is necessarily different for those, who are to use a language colloquially, and those who must imitate Ovidius, Virgilius, Horatius, in the several branches in which they excelled. Hebrew and Syriac are still exceptional studies. Learning of the Saxons affirmed.

Of the manuscript from which the text of the Herbarium and Medicina de Quadrupedibus has been taken, Bibl. Cotton, Vitellius C. iii.,[1] the reader has a specimen in the fac-simile. Opinions, gathered from those most experienced, agree that it dates as a copy from about 1050 A.D. For myself, I only venture to believe that it was written out not earlier than A.D. 1000, nor later than the Conquest, 1066 A.D. It has been chosen as the ground work of this edition, because it is illustrated by drawings in colours of the plants, an advantage which none of the other old English, or so called Anglo-Saxon, copies possessed. While uninjured it must have been a regally magnificent book, executed at an enormous expense. It suffered from the fire at Ashburnham House, 1731, and, like the rest of the MSS., was taken out of the ashes a shrivelled blackened lump of leaves. Recently it has been rebound. The binder first soaked the ruins in water, to make them limp; he then flattened them, and for this purpose was obliged often to cut through the edges, and to stretch them by pins, MS. V.

[1] Wanley, p. 217 a.

widening all the flaws; stout pieces of cardboard were then prepared as a frame to carry the leaves, which were fixed into these paper frames by ligaments of goldbeaters skin. Thus once more the burnt leaves became a volume. The binder had probably some superintendence in his task, for as long as the Latin text of Apuleius afforded its guidance the folios were rightly numbered, but beyond that they have been frequently misplaced. It is possible that on the publication of this work, the binder may be directed to rearrange the folios, in which case the references to the drawings printed in the text will no longer correspond with the numbers in the MS. Besides the serious mischief from the fire, the pages had also suffered from the paintings placed upon them. The green pigment used, probably sulphate of copper, has eaten away the vellum upon which it was laid, so that not only the drawings so far have perished, but also the writing at the back has gone. Thus this manuscript, taken by itself, had become in many places illegible; yet, when a parallel text was laid by the side of it, the broken lines and half surviving words were again significant, and it was possible to print nearly all the letters of the book from the richest and most beautiful copy.

Foundation of our text.

In editing an ancient work, the rule is now recognized, which due consideration has suggested; to print from the best MS. and supply its defects, if any, from the next best. The three best MSS. conspire in making the extravagant slip in Herbarium, art. lxxi., and the fourth is not taken into account. But in the orthography of old English words, a certain method has prevailed, and the mode of Ælfric, it may be, has been followed in modern grammars and by modern editors, no objection to such a course, as of a choice, being now taken; yet this customary spelling has also been called "pure Saxon," and other methods

Dialect.

have been damned as dialects, to both of which judgments I take leave to lodge an appeal, which shall be pleaded to on some future occasion. It so happens, however, that the spelling of MS. V. is nearer to the customary manner than that of MS. B., so that no discussion need arise out of the choice of a base for printing. The fainter strokes of the reed in this wasted MS. are scarcely visible: the accents often are vanishing; and only the visit of a sunbeam revealed to me, that what has been printed on page 216,[1] as ſtænilicum, was really written ſtænihtum. The letters a and u are scarcely distinguishable in the handwriting of this MS.

Ornamental portions of MS. V.

MS. V. in its pristine beauty had two large paintings each filling a page. The first contains a tall figure standing on a lion, habited in loose tunic or amice, chasuble and stole;[2] to all appearance an ecclesiastic of rank, holding in the right hand a crozier, the small cross bar of which is, though not easily, discerned; it rests on the ground, and the lion has seized it in his jaws. In the left this tall personage holds a heavy book. The draperies according to Saxon custom seem caught by a gust of wind. Over him waves a baldachin or canopied curtains. On his left approaches reverentially a tonsured priest presenting a volume. On his right a soldier, with a full sized shield, looks up for orders. The purport of this painting is scarcely conveyed by the design itself: it seems, however, to represent the church dignitary for whom the work was copied; the stole marking a churchman: though some hesitation is produced by the presence of a soldier with a Roman air. This painting was meant for this book, since the border matches that which backs the title.

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[1] Line 20.

[2] Over both shoulders; and pendent.

The second large painting is explained by the inscription at the foot, as exhibiting Æsculapius, the Centaur Chiron, and Plato. Æsculapius is a tall beardless figure, the Centaur is a Hippocentaur with bald head, and Plato has right shoulder bare. All three grasp a large volume in plain binding, with a broad tie round the middle, as if the two, the Centaur and Plato, were each at once receiving it from Æsculapius. The foreground is infested with snakes; the background is full of animals, of which the boar, wolf, hare, roebuck, bear, and dog are still distinguishable. On the other side of the leaf a broad ornamental fillet surrounds the title of the book, "Herbarium, etc."

Whence came MS. V.

The owners of MS. V. I have been unable to trace to any good purpose. No information is derivable from Sir Robert Cottons private catalogue in manuscript, which I have inspected. On the middle of fol. 74 a, between lines is written "Richerd Hollond this boke," for "his boke," in a hand of the fifteenth century. There was a Richard Holland, brother of John, restored Earl of Huntingdon 1417, created Duke of Exeter 1442, died 1447, which Richard was Admiral of England, and died 1404. Whether he were owner of the MS. I shall not pretend to decide: but I know of no other so likely. On the face of an early folio is written "elizabeth colmore," in a text hand, perhaps of the age of Sir Robert Cotton. Among the books in the old library of (the Cathedral) Christ Church, Canterbury, mentioned by Wanley in his preface, occurs "Herbarius Anglice, depictus," and as this answers to the description of MS. V., Wanley has concluded it is perhaps the same copy. The Hollands derived their importance from a marriage with the Fair Maid of Kent, descended from Edmund Plantagenet of Woodstock (born 1301, Aug. 5, beheaded 19 March1330), son of Edward I., by his second wife Margaret of France; whence the Earldom of Kent came into the

Holland family, and they would be within reach of a few books from Canterbury. Those who like dovetailing may be content to splice together the probable date of the MS. (1040—1050), Canterbury, and the archiepiscopate of Eadsige (1038—1050); but such calculations have in them much uncertainty.

The drawings of the plants.

The drawings may once have been likenesses of the plants; in some cases we see that the pencils employed were capable of the work; thus betonica, arum dracunculus, an orchis or satyrion, galium aparine, erythræa centaureum, achillea millefolium, lilium, atropa mandragoras, ricinus communis, suggest to the eyes the plant intended by the artist, and with the exception of galium aparine, that also mentioned in the authors text. But it often happened, that when a pattern to be faithfully repeated was placed in the hands of the limner, he regarded it with too artistic an eye and considered how he could improve it. The fac-simile gives us the drawing which in MS. V. stands for saxifraga granulata. This plant throws out, adhering to its roots, many small bulbs of the form and colour of onions, but not bigger than the heads of large pins; remove all colour from the picture, and you will see that the outline represented these characteristics of the plant; an oval piece of turf suggested that the part under earths surface was delineated, and then the roots and granules were seen below it. The artist knowing nothing about this, amended, as clever fellows are always doing, his original; heightened the colour of the under side of the bit of surface, and seeing no leaves, rounded and made green the granules, so as to do the duty of leaves. In many other cases some such improvements were introduced; thus the flowers of chamomile have had their white rays and yellow discs coloured alike blue. In other cases the botanical system current in the earlier centuries of the Christian era was the cause of our discontent; for in those days, the plan of relying principally

upon the parts of fructification for the identification of a plant had not come into vogue, and the illustrators were content to give us some specimen, however deficient in the distinctive marks. Hence probably, Ostriago, Ὀστρύα, a tree native to the countries on the Mediterranean, is explained by Liðwort, which is the Water Elder, opposite leaves being found in both. Erifia, an herb now unknown, is also translated Liðwort, and the drawing is like the former. When the plant itself presented a very complex task to the painter, he contented himself with indicating the character, as in yarrow, rosemary, and carot. In many cases the stems are made rigid and erect, instead of pliant and trailing, as in cinqfoil and potentilla. In many cases no one can at sight recognize the plant intended, even buttercup, horsetail, marsh mallow, which may once have been a tree mallow, the botanical *hibiscus*, could not be known by the drawing. Nor could cress, strawberry, hop, celandine, clover, hemp, and so on.

Vienna MS. of Dioskorides.

At Vienna exists an illustrated manuscript of Dioskorides, from which, in Jacquins time, woodcuts were made, and from these one set of more than four hundred plates was sent to Sibthorp, and is now in the library of the Botanic Garden, Oxford. This set, by the courtesy of Dr. Daubeny, I have examined. Another set of only one hundred and forty-two plates was sent to Linnæus, and is now in possession of the Linnæan Society; by the kindness of Professor Bell, I have had an opportunity of inspecting this copy. Though less extended than that at Oxford, it is more valuable, as far as it goes, by containing notes in ink by Jacquin, and others in pencil by Sir J. E. Smith; Jacquin describes the colours, which are, of course, wanting in prints, and Sir J. E. Smith endeavours to determine the plants. The botanical world was for a long while in great agitation about the names in Dioskorides, and these drawings were expected to be

of great assistance: controversies raged, and folios were published, till at length the struggles of the learned "terminated only by despair of success."[1] It was by no means in hope that I should add to botanical knowledge that I paid a visit to Oxford specially to see these plates, but from a desire to elicit, if I could, from a comparison of the Saxon drawings in the Herbarium, from art. cxxxiv. to the end, with those from the Vienna manuscript, some solution of the difficulties of the subject. If the Saxon artist had altered a little here and a little there, some light would be thrown on the matter. The Vienna Greek copy might be even the original, or if not so, very near to the original of the English. But though in many cases the Vienna copy gives faithful drawings of the plants, as in *sedum arboreum*, which is spoiled in the English figure (art. cxlvii.), yet there was no such similarity between the drawings as to lead to any useful result. Dr. Daubeny gave me a small book of his own publishing, running to seventeen pages, in which he has assigned modern scientific equivalents to the old Hellenic appellations of Dioskorides. On the face of it this book treats rather of the figures than of the written text; yet, of course, the words of the author were always kept in view. The Professor, then, "characterizes the drawings "of the plants in the Vienna MS." often as "fictitious," often as having "slight resemblance," as "doubtful," "bad," "very rude," "indifferent," and all this in a treatise where the conclusions were drawn in a good measure from the drawings. Anxious to learn more about Brittanike, the Vienna MS. gave me a drawing, showing the flowering stems of *Lythrum salicaria*, with leaves which must belong to a monocotyledonous plant. Little, therefore, was to be gained from the

[1] Sir J. E. Smith, in Reeses Cyclopædia, art. Dioskorides.

Vienna representations. The latest authorities are not agreed upon many questions relating to that old author. These drawings of the Vienna MS. were, it is said, derived from another, which was sometimes called the Neapolitan MS.[1] Professor Jacquin, writing on the copy of Amaracus thus made, utters the same language as that employed above, and says, "pictor "arti suæ et genio nimium indulsit." He complains also of inaccurate drawing of umbelliferous plants, "umbellarum configuratio valde rudis in omnibus um- "belliferis." [2]

Drawings of Snakes.

The Saxon drawings of the snakes are fanciful: "there never were such snakes," I have been assured by one of the best naturalists in England.

An illustrated Latin copy, MS. T.

An illustrated copy of the Latin Apuleius,[3] which as of the twelfth century, has sometimes been here mentioned as MS. T., has been collated for assistance in determining plants. It has a few English glosses, and some of its figures like MS. V. Under Ocimum[4] are added the following words: "Herba Ocymum te rogo "per summam diuinitatem qui te iussit nasci ut cures "ea omnia et succurras auxilio maximo quæ de te fida "remedia posco quæ sunt infra scripta."

Another, MS. G.

I have marked MS. G. as a German MS., an illustrated Latin Apuleius, Harl. 4986; it has some German glosses; thus Hierobotane is glossed ſauerne oð' ꝛaubencꝓopf; Batrachium (art. ix.) is Wilde Eppich, Apium silvaticum, wolf wurc, (for wurz). Many figures are wholly false, as Marrubium,[5] and some are monstrous, as Tithymalus.[6] It has the Medicina de Quadrupedibus.

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[1] The same, I suppose, as the Rinuccini MS. Wenrich de Auctorum Græcorum versionibus, p. 217, gives an account of an illustrated MS. of Dioskorides sent by Romanus II. to the Arab "king of Spain," about 960, A.D.

[2] To the same effect, Plin. xxv. 4.

[3] Harl. 5294.

[4] Fol. 40 b.

[5] Fol. 16 a.

[6] Fol. 37 a.

MS. A. is a neat Italian MS. of the Latin Apuleius, executed in the fifteenth century, MSS. Additional, 17063. It often corresponds with MS. V. Another, MS. A.

MS. Harl. 1585 is another illustrated copy of the Latin text. At fol. 206, the work of Apuleius, if Apuleius, is attributed to another name,[1] "Explicit liber "Platonis de herbis masculinis: feliciter." The "Liber "medicinæ ex animalibus pecoribus bestiisque et "avibus" is attributed as usual to Sextus Placitus.[2] Part of Dioscorides follows, "Incipit liber Dioscoridis. "In hoc enim libro continentur herbæ fœmineæ, etc."[3] And by and bye, "Incipit epistola Apollinis de em- "plastro podagrico satis admirabile cuidam missa "podagrico."[4] The MS. is of the early years of the thirteenth century, largely illustrated and curious. Another.

The foregoing are all vellum manuscripts. Trinity College, Cambridge, has a paper MS. of Apuleius,[5] in Latin, with coloured drawings of the fourteenth century. This is followed by "Liber medicine diascoridis "ex hebreorum scedis[6] numero lxxi. per singula no- "mina." Sferitis occurs.[7] There is a picture of Galenus, et eius discipuli, and of Ypocras, et eius discipuli. There are several amusing drawings of devils, in the form nearly of bats, passing out of the possessed. A MS. at Trinity.

The illustrated Latin manuscripts here mentioned were of interest, chiefly as bearing on the signification of the Saxon drawings. From them most botanists would turn away in scorn, declaring them unscientific; those only who take pleasure in investigating the history as well as the modern phase of their favourite science, will give them any attention. In the constant difficulties presented by these figures, I have ever gone for advice to a gentleman well known for his acquire- How applied.

[1] There was, according to Wenrich, a Plato Medicus.
[2] Col. 209.
[3] Col. 303.
[4] Col. 357.
[5] O. 2, 48.
[6] fcīf, MS.
[7] See Herbar., cxxxviii.

ments and thorough knowledge of this subject, Dr. John Harley, of Kings College, London, and have always received from him the most friendly and zealous aid.

MS. B. Of the Saxon text, MS. B., a Bodleian manuscript,[1] is a very handsomely written folio, twelve inches tall, eight broad, in double columns, the letters clear and sharply marked, with vacant spaces intended for drawings of the plants and snakes, but never filled in. The Herbarium and Medicina de Quadrupedibus run from folio 68 to 130. Two folios have been cut out, as noticed here in the various readings on pages 298, 366. Competent judges make MS. B. of the same age nearly as MS. V. That they are from one origin is clear by their community of error, as in the omission of the heading Artemisia tagantes, and what occurs at art. lxxi. A few titles and numbers in B. are by a later hand, which has sometimes scratched through the earlier rubricated numbers; this hand may be referred to the twelfth century. Both V. and B. leave blanks for English names where the author was at a loss.

MS. H. MS. H.[2] was never intended for display, but for use; it has no drawings, nor was meant to have any; it omits the phrases prepared for the insertion of English names, is not so correctly copied, and may be dated a little later than MSS. V. and B.

MS. O. MS. O. is a mean manuscript written upon shreds of vellum. The original work has been broken up into alphabetical order. The language shows signs of change; examples of it may be found on page 102, foot, page 132, foot. The collation of this MS. was not carried through, it was not desirable. For the history of our language it may some day be required

[1] Hatton, 76. | [2] Harl. 585.

that the whole should be printed for comparison with our earlier text. Since our text was printed this MS. has recovered eight leaves, which had found their way into the Cottonian collection, and into the fire of 1731; it has been rebound, and of course folioed afresh.

Principles followed in determining what plants were meant.

The interpretation of the English names of plants rests on the same basis generally as the rendering of any other obsolete words. But lest my duty should be misapprehended, it is necessary to call the readers attention to the true state of the question. Hitherto men have been content with what is found in dictionaries, and the dictionaries do nothing but quote for authorities such a book as this Herbarium, or some glossaries. The interpretation, therefore, is sometimes probably false from the errors of such books, and sometimes contradictory, as glossaries disagreed. On discovering that the poisonous bryony, with its clusters of berries, is confused with the "humble," with its hop catkins and wholesome juices, it was impossible any longer blindly to follow the author before us. To ascertain, therefore, the signification of any obscure English word, it was by no means proper to accept the Greek or Latin equivalent fixed on in the Herbarium, or elsewhere, and to find out what plant was intended by such a word. Thus, if the Herbarium sets down Liðpyrt as Ostriago, and Ostriago proves, probably, to be Ὀστρύα, a tree not known here, while at the same time Liðpyrt is Dwarf Elder, by much concurrent testimony, the conclusion must be that our author was probably wrong in his identification. In glossaries, and, I doubt, to some extent here, the authors aim was to convey as nearly as possible the sense of the foreign word to English ears; his translation was, therefore, often only an approximation. Liðpyrt for Ostriago, and for Erifia, may be excused on this ground. For *Populus alba*, Abele seems, at least,

not Latin, not "Albella," whether connected with the Polish bialy, *white*, or no: the *Populus tremula* was the Æþr, *the aspen*, and in some glossaries is very reasonably called the Cpicbeam, *quickbeam*, as always alive: the *Populus nigra* is commonly now called the *Italian poplar*, and though admitted by our men of science for indigenous is perhaps an importation. In the face of those native names it seems extraordinary to find the glossaries interpreting Populus by byrc, *birch*, at the same time as Betulus, *birch*. Whatever be the solution, I cannot accept from a glossator the teaching that Populus is *birch*. Perhaps by an emendation we may recover another native name. In Gl. R., p. 45, we have Saginus, hpıt hæȝel. Only one kind of Corylus is known in England; I propose Ægirus, Αἴγειρος, for the *white hazel*. Sometimes the glossator did not at all know his plant under a foreign name, which must be excused by all who are not mere novices. Sometimes the inattention of editors misrepresents the old writer. In Gl. R., p. 47, is written,

> Cedrus, ceðeþ beam.
> Cedria, hıſſæp, [that is hıf ſæp, *the sap of it*].

The editors never made this out; yet "Hissæpe *Cedria*" should not have found its way into any dictionary.

No interpretation of a significant name can be satisfactory unless the meaning well befits the plant. Smearwort, as mentioned above, must be a greasy plant, such as is Butterwort. Quickbeam has no sense whatever when applied to the Rowan tree, though the name be well rooted in our language; and it perhaps belonged originally to the Aspen, as some glossaries give it. Gl. R., p. 47, has—

> Cresis, cpıc ƿeop, Tremulus,

which the editors have not printed. The Eglantine is the Sweetbriar with its aculei, *sharp points*, straight or

not, but some people, and among them, Milton, have made it the Withywind, *Convolvulus.*

> Through the sweetbriar and the vine,
> Or the twisted eglantine.[1]

When the Herbarium and the glossaries proved not always trustworthy, it was necessary not to rely on them too confidently. The drawings are of no great use. Tradition and the consent of Englishmen are most valuable, but require to be accepted with vigilance: and to ascertain them it has been my task to examine all accessible glossaries; which are very numerous. Those which I have found of most importance are an unpublished gl. of two thousand entries, older than any in the British Museum, and of the tenth century; one from Durham of the eleventh century, unpublished, a copy of which was kindly sent me by the Rev. Mr. Greenwell, Minor Canon, and MS. Laud, 567. These two last, like the Brussels gl., have drawn from the Herbarium, and where they agree with it are not to be accounted as independent confirmations. To the Rev. W. D. Macray my best thanks are tendered for the loan of a valuable MS. glossary on vellum, referred to as gl. M., and for placing in my hands such of the treasures of the Bodleian as his intimate acquaintance with it suggested to his memory. It may be some indication of the value of the gl. unpublished, referred to as gl. C., to mention that it authoritatively clears up the mistranslated passage, (MS. Tiberius B. 1. anno 1052, near end,) of the Chronicle. Goðpine þa ȝeþicloðe hþaðe þæȝ þe he upcom • ȝ eft ȝepýpte, which means, *Godwin then sickened soon after he came up river, and again recovered,* for this gl. has the entry,

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[1] MS. Harl. 585, fol. 89, has a gloss to *κυνὸς βάτος, dog rose briar* (till Dr. Daubeny), "wilde eglantine," in a hand a century older than Milton.

fol. 19 c, "Conualuit, ȝeuaeꝛꝛte."[1] As I have already written on the parallelism between the vocabulary and flexion in the old English with the Latin and Greek, I may be allowed to add with satisfaction that in this glossary verbs of the first person singular present terminate in o.

Consulo ꝛꝛıȝno.
Innıtoꝛ onhlınȝo.
Meꝛeo ȝꝛoeto.
etc.

From this glossary it may be concluded that the Herbarium was not the first attempt to fix the sense of the Latin names of trees and plants, since in this work and in the later glossaries some errors of the older one, such as "cucumis popæȝ," "aꝛbutus æspe," "edeꝛa uudupınde," have been omitted.

Sources.

The Herbarium consists of two parts, a translation from the work intituled Herbarium Apuleii, with a few extra paragraphs; and a continuation, chiefly from Dioskorides. Ackerman and Sprengel, who have written on the history of medicine, and Sillig, who in his edition of Plinius[2] has printed a short fragment of Apuleius, are of opinion that Apuleius never wrote the book. Saumaise[3] thought he did. Sprengel is angry at the book as unphilosophical, but it is better, it is practical. Its translation into English shows its popularity, and amid the scarcity of old English manuscripts, four copies still exist of this work, and three glossaries show themselves indebted to it. Nothing is less permanent than science. The English translation is now published, doubtless as giving us better knowledge what the AngulSeaxe or so called Anglo-Saxons

[1] The present occurs, ꝛꝛılce heo ȝeꝛuꝛꝛan mıhte, Life of Æþelðryð, MS., *as if she might recover*. The past ȝeꝛýꝛꝛte answers to *convalescens*, Beda, p. 539, line 7.

[2] Plin. ed. Sillig., vol. v. p. xvii.

[3] Prol. libri de hyleiatr., p. 12.

thought in medicine, and for a record of the older part of our language. That the portion of the Saxon Herbarium, which is originally from Dioskorides, had a Latin text for its original, seems certain. The name Spreritis, Herbar. cxxxviii., is not in Dioskorides. But in a Latin MS. of Trin. Coll., Cambridge,[1] of late date, containing extracts from Dioskorides, it is found with the following description: "Habet folia minuta lanu- "ginosa ex una radice; multos ramos emittit per "terram fusos, florem croceum, bofitalmo[2] similem, "odorem murteum (so) si digitis conteratur." These are the very words of our Saxon text. Zamalentition is also to be found in the Trin. MS. It is therefore to be concluded that the translator did not draw direct from the Botanist of Anazarba. It is, however, to his credit that he drew from him at all. He was not quite unphilosophical after all.

The Trinity MS., immediately after the last entry from Apuleius, indicates something of its own origin in these words: "Incipit liber medicinæ diafcoridis "ex hebreorum fcedif." If the Saxon additions to Dioskorides and this manuscript came from a common source, we should be here taught that the Greek had filtered through a Hebrew text. But it is quite impossible that the names of the plants could retain their original form after being expressed by Hebrew characters.

Sextus Placitus.

No one knows anything about Sextus Placitus nor why he should be called Platonicus or Papyriensis. Perhaps he is a nominis umbra, a phantom name, a mediæval bit of fun. Idpartus king of Egypt, a cotemporary of Augustus, must be a creature of imagination, a stalking horse for a bookmaker. The old English piece of the eleventh century on the Marvels

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[1] O. 2, 48.

[2] Βουφθάλμῳ.

of the East, printed in Narratiunculæ, has a parallel in a Latin piece on the same subject by "King Premo."[1] And if the small wit invented Idpartus, why not also Sextus Placitus? The Latin of this Quadrupedal Medicine, as printed, does not contain as much as our text;[2] and it may be found, besides its other editions, among the leaves of the "Artis Medicæ Principes." The Bodleian copy, MS. B., has bound up with it two letters of Euax, king of the Arabs, to Tiberius Cæsar, on the virtues of stones. Whether Euax ever existed shall be for men more at leisure to inquire.[3]

On the types; value of forms.

The text has been printed in the form, as regards the shape of the characters, which they take in the original MSS. Besides the objection to printing in the character of our own day, which arises in the heart of every man who dislikes to dress up antiquity in modern clothes, there is one which is not sentimental at all; by a change so levelling we lose all the chronological characteristics of a manuscript arising from the form of the letters. The age of an English manuscript may be determined to half a century, for the most part, by the shape of ꝑ, f, ȝ, g, ꝓ, r, s, ſ, ſ, ſ, y, ẏ. Print all these alike, and you, as far as in you lies, shut out from your readers the information contained in those forms. The letter ſ is a mark of an early English manuscript, of one belonging probably to the ninth or tenth century. It may be seen in the fac-similes of the Lauderdale Orosius, of the Codex Exoniensis, of the C.C.C. copy of the Chronicle. It occurs frequently in the Leechbook, but not in the copy of a lost chapter, which we shall restore to its proper place; not because the text, but because the

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[1] Graff Ðiutiska, vol. ii. p. 195.

[2] MS. Harl. 1585, attributes the part about the badger to a different hand. "Incipit Epistola de bestiola quam aliqui melem vocant. Quidam vero Taxonem," Col. 205. And Placitus after this.

[3] See Dr. Greenhills account.

copy made of it, is later than that of the rest of the book.

It appears by the inscription on Alfreds jewel to have been known under the form ☞, where I recognize an Hypsilon ϒ; it is, however, found in a manuscript of Alfreds time, as yet unpublished, in the common form ƴ. It does not occur at all in the MS. of Cædmon, which is written throughout with y undotted.[1] In saying this I do not include in the Cædmon, if Cædmon (for Pseudo-Cædmon is a strong assertion), that piece on the Harrowing of Hell, which is bound up in the same volume, but written in a much closer hand, with about forty eight, instead of thirty nine letters in a line; this has ẏ dotted. The letter ƴ does not occur in the Herbarium in any of the MSS.

Experts in MSS. have finer and more delicate traits by which they distinguish the age of copies; they are so minute that a traced fac-simile will scarcely reproduce them. Except these, and the ornamental letters,[2] and the contractions, which are forbidden to this set of publications, the present text puts before the reader the MS. as written. When the shape of letters affords so discriminating and so constantly present a test of the age of manuscripts, it is a subject of great regret to me, that editors have so freely applied the sponge of modernism, wiping away all such peculiarities. In some cases we can separate at once, an interpolation from the original by watching this feature. For example, in Cædmon, if Cædmon, MS. p. 14, line 23=p. 17, line 18, ed. 1832, the first hand wrote ꝑeoꝓðan, but a corrector over that puts ẏ, and the dot shews him much later than the first

[1] There is a dotted ẏ in page 148 MS., line 14, in the word moẏrer, and one other, I think, somewhere.

[2] Sometimes a G, with a tail, occurs.

scribe. A more considerable matter occurs at MS. p. 37, line 12=p. 48, line 25, ed. 1832, where the original hand wrote

ꝑ hie heapm ꝛceape

and the characters of the interlined interpolation hif discover their late origin, for the old scribe regularly wrote ꝛ not ſ. The sense and metre are improved by the omission. When I say that the original MS. has ꝛ, the cases are to be excepted in which a capital S is used. The capital letters at the beginning of sentences are most unfairly omitted in the printed edition,[1] and sometimes where capitals are printed the MS. has none. In Cædmon, if Cædmon, MS. p. 42, line 8= p. 54, line 21, ed. 1832, perhaps the reading of the later hand byꝛgðeſt is an improvement on the older byꝛgðe.

Towards a reliable interpretation, the first step is an adequate grammar. A few remarks shall therefore be offered on this subject.

Vocalisation. The vocalisation of the oldest English MSS. differs from that which may be called the received standard, from the printed homilies of Ælfric, for instance, and from the grammars which are all based on Ælfrics Latin grammar. It is wholly a mistake to hold up the received method for the pure West Saxon dialect; as may be seen by appealing to the authorities. We have a manuscript which bears upon the face of it satisfactory evidence of having been sent out of Alfreds court by his own directions. It spells lapiop-ðōm, ꝛcꝛle, ꝛio the article, ieðneꝛꝛe *ease*, untælpieðlice as well as untælpꝛꝛðlice, bion *be*, ðoendum *facientibus*, ȝielpe, ꝛien *sint*, ꝑoꝛȝieꝑað, anȝietað, peoꝛðen *fiant*, ciddeꝛð *chidedst*, ȝiemenne, hpæm *cuivis*, ðyncen,

[1] P. 81, line 2, ed. 1832, Spilce is spelt with a capital in the MS., as the sense requires.

videantur, ſcɪȝȝe, a Mœsogothic spelling not uncommon in English MSS. for ſcɪnȝe, ſuæ ꝑuæ, hıo, ȝelıeꝑen *credant*, ðæm, ðıeȝlan, ðꝑncet *putant*, ꝑcomað, ȝecıeꝑꝑeð, æꝑꝑæꝑð, ıeldeꝑðe, hoꝑnode, ꝑıcꝑıeað, heıſtan, ꝑoꝑbıꝑeð *tolerat*, hıeꝑdaꝑ *pastores*, ȝecmopon, cꝑıꝑð *Christus*, and so on without end. The evidence, which this is not a convenient place for discussing, is sufficient that in this vocalisation, whether of terminations or other syllables, we have the dialect of King Alfreds court. One editor of Orosius has furnished us, at the expense of Mr. Tollemache, with fac-similes of three pages of the Lauderdale MS. Of the antiquity and superior value of this MS. there can be no doubt. We there see ıē *river*, as well as ea, hætt *calls*, æꝑıelme *source*, ꝑıꝑꝑeꝑt, ȝıet, ꝑoꝑun, ꝑꝑom for ꝑꝑam, hıeꝑa and hıoꝑa, hoꝑꝑc for hoꝑꝑ. Just as was to be expected from current notions, the editor who had access to this good MS. did not use it; it has, says he, "a "northerly aspect." This expression were true, had it been used of a manuscript of the eleventh century; but the Lauderdale MS. is older, and agrees in spelling with others of nearly the same age. If the book called Cædmon, be his, which I neither assert nor deny, the copy we have is much later than his times; but it exhibits proofs of having been transcribed from an earlier book in which the same method of vocalising prevailed. The penman altered, as was customary, the spelling as he went; but at page 55 of the MS., line 3,[1] he came to a slip of the earlier pen, which he was unable to understand: it had been meant for

ꝑonne ıc ꝑoꝑð ꝑcıol.

meaning *when I shall away*. On page 18 MS., line 20,[2] the penman forgot for a moment to alter the ancient orthography, and he put ȝıeman ꝑæꝑ ȝnunbeꝑ;

[1] P. 67, line 20, ed. Thorpe.

[2] P. 22, line 31, ed. Thorpe.

the reading ȝyman is by correction. On the same page, line 25,[1] the first writing was ïſ þǽſ ænȝa ſtyðe, and the printed text is that of the corrector. On page 37, line 15,[2] ȝieƀ. is from the older copy. On page 39, line 6,[3] nioð is the old spelling, and by some accident it has been read as moð and an accent has been given to it. Enough of this for the present. Of the C.C.C.C. MS. of the Chronicle the age has been thrown perhaps too far back; it contains, as appears, some of these spellings; cierne, rinðe, ielðstan, hierðon,[4] hiera, ȝionȝne, and the like; these are here given on the presumption that the printed text is faithful. The Codex Exoniensis is of the tenth century,[5] and it retains traces of the ancient method: as bum ȝiefta bneahtm, *noise of ocean gusts*,[6] ȝiefe, bierneð.[7]

The thought dawns upon us, that when our early manuscripts are put fairly before us, the Heliand itself may belong to this island.

Accents. It is only partly true that the accentual mark of MSS. denotes a long vowel. Of this I shall mention what I believe to be a decisive proof; but must first say that Mr. Thorpe wholly deceived himself when he supposed the accentuation of his edition of Cædmon, if Cædmon, to be like his original. He says, "In the "accentuation, which confirms in almost every case the "theory of Professor Rask, I have followed the autho- "rity of manuscripts, and except in a very few instances "that of the manuscript of Cædmon itself." I add my testimony to that of others, that the accentuation has been much altered. In the original MS. at page 14, line 11=page 17, line 8, ed. Thorpe, the word þ is accented; the words are written thus: þ̀ him com. It is

[1] P. 23, line 9, ed. Thorpe.
[2] P. 48, line 32, ed. Thorpe.
[3] P. 51, line 32, ed. Thorpe.
[4] See p. 190, ed. 1861.
[5] And this is Wanley's opinion, p. 280 a.
[6] P. 384, 9, not *guests*.
[7] Fol. 93 b, line 1, from transcript.

evident that it was the emphatic sense and not any long vowel which brought the accent down on that word. The syllable un–, with the privative sense is frequently accented, as marking a change of meaning. Þóndum (except in Cædmon, if Cædmon, MS.)[1] often obtains the accent, but the vowel is certainly not an omega. In the old MSS. the affix dóm is accented, indicating here a long vowel,[2] as in the German equivalent –thum, but our language has a tendency to throw back accents, and físdóm must have before long become Wisdom. Some have thought that two concurrent syllables in English cannot take accents at once; but our utterance of Rich man, Poor man, as compared with Chapman, Helmsman, is irreconcileable with that theory. The page of Cædmon cited above,[3] gives us hít hím, ongán hím, áhóf, hís líc, with concurrent accents, in the original MS. These, observe, were not all vowels long of themselves. The Leechbook accents the inflexive syllable –um, as hatúm, oþþúm, godúm, pyttúm, pronouncing, it may be presumed, this vowel long. This pronunciation must have disappeared before the MSS. could confuse such forms as þam ılcan with þam ılcum, mınum, mınon, which they very frequently do.

Saxons accented Latin words as a guide to the reader; thus in MS. H., fol. 94, ıncántatıónıbus, gránðınes tempestátes, omnipoténtıs náttcı: these are not all long vowels, though they be all long syllables. On fol. 96 b, hılápıs is an erroneous pronunciation.

In some instances an accent appears over a consonant, and though it may always be asserted that it has been intended for the vowel, it will in the text here be found as written.

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[1] The printed accents in this case are volunteered by the editor.

[2] We find cyneboom, gl. C., fol. 53 a.

[3] P. 17 ed. Thorpe.

Indifference of vowels.

Final syllables with short vowels are written with e, ı, o, or u.[1] Hence a verb ending in –oðon became, on dropping the ɴ, –oðe in its termination; and pæɼtmaɼ, dropping the s, might become pæɼtme.

Final vowels dropped.

The general analogies of the oldest English with the Latin and Greek would lead us to expect the neuters plural to end in a short vowel as a; so that poɲba should represent verba; and this is so. But the English also loses the vowel, and the plural becomes poɲb. This is the case with most of our neuters. And not so only. Other terminations lose the vowels we expect to find. The adverbs ending in –on, and like *–θɛn*, meaning *from*, are often found to, and did, doubtless, originally, end in –one, as heonon, heonone, *hence*.

The omission of a final short vowel affects[2] the orthography of nominatives: thus Kemble says, on ærende, "In later times the final e was sometimes "omitted, but should not have been so." Þeoɲc, *wark, pain*, (a masculine, and not to be confounded with peoɲc, *work*, neuter,) is written in the nominative peoɲce twice in the MS. of Cædmon.[3] The forms ȝyðene, *goddess*, þynenu,[4] leads us to suppose that the language had a feminine –ne for names of the offices of women, as Dirne, old-germ. Diorna, *famula, puella*. The St. Johns Oxon MS. gl. for monacha oððe monialis has mynecenu, which, and not mynecen, is the true form of the nominative.[5] So that ɲln was perhaps once ɲlne, ɲlene, and þeȝnen, þinen, has lost a vowel. See ſpɲæc for ſpɲæce, Cod. Exon., p. 421, line 3, ed.

A final vowel is omitted in many instances to the grammarians dismay. The accusative of pyɲƿ is very

[1] See the note Cod. Exon., p. 66, ed., p. 31, line 3, ed.

[2] Bıƿe as Kemble wrote it, not Bıƿ, occurs in these volumes; Slıƿe also ends in a vowel.

[3] See also Lye.

[4] Genesis xxxviii, 28.

[5] See A Volume of Vocabularies, p. 71.

often in these medical books ꝑyꝛ not ꝑyꝛe. The editor, on ꝥonne ꝓuꝛðað ꝥin eaȝan ꝛꝑa leohꝛ, Cædm.? MS. p. 27, line 10, observes that it "grammatically "should be ꝥine eaȝan ꝛꝑa leohꝛe." Se ꝥaꝛ ꝑoꝛuld ȝeꝛceop, ibid., p. 32, line 4, is no more grammatical than ꝑyꝛ for ꝑyꝛe; so line 9, also; so p. 106, 13; p. 107, 12, oꝛeꝛ ꝥaꝛ ꝛiðan ȝeꝛceaꝛ, ibid. Feollon ꝑeꝛȝenð; id. p. 92, 26, *fell the defenders.* Fuȝlaꝛ blōðiȝ ꝛittað, *the fowls sit bloody,* id. p. 98, line 20. I would however alter ꝵ beboðu ꝓillað mín ꝓullian, id. p. 106, line 10, by writing on account of the rhythm míne. Ymb hine ꝑǽȝon· ꝓiȝenð ūnꝑoꝛhte, id. p. 151, line 13. ꝥæꝛ ꝥa baꝥu ꝑæꝛon haꝛ on hꝛeꝥꝛe, Cod. Exon., p. 478, line 15, ed.

In manuscripts, which are late Saxon, the nominative masculine and feminine singular of the article are ꝥe, ꝥeo; thus in the Cambridge copy of part of the homily De Auguriis,[1] these forms are used constantly and throughout. Editors of late manuscripts have often brought back these changed words to their earlier shape; but that produces an anachronism. Article.

The nominative of the AN declension could end in AN, so that the ordinary final vowel seems formed by dropping the N. The oblique cases sometimes drop the N; ꝛf hiꝛ eaꝛoꝛan nu heaꝛð heꝛ cumen; *his descendant, a hardy one, is now come here,* Beowulf, 747, where Kemble would put eaꝛoꝛa. Again, ꝛiꝥꝥan ðeaꝥeȝ benð ꝛoleȝeð hiꝛꝛuman; *after deaths bond lifes author shall unbind* (*shall have unbound*), Cod. Ex., p. 64, line 24, ed., where the editor has removed the N. Again, in a riddle, Cod. Exon., p. 499, line 1, oꝥꝥæꝛ him ꝥone ȝleapꝛtol ȝinȝꝛan bꝛoꝥoꝛ min aȝnaðe, *till for himself my younger brother acquired the stool of cleverness,* where the note says read ȝinȝꝛa. Again, Declension in -an.

[1] As the MS. De Auguriis has been often mentioned, it may be well to say, it is in preparation for publication.

ꝑoꝛþon ic ȝeþencan ne mæȝ ȝeonð þaꝛ poꝛulð ꝑoꝛ hꝑan moð ꝛeꝑan mın ne ȝeſpeoꝛce; *therefore I cannot think throughout this world, for why my minds mood turns not all dark, when, etc.*, Cod. Ex., p. 289, ult., where the editor reads mınne and makes ꝛeꝑan accusative. Smith, in his Beda, p. 538, 38, prints ȝeleaꝑan as a nominative in brackets, and he says that such readings as are in brackets have been amended on the authority of some MS.[1] Again, ac ne ma pılnoðe ðeaꝛꝑan ȝaꝛ͛te ꝑuman; *pauper spiritu.* Beda, p. 579, line 22=p. 153, 35, Latin. The examples in Spelmans Psalter are very numerous. So ðꝛıððan (read ðꝛıððan) ðæl is a nominative, Leechbook, I. xv. 3. In the Pseudo Cædmon, Harrowing of Hell, MS. p. 228, line 2,[2] þu eaꝛt hæleðа helm· ·ˌ heoꝑen ðēman· enȝla oꝛð ꝑꝛuman. The last letter has been erased, and Thorpe has turned ðeman into ðema. The two MSS. in Cædm.? MS. p. 191, ult., have, one ꝛunna ϧ mona, the other ſunne ϧ monan: the genitive plural is quite inappropriate, and on the hypothesis here suggested, the readings agree well enough, as nominatives singular.

N dropped. As the nominatives of the forms pıt͛eȝa, eoꝛðe, eaȝe, may be supposed to have once terminated in –an, but to have lost the final N, so the oblique cases, which customarily have N, occasionally lose it. Thus Cædmon (if Cædmon), MS. p. 151, line 1, ponn pælceaꝛeȝa· pulꝑaꝛ ꝛunȝon, *the wan slainchoosers the wolves sang their loathly evening lay,* with the definite termination and sense. þæꝛ haꝺan omıhꝺan maȝan unȝemeꝺꝑæꝛꝺa, Leechbook, lib. II. contents xvi. In Cædmon? p. 237, line 25, ed., leoma for leoman. In Cod. Exon., MS. p. 10 b, line 23, ꝺıꝛ ꝑꝛuma is a geni-

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[1] "MSS.ti alicujus fide emendari." Preface.

[2] P. 306, line 4, ed. Thorpe.

tive singular. Name, Matth. i. 21, in the published Hatton text, is accusative.

The inflexions laid down in grammars are, or ought to be, the usual forms as observed in the language. In all less known languages, in Greek to wit, the common grammars are often much in error. In the oldest written English, abusively called Anglo-Saxon, these inflexions are less certain, since the writings have had few students; and it cannot be expected that we should take law from the grammars. Yet it would not be reasonable to favour a reading merely on the ground of its being exceptional: we dare only go so far, as to accept more readily those less usual, less sanctioned, forms, which fall in with the tendency of the time, and that was to drop terminations, as is seen in the English of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the "Semi Saxon" and the "Early English" of the artificial phraseology. The infinitive þanc ꝑtan, χάριν εἰδέναι, savoir gré, is found in the Exeter book, written without the N, þanc ꝑta.[1] These two passages have more force of testimony than two concurring manuscripts; and it follows, that in the tenth century,[2] infinitives had begun to drop N. The Hatton Gospels[3] read þa gastlice þearfan,[4] þa sibsume,[5] þanne ytemeste ferþyng,[6] and so on; and it is too much for any moderate partisan to assume to limit closely in time the commencement of such a falling off of "the "marching soldiers."

s dropped.

The s of the nominative and accusative plural in –aȝ is sometimes, at least in the MSS., wanting; as in Cædmon, if Cædmon, MS. p. 42, line 17, ā̃dame

[1] P. 67, line 24, ed., p. 74, line 31. For the idiom compare p. 85, line 5, p. 90, line 15, p. 91, line 29.

[2] Putting the Lindisfarne glosses later.

[3] As printed.

[4] Matth. v. 3.

[5] Id. v. 9.

[6] Id. v. 26.

ȝealdeȝt pæȝtme • þa ic pæȝon poȝdum minum pæȝte ȝoȝbodene; *to Adam thou gavest fruits, which to you two were by my words firmly forbidden.* Nearly so, id., p. 119, line 11, MS. eoȝðan pæȝtma; id., p. 74, line 23, heoȝon ȝuȝla. PseudoCædmon, Harrowing of Hell, MS. p. 223, 7, puldȝe hæfde: ȝitef clomma • ȝeondū oðfæȝted: *to his glory he had clamps of punishment on his enemies fastened.* Leechbook, lib. I., cap. v., leȝe on þa peoloȝe, *lay upon the lips.* Þýlle þa fæpſpone on cu meolce; *boil the sap chips (of oak rind) in cows milk,* Leechbook, lib. II., cap. lxv., 2. "Pliadas sibun steȝn," gl. C., for seoȝon steoȝȝas. Cod. Ex., p. 476, line 9; 429, 30; Lorica, p. lxxi. line 7, line 15.

Feminine genitives in s.

Some feminines made the genitives in s; perhaps irregularly, and from a desire in the writer to find some mode of marking the genitive distinctly; thus ēa, *a river,* makes eaȝ;[1] emnihtef is *of the equinox* in the treatise de Temporibus; dicef occurs in the charters.[2]

Of concurrent consonants.

The early manuscripts, representing sounds, more than modern fashionable spelling does, often omitted some one of many concurring consonants. Thus they wrote ȝyȝtȝuma, where derivation required ȝyȝttȝuma, so ſtȝendu[3] for ſtȝenȝdu, pildeoȝ for pild deoȝ, nemȝt for nemnȝt.[4]

This suppression of consonants often, to a modern eye, confounded grammatical inflexions; hie habbað me to heaȝȝan ȝecoȝene, Cædm.? MS. p. 15, line 15, *they have chosen me to be chief;* instead of ȝecoȝenne, which is the true syntax. Bepȝeoh ðe peaȝme; *wrap thyself up warm,* Leechbook, lib. I. cap. xlvii. 1, 2.

[1] Fac-simile of page 14 of Lauderdale MS. Also Chron., p. 190. C.C.C. MS., p. 191. Cott. Tiber. B.1, which MS. I have examined.

[2] No. 730.

[3] Cod. Exon., p. 65 a, line 2.

[4] Matth. i. 21, edd. Marshall and Cambridge Univ., 1858.

So as to be warm, the predicate explainable by ὥστε εἶναι, constantly occurring in the Hellenic and other languages; "Wipe the table dry," where an adverb is quite out of place. Se þe aȝan ſceal on þam ſiþ ſaꝛe hſȝe ſunde; *who must have on the journey a mind sound*, Cod. Exon., p. 430, line 10, ed., for ſunðne. The editor rightly supposes hẏȝe to be masculine; it makes genitive hẏȝeſ; (Paris Psalter, lxviii. 6,) has the masculine adjective holðne in Beowulf, 531; minne in Cædm.? MS. p. 19, line 21; and haꝛne, Paris Psalter, lxxviii. 38. The passages in the same Paris Psalter, lxi. 8, 11, may be explained in more ways than one. This disguise of a masculine termination is very common in participles; since the syllables -enðne contain a combination, which no one but an elocution master will fling from his lips with comfort. Hence explain ðſuſenðe hẏȝe, Cod. Exon., p. 165, 25, ed. Thus ænne laman on beððe liȝenðe, Matth. ix. 2, where the Lindisfarne MS. has liccende in bēþe, and the Hatton cuts off the final vowel: thus again, he ȝeſeah ænne man ſiꝛꝛenðe, Matth. ix. 9. Beheolð . . . . bẏſnenðe beām, *the people beheld a burning beam*, Cædm.? MS. p. 148, line 4. I shall not multiply citations, for Kemble has already remarked, Beowulf, 92, Appendix, " umborwesende is the acc. sing. . . . Participles not " unfrequently have this anomaly and omit the n."[1] Any combination of sound, however, which rendered the n of the accusative indistinct on the teeth gave occasion to a neglect of the unsounded letter by the penman. Deoꝼol is masculine in the Gospels; therefore unclæne ðeoꝼol, Luke iv. 33, is for unclænne. On " minе ȝehẏſaðˇ anꝼealðne ȝeþohꝛ," Beowulf, 508, Kemble says we must read mīnne.[2] So ȝſene for

[1] See the uncalled for alteration. Cod. Ex., p. 442, line 30, ed.

[2] So, þine nextan, þine feond, Hatton Gospels, (as printed), Matth. v. 43.

ȝɲenne, the reading of MS. H. in Herbarium, art. cxi.;[1] ā̊ne, the reading of MS. V., Herbarium, xxvi.[2] A vacillation in the spelling of that form of the infinitive which follows ꝺo, as ꝺo monıanne, ꝺo monıane, *monendi*, is observed in a MS. of the ninth century. On the same principle are constructed the usual forms eopeɲe not eopeɲɲe, uɲe not uɲɲe, oꝺɲe not oꝺeɲɲe.

A reasonable explanation of a reading is always better than an alteration.

Adjectives in the feminine.

The feminine nominative singular of adjectives ended, in remote times, in a short vowel, in full analogy with the Latin: this vowel is found occasionally with all forms, and is not confined to such words as ɲmæl. Ꝺe͡ɲ íſ ƿæmne · ɲneolecu mæȝ, Cædmon? MS. p. 101, lines 19, 20; *here is a virgin, a ladylike may;* hím ꝺɲıhtlıcu mǣȝ · on ɲlıꝺe moꝺȝum · mæneȝum ðuhꝺe, id. p. 89, line 15; *to them a ladylike may in beauty to many proud ones she seemed:* luƿu lanȝɲumu, id. p. 91, line 4, *longsome love:* cpen mec hɲılum hɲıꝺ locceåu honå onleȝe̊ð, Cod. Exon., p. 489, line 7, ed. Ic eom ɲunꝺeɲlıcu ɲıhꝺ, id. p. 399, line 17, ed.; p. 400, line 16; p. 406, line 15; p. 407, line 7. Ꝺıhꝺ com æɲꝺeɲ ƿeȝe ɲɲæꝺlıcu, id. p. 415, line 23, ed.; an ƿæɲa nunnena ƿe ƿæɽ ſƿẏƿe ƿæȝɲu, Dial. Greg. MS., *one of the nuns who was very fair;* nænıȝu ſmeƿneɽ, ibid. In the Leechbook will be found ȝoꝺe,[3] ɲnecenlıco, hɲıꝺe, ƿyrlıcu, lyꝺelu, ænıȝu, oƿeɲu, cneopehꝺe. Numerous examples occur in Rawlinsons Boethius, and he had no theories nor pledged opinions to defend.[4]

Definite form of adjective.

The definite form of the adjective is sometimes used, in poetry at least, where the definite sense requires it, without following either "the definite article, any

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[1] V. L. 15.

[2] V. L. 31.

[3] mæge him ȝoꝺe beon, lib. II. xxxv., but possibly otherwise *commodo esse possit.*

[4] See Boet., p. 44, 17, with the collation.

" other demonstrative pronoun, or possessive pronoun " or genitive case." Thus, hım æt heoꞃtan ꞅtoð ættepne oꞃð; *at his heart stood fast the venomed point;* Death of Byrhtnoð. So pulðoꞃꞄæꞃtan pıc; *the glorious abode,* Cædm. (if Cædm.) MS. p. 1, line 21; ꞅpeȝl toꞃhtan ꞅelð, *the blazing seats,* ib. p. 5, line 13, MS.;[1] beoꞃhte ȝeꞅcaꞄt, *the bright creation,* ibid, p. 6, line 13, MS.;[2] ðæȝ æꞃeꞅta ȝeꞅeah, *the first day saw,* id. line 14. It is not necessary to continue these proofs.

Adjectives without termination.

An adjective placed immediately in juxta position with a substantive or another adjective could dispense with its case inflexion. The examples are very numerous, but most of them have been disposed of by the hyphen system, making them half compounds; in that treatment there is some truth, for a termination doing duty for two consecutive words, makes them draw very close to each other, and we have something of the same kind in such words as *μελαγχολία*. We shall therefore have to rely on instances, which do not admit of this explanation. Examine therefore Ꞅnam þıꞅ pıȝpleȝan, Death of Byrhtnoð; ꞅoð ȝeleaꞄan, Cædm. MS., p. 106, 16;[3] to þe an ȝelꞄað, Cod. Exon., transcript, fol. 120 b, line 16; Ic ȝeꞄnæȝn ꞅeꞃ hæleþum hꞎnȝende an toꞃhtne butan tunȝan tıla, ibid., p. 113 a, line 1, where hꞎnȝende is for hꞎnȝendne; On þıꞅ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe, Chron., annis 1042, 1056. Mıð þıꞅ peꞃode, Cædm.? MS. p. 19, line 11. " Hoꞃno þıꞅ " ȝeꞃe," Gl. C., twice; eal ða eaꞄꞅeðu, Cod. Exon., p. 74, 5, ed. In some of these cases the emendator may perhaps override the written record, as in ꞅeo bōc be ðıꞅ ẏlcum ꞅeȝð, Homily on St. Mark, MS.,

[1] P. 6, line 27, ed. Thorpe, where Ꞅpeȝel is printed.

[2] P. 8, line 28, ed. Thorpe; where ȝeꞅceaꞄt is printed. Old MSS. often write simple a. So the old hand in p. 19, line 2, MS. had alpalðan.

[3] P. 140, line 10, ed. Thorpe, who has put his accents.

where another manuscript gives be þɿum ỳlcum; but the examples of all sorts together may be counted by thousands.

But for myself, the representation of an adjective standing immediately before its substantive, as being more truly an approximation to a compound word, than an epithet, is tolerable only in some examples, as in ɼmæl þeaɲmaȝ, *small guts*, pæpneð cỳnneȝ, and these cases are distinguishable in spoken language by their having only one full accent on the group of syllables. Other instances, as hɿeap æȝɿu,[1] *raw eggs*, ȝoð aȝenðe ɼþỳðe mỳcel þẽn, *God sent a heavy rain*, do not commend themselves on this principle to my judgment. Even such phrases as cʃnɪnȝ alɿhꝛa,[2] are better sense, if treated as eall for ealɿa, than if considered as compounds.

I have before[3] observed that the case ending –um, becomes by loss of the final consonant –e. Rask[4] had remarked this of adjectives, but the translator[5] struck out his words. The change however is seen in substantives, and in short, it is a mere decay of termination.

Plural verbs in –e.

In former treatises[6] I have observed that by the loss of N, verbs plural in –on, come to end in –e. By this simple explanation, harmonizing with other changes in our early language, we fully understand what has been called "a verb with a singular termi- " nation joined to a plural nominative,"[7] "a singular " for plural."

Substantives out of adjectives.

Adjectives become substantives, and are sometimes masculine, sometime feminine, sometimes neuter.[8]

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[1] Leechbook, Lib. I. xxxix. 3.

[2] Cod. Exon., p. 43, 11, ed.

[3] St. Marharete, pp. 79, 80.

[4] Grammar, p. 57, ed. 1817.

[5] Page 49.

[6] St. Marharete, p. 80, No. 13; Narratiunculæ, p. 73.

[7] Note to Cædmon, p. 95. Orosius, ed. Thorpe, note to p. 468.

[8] Neuter only, according to Thorpes Grammar, art. 126.

As ὕδατος, *some water*, is used partitively, so in Saxon English the genitive denotes *some of*. An example occurs in Med. de Quad., viii. 6. In that passage, observe also, ꝑpeꝛꝛe agrees either with apulðꝛe, which is feminine,[1] or with ꝑunðe, whereas it is the apple that is sweet, and appel is masculine. Partitive genitive.

The Leechbook takes a large licence of careless construction. In a list of the ingredients of a receipt it commonly uses nominatives, though a verb requiring accusatives had preceded. It often constructs as if we should say, Dato ægroto hanc medicinam, ieiunus; either because it is equivalent to Bibat ægrotus hanc medicinam ieiunus, or from simple carelessness, or on the principle remarked above, that a termination was of supererogation. Apposition.

Ꝉelacnıað for ȝelacnað, p. 322, line 7, and aꝑanðan for aꝑanðað, p. 374, line 19, are errors of the manuscript, not of the types.

There are some other points to be noticed, but for the present my tether allows not to speak of them.

I must gratefully acknowledge the privilege of access to the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the especial kindness of two gentlemen, who gave me the means of complying with the rules, at the sacrifice of their own convenience.

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[1] Cod. Dipl., No. 624. But in Icelandic Apaldr is given as masculine.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page xlii. The office books of the Roman church sometimes acknowledge the efficacy of these knots. Thus from a "Sacerdotale ad consue- "tudinem Romanæ ecclesiæ, etc." printed at Venice, 1567, De Signis quibus cognoscitur quis esse maleficiatus (*bewitched*); one is thus stated, "Quibusdam ligata est vena generationis."

Page xlvi. note 1. Fephτ occurs in this sense in the gloss. Ariolorum þa Þ pomfephττfemað · galdorgalepa. gl. Cleop., fol. 8 c. Lye in carrying to his dictionary pomfephτ, *iniustus pavor*, followed a false etymological idea. At fol. 100 d. the same words are thus given, ða Þ pomffehτ femað. The page cited should be 162.

Page lviii. note 4. "Read fœda. For ffætτe, see Cod. Exon. p. 84, 15; p. 316, 14."

Page 14, line 15. nosu, overstroke not to be read.

Page 30, line 12. fefor.

Page 60, line 9. aftýfigenne.

Page 66, line 23. gorgonion.

Page 78, line 24. pýll, fýle.

Page 80, line 4. beroðen, the MS. is creased; line 9. ace; line 11. ðonne; line 16. þæτ.

Page 94, line 22. ge far.

Page 96, ult. ne ætfleon, (so dotted).

Page 100, line 3. feorfmað.

Page 112, line 16. τiττa.

Page 138, line 19. funðum.

Page 148, line 10. hýτ.

Page 174, line 18. ðæge or þæf.

Page 184, line 19. τfá; line 23. porfmafum.

Page 188, line 6. Lif.

Page 204, line 15. pýfτe.

Page 216, line 20. ftænihτum.

Page 268, line 10. pýfτe. MS. V.

Page 272, line 6. gehðigaþ.

Page 287, line 15. Strike out "ad mensuram."

Page 310, line 21. þam.

Page 314, art. clxxx. The text requires emendation. Read funnan corn; that is, Milium Solis.

Page 318, note 16. Strike out "twice."

Page 326, line 13. V. omits of.

Page 330, line 9. eorðan.

Page 350, line 21. geleð.

Page 359, line 16. phlegms (as note).

Page 378, strike out the top line.

A painting with figures thus explained.

ESCOLAPIVS. PLATO. CENTAVRVS.

HERBARIVM
APVLEII PLATONICI
QVOD ACCEPIT AB E-
SCOLAPIO ET CHIRONE
CENTAVRO MAGISTRO
ACHILLIS:

HERBARIVM.

INCIPIVNT CAPITVLI LIBRI MEDICINALIS.[1]

Nomen herbe[2] betonica þ ir birgoppýrt.

1. Þið unhýrum nihtgengum[3] 7 þið egerlicum[4] gerýhþum 7 rpeþnum.
2. Lýr mannes heapod tobrocen rý.
3. Þið eagena rape.
4. Þið eapena rape.
5. Þið eagena ðýmnýrre.[5]
6. Þið týnende eagan.
7. Þið rpýðlicne blodrýne of nosum.
8. Þið tob ece.
9. Þið riðan rape.
10. Þið lenden[6] bræðena rape.
11. Þið pambe rape.
12. Þið þæt mannes innoð to fæst rý.
13. Þið þ men[7] blod upp pealle[8] þurh hir muð.
14. Þið þ man nelle beon ðruncen.[9]
15. Þið þ[10] man pille rprinc ongeritan.
16. Þið þ man rý innan abrocen.[11]
17. Þið þ[12] man on mýcelre þade oþþe on myclum gangum peorþe geteored.[13]

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[1] The title in V. is partly illegible, the rubric not standing. The order in which the herbs come is not in H. as in V.

[2] herba, H.

[3] nihtgængū, B.

[4] egrl–, B.

[5] –nerre, B.

[6] lænden, H.

[7] mon, H., which makes the verb active.

[8] pealle up, B.

[9] ðruć, V. ; ðruncen, H. B.

[10] þ þe, H.

[11] tobr–, H. B.

[12] þæt gir, H.

[13] –pað, H. ; –pod, B.

HERBARIUM.

HERE BEGIN THE CHAPTERS OF THE MEDICINAL BOOK.

I. Name of wort betonica, that is, bishopwort. *B. officinalis.*

1. For monstrous nocturnal visitors and frightful sights and dreams.
2. If a mans head be broken.
3. For sore of eyes.
4. For sore of ears.
5. For dimness of eyes.
6. For bleared eyes.
7. For strong blood-running from the nose.
8. For tooth ache.
9. For sore of side.
10. For sore of the broad of the loins.
11. For sore of belly.
12. In case a mans inwards be too costive.
13. In case blood gush up through a mans mouth.
14. In case a man have a mind not to be drunken.
15. In case a pustule[1] is going to settle on a man.
16. In case a man be inwardly ruptured.
17. In case a man become tired with much riding or walking.

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[1] Or carbuncle.

18. Þið þ[1] man ſý unhal oþþe hine plætiȝe.
19. Þið þ manneſ mete eaþelice ȝemýlte.[2]
20. Þið þ man ne mæȝe hiſ mete ȝehealdan.
21. Þið inoþeſ[3] ſaþe oþþe ȝiſ he aþunden[4] ſý.
22. Þið attoſ þiȝene.[5]
23. Þið næðþan[6] ſlite.
24. Eſt þið næðþan ſlite.
25. Þið poden[7] hundeſ ſlite.
26. Þið þ[8] manneſ þþotu ſaþ ſý oþþe hiſ ſpýþan hpýlc dæl.
27. Þið lendena[9] ſaþe ⁊ ȝiſ hiſ þeoh acen.[10]
28. Þið þone hatan feofoþ.[11]
29. Þið fot adle.

Þeþba aþniȝloſa þ ýſ peȝbpæð.[12] II.

1. Þið heafod ece.
2. Þiþ pambe ſaþe.
3. Þiþ inoþeſ ſaþe.
4. Eſt þið þon þe man on pambe foþþeaxen[13] ſý.
5. Þiþ þon þe mon þuþh hiſ aþȝanȝ blode ut ýþne.
6. Þið þ[14] man foþþunduð[15] ſý.
7. Þið þ man pýlle manneſ pambe þpænan.[16]
8. Þið næðþan ſlite.
9. Eſt þið næðþan ſlite.
10. Þiþ inpýþmaſ.

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[1] þ ȝiſ, H.
[2] ȝe, B. omits.
[3] inoþe, V.
[4] aþúnden, B.
[5] þiȝe, B.
[6] -ðð-, B.
[7] pede, H. B.
[8] þ ȝiſ, H.
[9] lændena, H. ; læn-, B.
[10] acan, H.
[11] feroþ, B.
[12] bpaðe, H. ; bpæðe, B.
[13] pexen, H. B.
[14] þ þe, B. ; þ ȝiſ, H.
[15] ȝepundað, H. ; ȝepundoð, B.
[16] þpinan, H.

18. In case a man be out of health or feel nausea.
19. That a mans meat may easily digest.
20. In case a man cannot retain his meat.
21. For sore of inwards, or if they be swollen.
22. For taking of poison.
23. For bite of snake.
24. Again, for bite of snake.
25. For bite of mad dog.
26. In case a mans throat be sore or any part of his neck.
27. For sore of loins, and if a mans thighs ache.
28. For the hot fever.[1]
29. For foot disease.

II. The herb ἀρνόγλωσσον, that is, waybread. *Plantago maior.*

1. For head ache.
2. For sore of wamb *or belly.*
3. For sore of inwards.
4. Again, in case a man be ill grown in wamb.
5. In case a man have a running of blood from his anus.
6. In case a man is badly wounded.
7. In case one wishes to make a mans wamb dwindle.
8. For rend of adder.
9. Again, for rend of adder.
10. For inward worms.

[1] As distinguished from the cold fever or ague.

11. Þiþ þ[1] manneƿ lichoma[2] ſẏ aheaɲdoð.
12. Þið þ[3] men ɲẏ þaƿ ƿeoɲþan dæȝeƿ ƿeƿoɲ.
13. Þiþ ƿoᴛ adle ꝛ þið ɲina ƿaɲe.
14. Þið þam[4] ƿeƿoɲe þe þẏ þɲiddan dæȝe eȝleþ.
15. Þið þam ƿeƿoɲe þe þẏ æƿᴛɲan dæȝe ᴛo cẏmþ.[5]
16. Þið punda haᴛunȝæ.[6]
17. Þið þ[7] manneƿ ƿeᴛ on ɲẏðe ᴛẏdɲien.
18. Þið þ[8] men peaɲȝebɲæde peaxe[9] on þam noɲum oððe on þam hleoɲe.[10]
19. Be æȝhpẏlcum uncuþum blædɲum þe on manneƿ nebbe ɲiᴛᴛað.
20. Þið muðeƿ punde.
21. Þið pede hundeƿ flide.
22. Þið ælceƿ dæȝeƿ manneƿ ᴛẏddeɲnẏɲɲe innepeaɲdeƿ.

Nomina quinquefolium þ ir firfleaf. III.

1. Þið þ[11] manneƿ lẏþu acen oþþe on ȝefloȝen ɲẏ.
2. Þið pambe ɲaɲe.
3. Þiþ muþeƿ ece ꝛ ᴛunȝan ꝛ þɲoᴛan.
4. Þiþ heaɲdeƿ ɲaɲe.
5. Þiþ þ[12] men bloð uᴛ oƿ noɲum ẏɲne[13] ᴛo ſɲẏþe.
6. Þiþ þ[14] manneƿ miðɲiƿ ace.[15]
7. Þiþ nædɲan ɲlide.
8. Þiþ þ man ƿoɲbæɲneð ɲẏ.
9. Lẏƿ þu pẏlle cancel[16] ablendan.[17]

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[1] þ ȝiƿ, H.
[2] –hama, B.
[3] þ ȝiƿ man, H.
[4] þẏ, H. omits.
[5] cymeð, H.
[6] –ȝe, H. B.
[7] þæᴛ ȝiƿ, H.
[8] þ ȝiƿ mæn, H.
[9] pexen, H.
[10] hléoɲe, B.
[11] þ ȝiƿ, H.
[12] þæᴛ ȝiƿ mæn, H.
[13] ẏ́ɲne, B.
[14] þæᴛ ȝiƿ, H.
[15] acen, H.
[16] –coɲ, H.
[17] ablænðan, H. B.

11. In case a mans body be hardened.
12. In case a man hath a quartan fever.
13. For foot disease and for sore of sinews.
14. For tertian fever.
15. For the fever that cometh on the second day.
16. For heating of wounds.
17. In case a mans feet on a journey are tender.
18. In case a spreading wart wax upon a mans nose or cheek.
19. Of all strange bladders which sit on a mans face.
20. For wound of mouth.
21. For rend of mad dog.
22. For chronic internal tenderness.

III. The herb quinquefolium, that is, fiveleaf. *Potentilla reptans.*

1. In case a mans limbs ache or have been beaten.
2. For sore of wamb.
3. For ache of mouth and of tongue and of throat.
4. For sore of head.
5. In case blood run too strong out of a mans nose.
6. In case a mans midriff acheth.
7. For bite of adder.
8. In case a man be badly burnt.
9. If thou wilt blind a cancer.[1]

[1] That is, prevent suppuration.

1. Dejba uejmenaca þ ıſ æſcþıotu. IV.

2. Þıð punda ⁊ deaðſþrunzaſ ⁊ cýrnlu.
3. Eꝼt þıð cýrnlu.
4. Þıð þa þe habbað ætſtandene ædþan ſpa þæt þ blod ne mæz[1] hıſ zecýndlıcan[2] rýne habban ⁊ hýra[3] þýzne zehealdan ne mazon.
5. Þıð lıꝼꝼe ſaþ.
6. Þıð þa[4] untıumnýſſe þe ſtanaſ peaxeþ[5] on blæðþan.
7. Þıð heaꝼod ſaþ.
8. Þıð næðþan ſlıte.
9. Þıð attoþcoppan bıte.
10. Þıð pede hundeſ ſlıte.
11. Þıð nıpe pundela.[6]
12. Þıð næðþan[7] ſlıte.

1. Dejba ſýmphonıacam[8] þ ıſ henne[9] belle. v.

2. Þıþ eaþena ſaþ.
3. Þıð cneopa zeſpell[10] oþþe ſceancena[11] oððe ſpa hpæþ[12] ſpa on lıchaman[13] zeſpell ſý.
4. Þıþ toþa ſaþe.
5. Þıð þæþa[14] zepealda ſaþ oþþe zeſpell.
6. Þıþ[15] þæt pıꝼeſ bneoſt ſaþe[16] sýn.[17]
7. Þıþ ꝼota ſaþ.[18]
8. Þıþ lunzen adle.

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[1] mæze, B.
[2] -cýnde-, H. B.
[3] heopa þızene, H. B.
[4] þa, B. omits.
[5] pexað, H. B.
[6] -ðdþ-, B.
[7] punda, H.
[8] -ca, H.; V. almost faded.
[9] hænne, H. B.
[10] -ſpel, B., and so often, but not always.
[11] ſcanc-, H. B.
[12] hpaþ, B.
[13] -hom-, H.
[14] þaþa, H. B.
[15] þ zıſ, H.
[16] ſaþ, H.
[17] ſýn, B.
[18] ſaþe, B.

IV. 1. The herb vermenaca, that is, ashthroat. *Verbena officinalis.*

2. For wounds and carbuncles and glandular swellings.

3. Again, for kernels *or glandular swellings.*

4. For those that have obstructed veins so that the blood cannot have its natural course, and *for those who* may not retain their food.

5. For sore of liver.

6. For the infirmity in which stones grow in the bladder.

7. For head sore.

8. For bite of snake.

9. For bite of attorcop, *drawn as a flying moth.*

10. For bite of mad dog.

11. For new wounds.

12. For bite of adder.

V. 1. The herb symphoniaca, that is, henbane. *Hyoscyamus niger.*[1]

2. For sore of ears.

3. For swelling of knees, or of shanks, or whereso-ever on the body a swelling may be.

4. For sore of teeth.

5. For sore or swelling of the privities.

6. In case a womans breasts are sore.

7. For sore of feet.

8. For lung disease.

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[1] *Hyoscyamus albus* is described in the text, but that is not our henbane.

1. Dɛɲba uɪpɛɲɪna þ ɪȝ næðɲe[1] þýɲt. VI.
2. Þɪþ næðɲan ȝlɪte.

1. Dɛɲ bɪð[2] ueneɲɪa þ ýȝ beo þýɲt. VII.
2. Þɪþ þæt beon ne æt ȝleon.
3. Þɪþ[3] þæt man ȝemɪȝan ne mæȝe.

1. Dɛɲba pɛȝ leonɪȝ þ ɪȝ leonfot. VIII.
2. Þɪþ[3] þæt man sý cɪȝ.[4]

Dɛɲba ȝceleɲata þ ɪȝ cluþðunȝ.[5] IX.
2. Þɪð punðela[6] ꝛ ðeað ȝɲɲɪnȝaɲ.
3. Þɪþ[7] ȝɲýlaȝ ꝛ þeaɲtan.

1. Dɛɲba baꝛɲacɪon þ ɪȝ cluþþýɲt. X.
2. Þɪþ monoð[8] ȝeoce.[9]
3. Þɪþ þa ȝɲeaɲtan ðolh.

1. Dɛɲba aɲtemeɲɪa þæt ɪȝ muȝcþýɲt. XI.[10]
2. Þɪð ɪnnoþeȝ ȝaɲe.
3. Þɪð ȝoꝛa ȝaɲ.[11]

Dɛɲba aɲtemɪɲɪa taȝanteȝ þ ýȝ oþɲeȝ cýnneȝ mucȝþýɲt. XII.

1. Þɪð blæðɲan[12] ſaɲe.
2. Þɪþ þeona[13] ȝaɲe.

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[1] næðdeɲ, H. B.
[2] H. writes heɲba all along, and I would here emend accordingly.
[3] þ ȝɪȝ, H.
[4] ꝛo cɪȝ, H.
[5] cluðunȝ, V.
[6] punda, H.
[7] ꝛ þɪð, H.
[8] ɪnnoð, B.
[9] ȝeocne, H., fol. 121 a.
[10] (From H.) V. omits all this wort by mistake, and makes the numbering faulty. H. writes aɲtɛneɲɪa here, but with m in the next wort.
[11] ȝaɲe, B.
[12] –ððɲ–, B.
[13] þéona, B.

VI. 1. The herb viperina, that is, adderwort. *Polygonum bistorta.*
2. For bite of adder.

VII. 1. The herb veneria, that is, beewort. *Acorus calamus.*
2. That bees may not fly off.
3. In case a man is unable to pass water from the bladder.

VIII. 1. The herb pes leonis, that is, lions foot. *Alchemilla vulgaris.*
2. That a man may not be choice in diet.

IX. 1. The herb Scelerata, that is, cloffing. *Ranunculus sceleratus.*[1]
2. For wounds and dead ulcers.
3. For swellings and warts.

X. 1. The herb βατράχιον, that is, clovewort. *Ranunculus acris.*
2. For lunatics.
3. For the black scars.

XI. 1. The herb artemisia, that is, mugwort. *Artemisia vulgaris.*
2. For sore of inwards.
3. For sore of feet.

XII. The herb artemisia tagantes; that is, mugwort of another kind. *Artemisia dracunculus.*
1. For sore of bladder.
2. For sore of thighs.

[1] Perhaps better Scelerata ; botanical names are often historical identifications.

3. Þiþ rina rare · ⁊ gerpell.[1]
4. Gýr hpa miþ rot aþle ſpýþe gerpenceþ rý.[2]
5. Gýr hpa rý miþ reþerum[3] geþrehc.

Derba aprcemirra lepcepillor þ ýr þriddan cynner mucgpýrc. XIII.

2. Þiþ þær magan rare.
3. Þiþ þæra ſina birunge.

Derba lapacium þ ýr docce.[4] XIIII.

2. Þiþ cýrnlu þe on realde[5] reaxeþ.[6]

Derba dracontea þ ýr dracencre. XV.

2. Þiþ ealra nædrena[7] rlite.
3. Þiþ banbrýce.

Derba ratýrnon þ ýſ nefneſ[8] leac. XVI.

2. Þiþ eanfoðlice pundela.
3. Þiþ eagena rare.

Derba gencrana þ ýr feldpýrc. XVII.

2. Þiþ nædran rlite.

Derba orbicularis· þ ýr rlite. XVIII.

2. Þiþ þ manneſ fex[9] fealle.
3. Þiþ innoðeſ[10] rtýfunga.
4. Þiþ miltan ſare.

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[1] gerpelle H.
[2] gerpænceþ, H. B.
[3] reru, B., a contraction as spoken.
[4] docce, B.; cf. xxxiv.
[5] gerealde, H. B.
[6] rexeð, H. B.
[7] -ðdr-, H. B.
[8] hrærneſ, H.; hrefneſ, B.
[9] feax, H. B.
[10] innoð, B., making a compound substantive.

3. For sore and swelling of sinews.
4. If one be much troubled with foot disease.
5. If one be vexed with fevers.

XIII. 1. The herb artemisia λεπτόφυλλος, that is, mugwort of a third kind. *Artemisia Pontica.*
2. For sore of the stomach.
3. For quivering of sinews.

XIV. The herb λάπαθον, that is, dock. *Rumex obtusifolius.*
2. For churnels which wax in the groin.

XV. 1. The herb δρακόντεια, that is, dragons. *Arum dracunculus.*
2. For rend of all snakes.
3. For bonebreach.

XVI. 1. The herb σατύριον, that is, ravens leek. *Orchis.*
2. For difficult wounds.
3. For sore of eyes.

XVII. 1. The herb gentiana, that is, field wort. *Erythræa pulcella.*
2. For bite of adder.

XVIII. 1. The herb orbicularis, that is, slite. *Cyclamen hederæfolium.*
2. In case a mans hair fall off.
3. For disturbances in the inwards.
4. For sore of milt *or spleen.*

Dɛɲba ꝑɲoꝼɛꝑꝑɪnaca[1] ꝓ ẏꝼ unꝼoɲtɲɛddɛ. XVIIII.

2. Ꝑɪꝓ ꝓ[2] man blod ſꝑɪꝑɛ.
3. Ꝑɪꝓ ɲɪdan ꝼaɲɛ.
4. Ꝑɪꝓ bɲɛſta[3] ꝼaɲɛ.
5. Ꝑɪꝓ eaʒena ſaɲɛ.
6. Ꝑɪꝓ eaɲena ꝼaɲɛ.
7. Ꝑɪꝓ utsɪhte.

Dɛɲba aɲɪſtolochɪa· ꝓ ẏꝼ ꝼmeɲo ꝑẏɲt. XX.

2. Ꝑɪð attɲeꝼ ſtɲencðe.[4]
3. Ꝑɪꝓ ꝑa ſtɪꝓuɲtan[5] ꝑɛꝼoɲaꝼ.
4. Ꝑɪꝓ nædɲan[6] ꝼaɲɛ.
5. Ꝑɪꝓ ꝓ[7] hꝑa mɪd cẏle ʒɛꝑæht ꝼẏ.
6. Ꝑɪꝓ nædɲan[8] ſlɪte.
7. Ⱡẏꝼ cẏld hꝑẏlc[9] ahꝑæned ſẏ.
8. Ꝑɪꝓ ꝓ ꝑæɲhbɲɛde[10] on nosum[11] ꝑexe.

Dɛɲba naꝼtuɲtɪum ꝓ ẏꝼ cæɲɲe. XXI.

1. Ꝑɪꝓ[12] ðæt mannes ꝑex[13] ꝑealle.
2. Ꝑɪꝓ heaꝼod saɲe· ꝓ ẏs ꝑɪð ꝼcuɲꝼ �something[14] ʒɪcꝑan.
3. Ꝑɪꝓ lɪceꝼ ꝼaɲnẏɲɲe.[15]
4. Ꝑɪꝓ ſꝑẏlaꝼ.
5. Ꝑɪꝓ peaɲtan.

Dɛɲba hɪɛɲbulbuꝼ[16] ꝓ ẏꝼ ʒɲeatɛ ꝑẏɲt. XXII.

2. Ꝑɪꝓ lɪꝑa ſaɲɛ.
3. Ⱡɪꝼ nebcoɲn on ꝑɪɲmanneꝼ nebbe ꝑexeɲ.[17]

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[1] ꝑɲeɲ–, V. B., a compendium scripturæ.
[2] ꝓ ʒɪꝼ, H.
[3] bɲeoſta, H. B., as is usual.
[4] –ʒðe, B.
[5] –ðeɲtan, B.; ſtɪꝓoffɛaꝼ, H.
[6] ꝑẏcla, B.; ꝑẏɲlu, H.
[7] ꝓ ʒɪꝼ, H. In the text of B. two drawings of cress are provided for, and this makes the numbers of the paragraphs in the contents differ from those in B.'s text.
[8] –ððɲ–, H. B.
[9] hꝑẏlc cɪld, H. B. better.
[10] ꝑæt ʒɪꝼ ꝑeɲh, H.
[11] noꝼa, H. B.
[12] ꝓ ʒɪꝼ, H.
[13] ꝼeax, B.
[14] �something ꝑɪð, H.
[15] –neꝼꝼe, B.
[16] ʒeɲɪbulbū, H.
[17] peaxen, B.

XIX. 1. The herb proserpinaca, that is, untrodden to death. *Polygonum aviculare.*
2. In case a man spew blood.
3. For sore of side.
4. For sore of breasts.
5. For sore of eyes.
6. For sore of ears.
7. For diarrhœa.

XX. 1. The herb ἀριστολοχία, that is, smearwort.[1]
2. For strength of poison.
3. For the stiffest fevers.
4. For sore of nostrils.
5. In case one be troubled with the cold.
6. For bite of adder.
7. If any child be in sorrow.
8. In case a warty eruption grow on the nose.

XXI. The herb nasturtium, that is, cress. *N. officinale.*
1. In case a mans hair fall off.
2. For head sore, that is, for scurf and itch.
3. For soreness of the body.
4. For swellings.
5. For warts.

XXII. 1. The herb ἱερόβολβος, that is, great wort. *Colchicum autumnale.*
2. For sore of joints.
3. If pimples wax on a womans face.

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[1] The Latin was *Aristolochia rotunda,* but the English name is *A. clematitis.*

Nerba apollinaris· þ is glos sýrt. XXIII.

2. Wið handa sare.

Nerba camemelon· þ is mageþe. XXIIII.

1. Wið eagena[1] sare.

Nerba chamedris þ is heort clæfre. XXV.

2. Lýf hpa tobrýred sý.
3. Wið[2] nædran[3] slite.
4. Wiþ fotadle.

Nerba chameæleæ þ is pulfer camb. XXVI.

1. Wiþ hifer feocnýrre.
2. Wiþ attres brenc.[4]
3. Wiþ pætei feocnýsse.

Nerba chamepitþýr þ is henep.[5] XXVII.

1. Wiþ pundela.
2. Wiþ innoþes sare.

Nerba chamedafne þ is pæfnes[6] fot. XXVIII.

1. Wið innoþ to aftýrigenne.

Nerba ostriago þ is hðrýrt. XXVIIII.

2. Wiþ ealle þingc þe on men to sare innan[7] acennede[8] beoð.

Nerba britannice þ is hæpen hýdele.[9] XXX.

1. Wiþ muðes sare.
2. Eft wið muþes sare.

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[1] eagene, V.
[2] Lýf, V.
[3] –ðdr–, H. B.
[4] drýnce, H.
[5] nepte, B., but hænep in the text; hænep, H.
[6] hpefnes, B.; hpæfnes, H.
[7] innon, B.
[8] acænnede, H. B.
[9] hýdela, V.; huýdede, B.; but in the text itself hýdele.

XXIII. 1. The herb apollinaris, that is, glovewort. *Convallaria maialis.*
2. For sore of hands.

XXIV. The herb χαμαίμηλον, that is, maythe. *Anthemis nobilis.*
1. For sore of eyes.

XXV. The herb χαμαίδρυς, that is, hart clover.[1]
2. If one be bruised badly.
3. For bite of snake.
4. For foot disease.

XXVI. The herb χαμαιέλαια,[2] that is, wolfs comb. *Dipsacus silvestris.*
1. For liver sickness.
2. For drink of poison.
3. For water sickness, *dropsy.*

XXVII. The herb χαμαίπιτυς, that is, hemp (?). *Aiuga chamæpitys.*
1. For wounds.
2. For sore of inwards.

XXVIII. The herb χαμαιδάφνη, that is, ravens foot.[3]
1. For the inwards, to stir them.

XXIX. 1. The herb ostriago, that is, lithewort. *Sambucus ebulus. gl.*
2. For all things which are formed in a man as a sore inwardly.

XXX. The herb Brittanica, that is, bright-coloured hydele. *Cochlearia Anglica?*
1. For sore of mouth.
2. Again, for sore of mouth.

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[1] The Hellenic is *Germander, Teucrium C.*; the English is *Medicago maculata*, with *officinalis.*

[2] The Saxon understood this as χαμαιλέων.

[3] The Hellenic is *Ruscus racemosus*; the English *Ranunculus ficaria.*

3. Þiþ toþa ſaþe.
4. Þiþ þæftne innoð to aſtýþiȝenne.[1]
5. Þið riðan raþe.

Nerba lactuca ſiluatica þ ir puðu lectric. XXXI.

2. Þiþ eaȝena ðýmnerre.[2]
3. Eft þiþ eaȝena[3] ðýmnýffe.[4]

Nerba agrimonia þ ir ȝarcliþe. XXXII.

1. Þið eaȝena raþe.
2. Þið innoðer raþe.
3. Þiþ cancor ⁊ þið punðela.
4. Þiþ næðþan[5] rlite.
5. Þiþ peartan.
6. Þið miltan raþe.
7. Lýf þu hpilce[6] þinȝc on þam lichoman[7] ceorfan pille.
8. Þiþ rleȝe ireþner.

Nerba artula neȝia þ ir puðu nofe. XXXIII.

1. Þið rceancena[8] raþe.
2. Þiþ liffe saþe.

Nerba lapatium • þ ir puðu ðocce. XXXIIII.

1. Lýf hpýlc ſtiþner on lichoman[9] becume.

Nerba centaurea maior • þ ir curmelle reo mǽre. XXXV.

1. Þið liþer aðle.
2. Þið punða ⁊ cancor.

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[1] –þianne, H.
[2] raþe, V. H.
[3] eaȝene, V. Short vowels not much thought of.
[4] –nerre, B.
[5] –ððþ–, H. B.
[6] In V. pille, with l erased and h prefixed, produced hpile : hpilce, B. H.
[7] –haman, B.
[8] rcan–, B.
[9] –haman, B.

3. For sore of teeth.
4. For costive bowels, to stir them.
5. For sore of side.

XXXI. 1. The herb lactuca silvatica, that is, wood lettuce. *L. scariola.*

1. For dimness of eyes.
2. Again, for dimness of eyes.

XXXII. The herb agrimonia, that is, garclive. *A. eupatoria.*

1. For sore of eyes.
2. For sore of inwards.
3. For cancer and for wounds.
4. For bite of snake.
5. For warts.
6. For sore of milt.
7. If thou wilt carve away anything on the body.
8. For blow of iron.

XXXIII. The herb hastula regia, that is, woodruff. *Asfodelus ramosus.*

1. For sore of shanks.
2. For sore of liver.

XXXIV. The herb λάπαθον, that is, wood dock. *Rumex Acetosa.*

1. If there come any stiffness on the body.

XXXV. The herb centaurea maior, that is, churmel the greater. *Chlora perfoliata.*

1. For liver disease.
2. For wounds and cancer.

Dyrba centaurria minor þ ir cyrmelle reo lærre.[1]
XXXVI.

2. Þið nædran[2] rlite.
3. Þið eazena[3] rare.
4. Eft þið þon[4] ýlcon.[5]
5. Þiþ rina tozunze.[6]
6. Þiþ attrer onbýrizinze.
7. Þiþ[7] þæt pýrmar ymb narolan derizeþ.[8]

Dyrba perronacia[9] þ ir bete. XXXVII.

1. Þið ealle punda ȝ þiþ nædran[10] flitar.
2. • ii • ȝ þiþ reforar.
3. Þið þ[11] cancor on punde pexe.[12]
4. Þiþ innoðer sare.
5. Þið pede hunder rlite.
6. Þiþ nipe punda.[13]

Dyrba fnaza þ ir rtreaberȝe.[14] XXXVIII.

2. Þið miltan rare.
3. Þiþ nýrþýt.[15]
3. Þiþ innoþer rare.

Dyrba hibireur þ ir merre mealpe.[16] XXXIX.

2. Þið þot able.
3. Þiþ ælce ȝeȝaderunȝa þe on þam hichoman[17] acennede[18] beoþ.

[1] læȝ, V., a compendium scripturæ; lærre, H. B.
[2] –ðdr–, H. B.
[3] eȝena, H.
[4] þam, H.
[5] ilcan, B.
[6] tob–, H.
[7] þ ȝir, H.
[8] derian, H.; derigan, B. One leechcraft is here omitted in V. B. H.
[9] þf–, V. B., a compendious way of writing, or shorthand.
[10] –ðdr–, H. B.
[11] þ ȝir, H.
[12] peaxe, B,
[13] H. omits.
[14] fcreap, H.
[15] –pet, H.
[16] –lupe, H. B.
[17] –ham–, B.
[18] acænnede, B.; acænne, H., an unfinished word.

XXXVI. The herb centaurea minor, that is, churmel the less. *Erythræa centaureum.*

2. For bite of snake.
3. For sore of eyes.
4. Again, for the same.
5. For spasm of sinews.
6. For tasting of poison.
7. In case worms about the navel annoy.

XXXVII. The herb personacia, that is, beet; *beta.*

1. For all wounds, and for rendings by snakes.
2. And for fevers.
3. In case a cancer wax upon a wound.
4. For sore of inwards.
5. For tear by mad dog.
6. For new wounds.

XXXVIII. 1. The herb fraga[ria], that is, strawberry [plant].

2. For sore of milt.
3. For oppression on the chest, and sore of inwards.

XXXIX. 1. The herb hibiscus, that is, marsh mallow. *Althea officinalis.*

2. For foot disease.
3. For any gatherings which are produced on the body.

Dęrba ɪppɪrur • þ ɪr æquɪreɪa. XL.

1. Þɪþ uterɪht.
2. Þɪþ þ man bloð ſpẏþe[1] nǽẽce.

Dęrba malꝑa • erɪratɪca þ ɪr hocleaf. XLI.

2. Þɪð blædɪan[2] saɪe.
3. Þɪð sɪna ſaɪe.
4. Þɪð sɪdan ſaɪe.
5. Þɪð nɪpe punda.

Dęrba buzlorſa þ ɪr hundef tunze. XLII.

2. Lẏf hpẏlcum men ſẏ þæf þrɪddan dæzef ꝑefor[3] oððe þæf ꝑeorþan.
5. Þɪð nẏrɪþẏt.[4]

Dęrba bulbɪrcɪllatɪca þ ɪr zlædene. XLIII.

1. Þɪð pætef ꝑeocnẏrre.[5]
2. Þɪþ hða ſaɪe.
3. Þɪþ þa adle þe zrecaf paꝑanɪchɪaf nemneð.
4. Þɪþ þ[6] man ne mæze pætefꝑeocef mannef þurft zecelan.[7]

Dęrba cotɪledon þ ẏr umbɪlɪcuf uenefɪf. XLIV.

2. Þɪð rþẏlaf.

Dęrba zallɪ cɪruf þ ɪr attorlaðe.[8] XLV.

2. Þɪð hundef flɪte.

Dęrba pɪaſſɪon þ ɪr haɪe hune. XLVI.

1. Þɪð zeporu �Ꝯ þɪð þ he heꝑelɪce hɪæce.
2. Þɪð maȝan ſaɪe.

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[1] rþẏ, B., an unfinished word; ſpɪre ꝯ hɪæce, H., *spits and.*
[2] –ðdɪ–, H. B.
[3] ꝑerer, H.
[4] So B.; nẏrrer, H.; omitted in V.
[5] –nerre, H.
[6] þæt zɪf, H.
[7] zec–, B.
[8] Lye, in his Dictionary, prints Sattorlaðe, which is not justified by the MS. B.

XL. The herb ἵππουρις, that is, equi seta. *Horsetail.*

1. For diarrhœa.[1]
2. In case a man hreak up blood much.

XLI. 1. The herb malva erratica, that is, hock leaf. *Malva silvestris.*

2. For sore of bladder.
3. For sore of sinews.
4. For sore of side.
5. For new wounds.

XLII. 1. The herb βούγλωσσον, that is, hounds tongue. *Cynoglossum officinale.*

2. If any man have a tertian or quartan fever.

5. For oppression on the chest.

XLIII. The herb βολβὸς σκιλλητικός,[2] "that is, gladden." *Iris pseudacorus.*

1. For water sickness.
2. For sore of joints.
3. For the disease which the Greeks name παρωνυχίας.[3]
4. In case a man be not able to cool a dropsical mans thirst.

XLIV. 1. The herb κοτυληδών, that is, umbilicus Veneris. *V. cotyledon.*

2. Against swellings.

XLV. 1. The herb galli crus, that is, attorlothe. *Panicum crus galli.*

2. For rend by hound.

XLVI. The herb πράσιον, that is, horehound. *Marrubium vulgare.*

1. For poses, and in case the patient hreak heavily.
2. For sore of maw.

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[1] In this art., and in art. LIII. 1. the text has a different phrase.

[2] *Bulb of scilla maritima.*

[3] Whitlows.

3. Þið þengþýþmaȝ[1] abutan[2] naȝolan.
4. Þiþ liþa ȝaȝe ȝ þið ȝeþind.[3]
5. Þið attreȝ þiȝne.[4]
6. Þiþ ȝceb[5] ȝ tetex.
7. Þið lunȝen able.
8. Þiδ ealle ſtiδneȝȝa þæȝ lichoman.

Dexba xiþion þ iȝ ȝoxex ȝot. XLVII.

1. Þiþ uncuδe ſþþinȝaf þe on lichoman[6] acennebe[7] beoδ.
2. Þiþ heaȝoδ bryce • ȝ ætþiȝe ban.[8]

Dexba ȝalli tricuȝ • þ iȝ pætex pýþt. XLVIII.

1. Hýȝ ſpýlaȝ ȝæmnum dexien.[9]
2. Þiþ[10] δæt mannex ȝex[11] ȝealle.

Dexba temoluȝ• þ iȝ ȝinȝȝene. XLIX.

2. Þiδ cpiδan[12] saȝe.

Dexba æliotȝophuȝ• þ iȝ ȝiȝelhpeoȝȝa. L.

2. Þiþ ealle attȝu.
3. Þiδ ȝlepȝan.

Dexba ȝþýaȝ þ iȝ mædexu.[13] LI.

2. Þiþ ban ece ȝ þiþ ban bryce.[14]
3. Þiδ ælc sā̆ȝ • þe þam lichoman[15] dexeþ.

Dexba politȝicuȝ • þ iȝ hýmele.[16] LII.

2. Þiδ innoδex ȝaȝe ȝ þiδ þ ȝex[17] pexe.

[1] þýn–, H.
[2] ymbutan, H.; onbuton, B.
[3] ȝeþȳnδ, B.
[4] þiȝene, H.
[5] ȝceb, B.
[6] –ham–, B.
[7] acænnebe, B.; acænδe, H.
[8] H. omits three words.
[9] dexian, B.
[10] þ ȝiȝ, H.
[11] ȝeax, B.
[12] chþan, H., which produces nonsense.
[13] –dexe, H.
[14] bpece, H.
[15] –ham–, B.
[16] humele, B.
[17] ȝeax, B.

3. For tapeworms about the navel.
4. For sore of joints, and for puffing up.
5. For taking of venom.
6. For scab and tetter.
7. For lung disease.
8. For all stiffnesses of the body.

XLVII. The herb ξίφιον, that is, foxes foot. *Sparganium simplex.*
1. For strange pustules which are produced on the body.
2. For head breach and poisonous legs.

XLVIII. The herb καλλίτριχος, that is, water wort. *Callitriche verna.*
1. If swellings annoy maidens.
2. In case a mans hair fall off.

XLIX. 1. The herb μῶλυ,[1] that is, singreen. *Sempervivum tectorum.*
2. For sore of matrix.

L. 1. The herb ἡλιοτρόπιον, that is, solwherf. *Achillea tomentosa here.*[2]
2. For all poisons.
3. For flux.

LI. 1. The herb grias, that is, madder. *Rubia tunctorum.*
2. For bone ache and for bone breach.
3. For every sore, which vexeth the body.

LII. 1. The herb πολύτριχος,[3] that is, humble.[4] *Trifolium procumbens.*
2. For sore of inwards, and in case hair fall off.

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[1] Now believed *allium moly.*
[2] Compare art. CXXXVII.
[3] Now believed *hair moss.* Described in the text as a hair moss, "like swine bristles;" but not so drawn, nor yet as a trefoil.
[4] *Hop trefoil.*

Herba malochin agnia þ is puduproþe.[1] LIII.

1. Pip utrihte.[2]
2. Pip innoðes fleprran.

Herba metopia[3] þ is hpit popig. LIIII.

2. Pip þunponga[4] rape.
3. Pið flæpleafte.[5]

Herba oenantes. LV.

1. Pið þ[6] man gemigan ne mæg.[7]
2. Lyf hpa fpyþe hpæce.[8]

Herba napcifup· þ is halfpyrte. LVI.

1. Pip þa punda þe on men beoð acenneð.[9]

Herba fplenion · þ is bprune[10] pyrte. LVII.

1. Pið miltan fape.

Herba polion. LVIII.

2. Pið monoð reoce.

Herba uictopiola þ is cneopholen. LVIIII.

1. Pip ðone ðropan ȝ þæs magan rape.

Herba confirma þ is galluc. LX.

2. Pip pifa flepran.
3. Lyf hpa innan toboprten[11] sy.
4. Pið magan rape.

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[1] puduhproþe, H.
[2] utrihte, H.
[3] So V. B., plainly ; uictopia, H. Read μηκωνία, or μήκωνα, or μήκων.
[4] panga, H.
[5] flæplyrte, B.; -lefte, H.
[6] þ gif, H.
[7] mæge, H. B.
[8] præce, V.
[9] acænneð, B.; acænneðe, H.
[10] bprunt, H.
[11] bpocen, H.

LIII. The herb μαλάχη ἀγρία,[1] that is, woodruff. *Asfodelus rumosus.*[2]
1. For diarrhœa.
2. For flux of inwards.

LIV. 1. The herb meconia, μήκων, that is, white poppy. *P. somniferum.*
2. For sore of temples.
3. For sleeplessness.

LV. The herb οἰνάνθη; *now dropwort.*
1. In case a man is not able to pass urine.
2. If one break strongly.

LVI. The herb νάρκισσος,[3] that is, halswort.[4]
1. For the wounds which come out in a man.

LVII. The herb splenium, *asplenium*, that is, brownwort.[5]
1. For sore of milt.

LVIII. 1. The herb πόλιον. *Teucrium polium.*
2. For a lunatic.

LIX. The herb victoriola, that is, kneeholm. *Ruscus aculeatus.*
1. For the palsy and sore of the maw.

LX. 1. The herb confirma, *comfrey*, that is, galluc. *Symphytum officinale.*
2. For womens flux.
3. If one be inwardly bursten.
4. For sore of maw.

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[1] Wild mallow, *malva silvestris.*
[2] As art. XXXIII., and text here.
[3] Not certainly identified, perhaps *narcissus poeticus.*
[4] Presumed properly *campanula trachelium.*
[5] Usually *scrofularia aquatica.* See text, translation, and gl.

Dejba afcepion. LXI.

3. Þiþ fýlle[1] feocnýffe.[2]

Dejba lepopuf pef þ if hapan hýne.[3] LXII.

1. Þið innoðef fæftnýffe.

Dejba dictamnuf. LXIII.

2. Þið[4] þæt pif hæbbe on hýfe innoðe[5] deað bopen tuddup.[6]

3. Þiþ punda.

4. Þiþ nædpan[7] flite.

5. Þiþ attop þigene.

7. Eft pið nipe punda.

Dejba folago maiop þ if heliofcopion. LXIIII.

1. Eft pið nædpan[8] slite.

Dejba folago ninop þ if æliotropion. LXV.

Þið jienzpýjimaf[9] abutan[10] nafolan.

Dejba peonia. LXVI.

2. Þiþ monoð[11] feocnýffe.[12]

3. Þiþ hýpe[13] ban ece.

Dejba pejnftejion·[14] þ ýf bejbena. LXVII.

2. Þiþ hundef beopc.[15]

3. Þið ealle attru.

Dejba bpýonia · þ if hýmele.[16] LXVIII.

1. Þið miltan sape.

---

[1] felle, H.
[2] –nejfe, B.
[3] Read hige; hig, H.
[4] þ gif, H.
[5] innoðe; B. omits.
[6] –dop, H.
[7] –ddp–, H.
[8] –ddp–, H. B.
[9] pýn–, H.
[10] –ton, B.
[11] innoð, B., but right in text.
[12] –nejfe, H.
[13] ýpe, V.
[14] pi, V. B., by shorthand.
[15] geb–, H. B.
[16] humele, B.

LXI. The herb ἀστέριον.[1]
3. For the falling sickness.

LXII. The herb leporis pes, that is, hares hie. *Trifolium arvense.*
1. For costiveness of inwards.

LXIII. 1. The herb δίκταμνος. *Diptamnus albus.*
2. In case a woman have in her womb a dead borne fœtus.
3. For wounds.
4. For bite of snake.
5. For taking poison.
7. Again, for new wounds.

LXIV. The herb solago maior, that is, ἡλιοσκόπιος. *Heliotropium Europæum.*
1. Again, for bite of snake.

LXV. The herb solago minor, that is, ἡλιοτρόπιον. *Croton tinctorius.*
For tape worms about the navel.

LXVI. The herb παιωνία. *Pæonia officinalis.*
2. For lunacy.
3. For hipbone ache.

LXVII. 1. The herb περιστερεών, that is, verbena. *V. officinalis.*
2. Against bark of hound.
3. Against all poisons.

LXVIII. The herb βρυωνία,[2] that is, humble. *Humulus lupulus.*
1. For sore of milt.

[1] Unknown.

[2] *Bryonia dioica.*

Wyrta nýmþete. LXIX.

1. Þið utþihte.
2. Eþt þið utþihte.
3. Eþt þið innoþeȝ · raþe.

Wyrta cniþian · þ iȝ clæþþe. LXX.

1. Þiþ ȝomena raþe.

Wyrta iratiȝ. LXXI.[1]

2. Þið næddþan hlite.

Wyrta ȝcoþdea. LXXII.

1. Eþt þið næddþan[2] flite.
2. Þið hina raþe.
3. Þið þeþo .

Wyrta ueþbaȝcuȝ þ iȝ feld[3] týrt. LXXIII.

1. Be þam þe meþcuþiuȝ þaȝ týrte uilixe fealde.
2. Þið ealle ýþele ȝencýmaȝ.[4]
3. Þið þot adle.

Wyrta heþaclea. LXXIIII.

Þið[5] þæt man týlle oþeþlanȝne peȝ þeþan ȝ him na ȝceaðan[6] ondræðan.

Wyrta cælidonia þ iȝ cýleþinie.[8] LXXV.

1. Þiþ eaȝena[9] dýmnýȝȝe[10] ȝ ȝaþnýȝȝe.[10]
2. Eþt þið dýmȝendum eaȝum.
3. Þiþ cýþnlu.
4. Þiþ heaþuð[11] ece.
5. Þiþ þæt[12] man ȝebæþneð ȝý.

---

[1] V. omits here article LXXI.; H. differs: it has, XCIII. Wyrta iratiȝ. Þið næddþan hlite. XCIIII. Wyrta iratiȝ. Eþt þið næddþan hlite. The text had been faulty in all.

[2] –ddþ–, B.

[3] Read felt.

[4] ȝean, H.

[5] þæt ȝiȝ, H.

[6] ȝeaðan, B.

[7] ȝeaþa ondræde, H.

[8] –þenie, B.; –inȝe, H.

[9] eaȝen, V.

[10] –neȝȝe, B., twice.

[11] –ȝoð, H. B.

[12] þæt ȝiȝ, H.

LXIX. The herb νυμφαία. *Nymfœa alba.*[1]

1. For dysentery.
2. For dysentery.
3. For sore of inwards.

LXX. The herb κίρσιον,[2] that is, clover. *Trifolium pratense.*

1. For sore of fauces.

LXXI. 1. The herb ἰσάτις, *woad.* *Isatis tinctoria.*

2. For bite of adder.

LXXII. The herb σκόρδιον. *Teucrium scordium.*

1. Again, for bite of snake.
2. For sore of sinews.
3. For fever.

LXXIII. The herb verbascum, that is, feltwort. *V. thapsus.*

1. Of how Mercurius gave this wort to Vlixes.
2. Against all evil gaincomers.
3. For foot disease.

LXXIV. The herb ἡρακλεία, *heraclea.*

In case a man wish to travel ăn overlong way and dread no robber.

LXXV. The herb χελιδονία, that is, celandine. *Chelidonium maius.*

1. For dimness and soreness of eyes.
2. Again, for dim eyes.
3. For churnels, *glandular hard swellings.*
4. For head ache.
5. In case a man is burnt.

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[1] With *nufar lutea?*.

[2] *Carduus parviflorus.*

Dera polata • þ ir poloþece. LXXVI.

1. Þiþ ȝeþpel.
2. Þiþ eaþena[1] þaþe.
3. Þiþ toð ece.
4. Þiþ blod þýne oþ noþum.

Dera penecio • þ ir ȝþunde ſþýliȝc. LXXVII.

2. Þið punda þeah hý ealde þýn.
3. Þiþ irþernes pleȝe.
4. Þiþ þot adle.
5. Þiþ lendena[2] þaþe.

Dera þilix þ ir þeaþn. LXXVIII.

1. Þiþ punda.
2. Þiþ[3] þæt ȝeonȝ man healýde[4] sý.

Dera ȝþamen þ ir cpice. LXXVIIII.

Þiþ miltan þaþe.

Dera ȝladiolum þ ir ȝlædene. LXXX.

1. Þiþ blædþan þaþe ȝ [þið þ he][5] ȝemiȝan ne mæȝe.
2. Þiþ miltan þaþe.
3. Þiþ innoðes þaþe ȝ þæþa[6] bþeoſta.

Dera þoþ maþinum þ ir boden. LXXXI.

2. Þiþ toð ece.
3, 4. Þiþ adliȝende ȝ þið ȝiedan.[7]
5. Þiþ liþes þeocnýþþe ȝ þæþ innoðes.
6. Þiþ niþe punda.

Dera paþtinaca þiluuatica þ ir þelð moþu. LXXXII.

2. Þiþ þæt piþmen eaþþoðlice cennan.[8]
3. Þiþ piþa aþeoþmunȝe.[9]

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[1] eaȝena, V.
[2] lændena, H. B.
[3] þ ȝiþ, H.
[4] –lede, H. B.
[5] [ ] Omitted in V. B.; ȝiþ, H.; but V. does not affect that form of expression.
[6] þaþa, H. B.
[7] –dan, B.
[8] cænnan, B.; cænnen, H.
[9] –ȝæ, B.

LXXVI. The herb solata, that is, solsecle. *Marygold, gl., but not so.*
1. For swelling.
2. For sore of ears.
3. For tooth ache.
4. For blood-running from the nose.

LXXVII. 1. The herb senecio, that is, groundsel. *S. vulgaris.*
2. For wounds, though they be old.
3. For blow of iron.
4. For foot disease, *gout.*
5. For sore of loins, *lumbago.*

LXXVIII. The herb filix, that, is fern. *Aspidium, Polypodium, etc.*
1. For wounds.
2. In case a young man be ruptured.

LXXIX. The herb gramen, that is, quitch. *Triticum repens.*
1. For sore of milt.

LXXX. The herb gladiolus, that is, gladden. *Iris pseudacorus.*
1. For sore of bladder, and in case a man cannot mie.
2. For sore of milt.
3. For sore of inwards and of the breasts.

LXXXI. 1. The herb ros marinus, that is, bothen. *R. officinalis.*
2. For tooth ache.
3, 4. For the sickly, and for itch.
5. For liver sickness, and of the inwards.
6. For new wounds.

LXXXII. 1. The herb pastinaca silvatica, that is, fieldmore.[1]
2. In case women with difficulty bring forth.
3. For womens cleansings.

[1] *Pastinaca sativa* (with, it seems) *daucus carota.*

Dejba pejdicalıf •[1] þ ıf dolhfune. LXXXIII.

2. Þıþ fot adle ⁊ þıð cancoj.

Dejba mejcufıalıf þ ıf cedelc. LXXXIIII.

1. Þıð þæf ınnoðef heafdnÿffe.[2]
2. Þıþ eaȝena fafe ⁊ ȝefpelle.
3. Lÿf pætej on eafan fpÿþe ȝefıȝen[3] fÿ.

Dejba fadıola[4] þ ıf efoj fealn. LXXXV.

2. Þıð heafod ece.

Dejba fpafaȝıa aȝnefcıf þ ıf pudu cejuille.[5] LXXXVI.

1. Þıþ blædfan[6] fafe oþþe ȝefpelle.
2. Þıþ toð ece.
3. Þıþ æddfena fafe.
4. Þıþ þæt[7] ÿfel man þufh æfþancan[8] oþejne beȝale.

Dejba fabına • þ ıf fafınæ.[9] LXXXVII.

1. Þıþ toȝunȝa[10] þæfa[11] fına ⁊ þıþ fota ȝefpell.
2. Þıþ heafod ece.
3. Þıþ deað fpfınȝaf.

Dejba canıf caput • þ ıf hundef heafod. LXXXVIII.

Þıþ eaȝena fafe ⁊ ȝefpel.[12]

Dejba ejufcı • þ ıf bnemel.[13] LXXXIX.

1. Þıþ eafena fafe.
2. Þıþ pıfef flepfan.
3. Þıþ heofit ece.

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[1] þ for pej, V. B., and ł for lıf, V.
[2] –nejfe, B.
[3] –ȝeð, H.
[4] –lum, H.
[5] cejuille, B.
[6] –ðð–, B.
[7] þæt ȝıf, H.
[8] –þacan, V.
[9] –ne, H.; fauıne, B.
[10] –unȝe, H.
[11] þafa, B.
[12] –fpelle, H.
[13] bfēbel, H.

LXXXIII. 1. The herb perdicalis, that is, dollhrune. *Parietaria officinalis.*
2. For foot disease and for cancer.

LXXXIV. The herb mercurialis, that is, cheadle. *M. perennis.*
1. For hardness of the inwards.
2. For sore and swelling of eyes.
3. If water is gone deep down into the ears.

LXXXV. The herb radiolus, that is, everfern. *Polypodium vulgare.*
2. For head ache.

LXXXVI. The herb ἀσπάραγος agrestis, that is, wood chervil. *A. acutifolius.*
1. For sore or swelling of bladder.
2. For tooth ache.
3. For sore of kidneys.
4. In case an evil man through spite enchant another.

LXXXVII. The herb sabina, that is, savine. *Iuniperus savina.*
1. For spasms of the sinews, and for swelling of feet.
2. For head ache.
3. For carbuncles.

LXXXVIII. The herb canis caput, that is, hounds head.[1] *Antirrhinum orontium.*
1. For sore of eyes and swelling.

LXXXIX. The herb eruscus, that is, bramble. *Rubus fruticosus.*
1. For sore of ears.
2. For a womans flux.
3. For heart ache.

[1] Snapdragon.

4. Þiþ niþe punda.
5. Þiþ liþa þaþe.
6. Þiþ næðþan[1] þlite.

Þeþba milleþolium þ iþ geappe.[2] XC.

1. Þiþ iþeþneþ ſlege ȝ þ achilleþ þaþ þýþte þunde.

2. Þiþ tod ece.
3. Þiþ punda.
4. Þiþ ȝeþþell.
5. Þiþ þ[3] man eaþþoðlice[4] ȝemiȝan mæȝe.
6. Liþ punð on men[5] ācolod[6] sý.
7. Liþ men[7] þ heaþod beþſte[8] oððe uncuð þþýle onȝeþýtte.
8. Eþt piþ þam ýlcan.
9. Liþ hþýlcum men æðþan[9] aheaþdode þýn oþþe hiþ mete ȝemýltan nýlle.
10. Þiþ þæþa þeaþma ece ȝ þæþ innoðeþ.
11. Þið[10] þæt men þoȝoða eȝliȝe.
12. Þiþ heaþod ece.
13. Þiþ þam næddeþcýnne þe man ſpalanȝiuþ hateð.[11]
14. Eþt þið næðþan[12] þlite.
15. Þiþ pede hundeþ þlite.
16. Þiþ næddþan þlite.

Þeþba puta þ iþ pude.[13] XCI.

1. Þið þæt[14] blod oþ noþum þlope.
2. Þið toþundenneþþe.
3. Þið þæþ maȝan þaþe.

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[1] -ðð-, B.
[2] þa, B.
[3] þæt ȝiþ, H.
[4] eaþ-, V.
[5] mæn, H.
[6] ác-, B.
[7] mæn, H.
[8] tob-, B.
[9] -ðð-, B.
[10] þ ȝiþ, H.
[11] háteð, B.
[12] -ðð-, B.
[13] (From B. H.) The article Rue is wholly omitted in V.
[14] þæt ȝiþ, H.

4. For new wounds.
5. For sore of joints.
6. For bite of adder.

XC. The herb millefolium, that is, yarrow. *Achillea millefolium.*

1. For blow of iron, and *to tell* that Achilles found this wort.
2. For tooth ache.
3. For wounds.
4. For swelling.
5. In case a man with difficulty can mie.
6. If a wound on a man be chilled.
7. If a mans head burst, or a strange swelling fix upon it.
8. Again, for the same.
9. If any mans veins be hardened, or his meat will not digest.
10. For ache of the guts, and of the inwards.
11. In case spasmodic hiccup ail a man.
12. For head ache.
13. Against the poisonous creatures called φαλάγγια, tarantulas.
14. Again, for bite of adder.
15. For bite of mad hound.
16. For bite of adder.

XCI. The herb ruta, that is rue. *Ruta graveolens.*

1. In case blood flow from the nose.
2. For a puffing up.
3. For sore of the maw.

4. Þið eagena ſaþe ⁊ ȝeſſelle.
5. Þið opeþȝitulneſſe.[1]
6. Þið eagena ðýmneſſe.
7. Þið heaꝼoð ece.

Deþba mentaſcþuſ.[2] XCII.

1. Þiþ eaþena ſaþe.
2. Þiþ hþeoꝼlan.

Deþba ebuluſ [3] þ ıſ peal þýþt. XCIII.

1. Þiþ[4] þæt ſtanaſ on blæðþan[5] pexen.
2. Þiþ næðþan[6] ſlite.
3. Þiþ pætep ſeocnýſſe.[7]

Deþba polleȝıon þ ıſ ðpeoþȝe[8] ðoꝼle. XCIV.

2. Þið þæſ ınnoþeſ saþe.
3. Þiþ þæſ maȝan ſaþe.
4. Þiþ ȝıcþan þæþa[9] ſceapa.[10]
5. Eꝼt pið þæſ ınnoðeſ ſaþe.
6. Þiþ þam ſeꝼoþe þe þy þþıddan dæȝe[11] eȝleþ.
7. Liſ deaþ boþen cild ſý on piꝼeſ ınnoðe.
8. Liſ hpa[12] on ſcipe plættan þoliȝe.
9. Þiþ blæðþan[13] ſaþe ⁊ þ ſtanaſ þæþon[14] pexen.

10. Lýꝼ hpa[15] onbutan[16] hıſ heoþtan oððe on hıſ þheoꝼtan ſaþ þoliȝe.
11. Lýꝼ hþılcum men hþamma deþne.[17]
12. Þiþ ðæſ maȝan aðundennýſſe ⁊ þæſ ınnoþeſ.

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[1] –col–, H.
[2] þ ıſ mınte, H. adds.
[3] ebulū þ ıſ ellenþýþt, H.
[4] þ ȝıꝼ, H.
[5] –ðð þ–, B.
[6] –ðð þ–, B.
[7] –neſſe, B.
[8] ðpæþle, H.
[9] þaþa, B.
[10] ȝeſc–, H.
[11] ðæȝ, H.
[12] hpá, B.
[13] –ðð þ–, B.
[14] þaþ, B.
[15] hpa, B.
[16] –con, B.
[17] –þıȝe, B.

4. For sore and swelling of eyes.
5. For unconsciousness.
6. For dimness of eyes.
7. For head ache.

XCII. The herb mentastrum [*that is, horsemint*]. *Mentha silvestris.*

1. For sore of ears.
2. For leprosy.

XCIII. The herb ebulus,[1] that is, wall wort. *Sambucus ebulus.*

1. In case stones wax in the bladder.
2. For bite of snake.
3. For water sickness, *dropsy.*

XCIV. 1. The herb pulegium, that is, dwarf dwostle.[2] *Mentha pulegium.*

2. For sore of the inwards.
3. For sore of the maw.
4. For itching of the shapes, αἰδοῖα.
5. Again, for sore of the inwards.
6. For the fever which aileth on the third day.
7. If a dead borne child be in a womans matrix.
8. If one on shipboard suffer sea sickness.
9. For sore of bladder, and in case stones wax therein.
10. If one suffer sore about his heart, or in his breast.
11. If spasm vex any man.
12. For swelling of the maw, and of the inwards.

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[1] Authority, such as it is, reads ebulum, but the ebulus of the botanists is agreeable to the analogies.

[2] Pennyroyal.

13. Þiþ miltan ſaþe.
14. Þiþ lenden[1] ece ⁊ þið þeona[2] ſaþe.

Deþba nepitamon þ iſ nepte.[3] XCV.

2. Þiþ næðþan[4] ſlite.

Deþba peuceðana þ iſ cammoc. XCVI.

3. Eſt þið næðþan[4] ſlite.
4. Þiþ ȝepitleaſte[5] þæſ moðeſ.

Deþba hinnula campana þ ỳſ ſpeþe[6] þỳſt. XCVII.

1. Þiþ blæðþan[7] ſaþe.
2. Þiþ toþa ſaþe ⁊ paȝunȝe.[8]
3. Þiþ þenȝþỳſmaſ[9] ỳmb[10] þone naþolan.

Deþba cỳnoȝloſſa þ iſ þibbe. XCVIII.

2. Þiþ næðþan[11] ſlite.
3. Þiþ þam þeþoþe þe þỳ þeoþþan dæȝe[12] on man becỳmeþ.[13]
4. Þiþ þ[14] man pell ȝehỳþan ne mæȝe.

Deþba ſaxifþaȝiam þ iſ ſundcoþn.[15] XCVIIII.

2. Þiþ þ[16] ſtanaſ on blæðþan[17] pexen.

Deþba heðeþa niȝþa þ iſ eoþðifiȝ. C.

1. Eſt þið þ[18] ſtanaſ on blæðþan pexen.
2. Þiþ heaþoð ece.

---

[1] lænden, H.; lǽ–, B.
[2] þéona, B.
[3] neſte, H.
[4] –ðð–, B.
[5] –lỳfte, B. H.
[6] ſp, V., compendiously.
[7] –ðð–, B.
[8] ȝaȝ–, H.
[9] þỳn–, H.
[10] ỳmbutan, H.
[11] –ðð–, B. H.
[12] ðæȝ, H., fol. 120, b.
[13] becymð, B. H., fol. 120, b., but as V. in fol. 126, a.
[14] þ ȝiſ, H.
[15] So H.; V. B. omit the rubric, but insert in the text.
[16] þ ȝiſ, H.
[17] –ðð–, H. B.
[18] þ, B. omits.

13. For sore of milt.
14. For ache of loins and buttock, and sore of thighs.

XCV. 1. The herb nepitamon, that is, nepeta.[1]
2. For bite of adder.

XCVI. 1, 2. The herb πευκέδανος, that is, cammock. *P. officinale.*
3. Again, for bite of snake.
4. For witlessness of the mind.

XCVII. The herb inula campana,[2] that is, spear wort.
1. For sore of bladder.
2. For sore and wagging of teeth.
3. For tapeworms about the navel.

XCVIII. The herb κυνόγλωσσον,[3] that is, rib, *ribwort.* *Plantago lanceolata.*
2. For bite of snake.
3. For the fever which cometh on a man the fourth day.
4. In case a man is not able to hear well.

XCIX. The herb saxifraga, that is, sundcorn. *S. granulata.*
2. In case stones wax in the bladder.

C. The herb hedera nigra,[4] that is, earth ivy. *Glechoma hederacea.*
1. Again, in case stones wax in the bladder.
2. For head ache.

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[1] *Cattaria*, catsmint.
[2] *Inula helenium.*
[3] Read as ἀρνόγλωσσον.
[4] Now *H. helix.*

3. Þiþ miltan ſaþe.
4. Þiþ þæþa[1] þýþma ſlitte þe man ſpalangiones nemneþ.
5. Eꝼt piþ þaþa punda lacnunge.
6. Þiþ þæt[2] nærðýþlu ýþele ſtincen.
7. Þiþ þæt[3] man ne mæge pel gehýþan.
8. Þiþ ꝑ[4] heaþoð ne ace foþ ſunnan hætan.[5]

Dæþa ſeþpilluſ · ꝑ iſ oþgana.[6] CI.

1. Þiþ heaþdeſ[7] ſaþe.
2. Eꝼt pið heaþoð ece.
3. Lýſ hpa ſoþbeþneð[8] sý.

Dæþa abſinthiuſ · ꝑ iſ peþmoð. CII.

2. Þiþ læla ⁊ pið oþþe ſaþ.
3. Þiþ þenegþýþmas.[9]

Dæþa salþia. CIII.

1. Þiþ giefan þæþa gefceapa.[10]
2. Eꝼt pið giefan þæſ ſetleſ.

Dæþa coliandþa ꝑ iſ[11] CIIII.

1. Þið þenegþýþmaſ.[12]
2. Þiþ ꝑ piſ hþæðlice cennan[13] mæge.

Dæþa poſtlaca. CV.

Þiþ ſpýþlicne ſlepſan þæſ ſæðeſ.

Dæþa ceþeſolia ꝑ iſ ceþþille.[14] CVI.

Þiþ þæſ maȝan ſaþe.

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[1] þaþa, B.
[2] þæt gif, H.
[3] ꝑ gif, H.
[4] ꝑ þe, H.
[5] hǽtan, B.
[6] oþgane, B. H.
[7] heaþoð, H.
[8] -bæþn-, B.
[9] þýn, H.
[10] -ſcapa, B.
[11] Blank also in B. H.
[12] þýn, H.
[13] cænnan, H. B.
[14] ceþulle, B.; cýþulle, H.

3. For sore of milt.
4. For bite of the creeping things that are called φαλάγγια.
5. Again, for healing of those wounds.
6. In case the nostrils smell ill.
7. In case a man is not able to hear well.
8. That the head may not ache for heat of the sun.

CI. The herb serpyllus, that is, marjoram. *Origanum vulgare.*
1. For sore of head.
2. Again, for head ache.
3. If one be badly burnt.

CII. The herb ἀψίνθιον, that is, wormwood. *Artemisia abs.*
2. For weals and other sores.
3. For tapeworms.

CIII. The herb salvia.
1. For itching of the virilia.
2. For itching of the seat.

CIV. The herb κορίαννον. *Coriandrum sativum.*
1. For tape worms.
2. That a woman may bring forth easily.

CV. The herb portulaca. *Sativa.*
1. For a strong flux of the seed, *gonorrhœa.*

CVI. The herb cerefolium, that is, chervil. *Anthriscus c.*
1. For sore of the maw.

Dɛɹba ɾɪɾɪmbɹɪuƿ. CVII.

Þɪþ blædɹan ƿaɹe ꝉ[1] ne mæʒe ʒemɪʒan.

Dɛɹba olɪƿatɹa. CVIII.

Eꝼt þɪð blædɹan[2] ƿaɹe ꝉ þæƿ mɪcʒan.

Dɛɹba lɪlɪum • þ ɪƿ lɪlɪe.[3] CIX.

2. Þɪþ nædɹan ɾlɪte.
3. Þɪþ ʒeƿƿell.

Dɛɹba tẏtẏmalluƿ calatɪtes þ ẏƿ lactɛɹɪda. CX.

2. Þɪþ þæɹa ɪnnoþa ƿaɹe.[4]
3. Þɪþ ɹeaɹtan.
4. Þɪþ hɹeoɹlan.

Dɛɹba caɹdɯuƿ ɾɪluatɪcuƿ þ ɪƿ ɹudu þɪɾtel. CXI.

2. Þɪþ þæƿ maʒan ƿaɹe.
3. Þɪþ þ þu nane ẏꝼele ʒencẏmaƿ[5] þe ne ondɹædе.

Dɛɹba lupɪnum montanum. CXII.

2. Þɪþ þ þẏɹmas ẏmb þone naꝼolan dɛɹʒen.[6]
3. Þɪþ þ[7] cɪldum þ ɾẏlꝼe dɛɹɯʒe.

Dɛɹba lactẏɹɪda þ ɪƿ ʒɪþ coɹn. CXIII.

Þɪþ þæƿ ɪnnoðeƿ heaɹdnẏɹɹe.[8]

Dɛɹba lactuca lepoɹɪna þ ɪƿ lactuca. CXIIII.

2. Þɪð ꝼɛꝼoɹʒende.[9]

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[1] þɪð þ man, which the sentence requires, are omitted in V. B. H. for the sake of brevity in the index.
[2] –ðdɹ–, B.
[3] lɪlɪʒe, H.
[4] þaɹa, H. B.
[5] ʒean–, H. B.
[6] dɛɹɯʒan, B.; dɛɹɯen, H.
[7] þ ʒɪɹ, H.
[8] –neɹɹe, H.
[9] –ʒendne, H.

CVII. The herb σισύμβριον. *Mentha hirsuta.*

1. For sore of bladder, and *in case a man* cannot mie.

CVIII. The herb olusatrum. *Smyrnium olusatrum.*

1. Again for sore of the bladder and of the mie.

CIX. The herb lilium, that is, lily.

2. For bite of snake.
3. For swelling.

CX. 1. The herb τιθύμαλλος γαλακτίτης, that is, lacterida.[1] *Euforbia lathyris.*

2. For sore of the inwards.
3. For warts.
4. For leprosy.

CXI. The herb carduus silvaticus, that is, wood thistle. *Cnicus lanceolatus.*

2. For sore of the maw.
3. That thou may dread no evil gaincomers.

CXII. The herb lupinus montanus. *L. luteus.*

2. In case worms about the navel annoy.
3. In case that same should vex children.

CXIII. The herb lacterida, that is, gith corn.[2] *Dafne laureola.*

1. For hardness of the inwards.

CXIV. 1. The herb lactuca leporina, that is, *hares* lettuce. *Prenanthes muralis.*

2. For the fevered.

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[1] Spurge.

[2] The berries.

Nerba cucumeris siluatica þ is hercbette. CXV.
2. Wiþ þæra[1] sina sare ⁊ sotadle.
3. Gyf cild misboren sy.

Nerba cannaue[2] silfatica. CXVI.
2. Wiþ þæra[3] breosta sare.
3. Wiþ cile bærnettes.

Nerba suta montana · þ is sude. CXVII.
2. Wiþ eagena dymnysse.
3. Eft wið breosta sare.
4. Wiþ liser sare.
5. Wiþ þ man gemigan ne mæge.
6. Wiþ nædran[4] slite.

Nerba eptarilon þ is seoponleare.[5] CXVIII.
2. Wiþ sot adle.

Nerba ocimus · þ is mistel. CXIX.
1. Wiþ heafod ece.
2. Eft wið eagena sare · ⁊ gerpelle.[6]
3. Wiþ ædrena sare.[7]

Nerba apium þ is meirce. CXX.
2. Wiþ eagena sare ⁊ gesuelle.

Nerba hedera crysocantes þ is isig. CXXI.
2. Wiþ æteres seocnysse.

Nerba menta · þ is minte. CXXII.
1. Wiþ teteres ⁊ wið wyrylgende[8] hic.
2. Wiþ yfele dolh ⁊ wiþ wunda.[9]

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[1] þapa, B.
[2] canane, H.
[3] þapa, B.
[4] –ddr–, H. B.
[5] seoran, B.
[6] –rpel, H.
[7] Omitted in H. B.
[8] pepel–, H.
[9] B. omits this line.

CXV. The herb cucumis silvaticus, that is, wherwhet.
2. For sore of the sinews, and foot disease.
3. If a child be an abortion.

CXVI. The herb cannabis silvatica. *C. sativa? Eupatorium cannabinum?*
2. For sore of the breasts.
3. For a burning, *that is blistering,* by cold.

CXVII. The herb ruta montana, that is, rue.
2. For dimness of eyes.
3. Again for sore of breasts.
4. For liver sore.
5. In case a man be not able to mie.
6. For bite of snake.

CXVIII. The herb ἑπτάφυλλον, that is, seven leaf. *Tormentilla.*
2. For foot disease.

CXIX. The herb ὤκιμον, that is, mistel, *basil.* *Clinopodium vulgare.*
1. For head ache.
2. For sore and swelling of eyes.
3. For sore of kidneys.

CXX. The herb apium, that is, marche. *Apium petroselinon? A. graveolens?*
2. For sore and swelling of eyes.

CXXI. The herb hedera χρυσόκαρπος, that is, ivy. *H. helix.*
2. For water sickness, *dropsy.*

CXXII. The herb mentha, that is, mint.
1. Against tetter, and a pimply body.
2. For evil cuts, and for wounds.

Dɛɹba anɛtum þ ɪɾ ðile. CXXIII.

1. Þɪþ ȝɪcþan ɣ þɪð ɾaɹ þæɹa ȝeɾceapa.[1]
2. Eẏɾ þonne þɪɾmen hɾæt ſþɪlceɾ[2] ðeɹɪȝe.[3]
3. Þɪð heaɠoð ece.

Dɛɹba oɹɪȝanum þ ɪɾ oɹɪȝane. CXXIIII.

1. Þɪþ þone ðɹopan ɣ lɪɠeɹ adle ɣ nẏɹþẏtte.[4]

2. Þɪþ ȝebɹæceo.[5]

Dɛɹba ɾempeɹuuuɾ[6] þ ẏɾ ɾɪnɠulle. CXXV.
Þɪþ ealle ȝeȝaðeɹunȝa þæɾ ẏɠelan[7] pætan.

Dɛɹba ɠemiculɾ þ ẏſ[8] ɠɪnul. CXXVI.

1. Þɪþ ȝebɹæceo[9] ɣ þɪð nẏɹþẏt.[10]
2. Þɪþ blæðɹan[11] ɾaɹe.

Dɛɹba eɹɪɠɪon þ ɪɾ lẏþ þẏɹt. CXXVII.

2. Þɪþ lunȝen adle.

Dɛɹba ɾɪnɠɪtuɾ albuɾ. CXXVIII.

Þɪþ pɪɠeɾ ɠlepɾan.

Dɛɹba peɔɹoɾelɪnum þ ɪɾ peɔeɹɾɪlɪe.[12] CXXIX.

2. Þɪþ næðɹan[13] ɾlɪɔe.
3. Þɪþ þæɹa[14] ɾɪna ɾaɹe.

Dɛɹba bɹaɾɾɪca þ ɪɾ meddeɹ þẏɹt.[15] CXXX.

1. Þɪþ ealle ȝeɾɹpell.
2. Þɪþ ɾɪðan ɾaɹe.
3. Þɪþ ɠoɔ adle.

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[1] ȝeɾceapa, H.
[2] hɾẏlhceɾ, H.
[3] B. omits the line.
[4] –peɔɔe, H.
[5] –ce, H.
[6] ɾepuuuuɾ, V. B.
[7] –leɾ, H., against the language.
[8] ɾenuculuɾ, V.; ẏſ, V. omits.
[9] –ce, H.
[10] –peɔ, H.
[11] –ððɹ–, H. B.
[12] ɔɹɪannem, H.
[13] –ððɹ–, B.
[14] þaɹa, H.
[15] So V.; þ ɪɾ caul, B. H.; *cabbage*, rightly.

CXXIII. The herb ἄνηθον, that is, dill. *Anethum graveolens.*
1. For itch, and for sore of the privities.
2. If further any such thing trouble a woman.
3. For head ache.

CXXIV. The herb ὀρείγανον, that is, marjoram. *O. vulgare.*
1. For the wrist drop, and liver diseases, and oppression of the chest.
2. For cough.

CXXV. The herb sempervivum, that is sinfull.[1] *S. tectorum.*
For all gatherings of the evil humour.

CXXVI. The herb fœniculum, that is, fennel. *Anethum f.*
1. For cough, and for oppression of the chest.
2. For sore of bladder.

CXXVII. 1. The herb ἐριφία,[2] that is, lithewort. *Sambucus ebulus, gl.*
2. For lung disease.

CXXVIII. The herb σύμφυτον album. (?)
For flux of woman.

CXXIX. The herb πετροσέλινον, that is, parsley. *Apium petr.*
2. For bite of snake.
3. For sore of the sinews.

CXXX. The herb brassica, that is, cole. *B. napus.*
1. For all swellings.
2. For sore of side.
3. For foot disease.

[1] Houseleek.

[2] Unknown.

Wenba baſilisca þ is nædder pyrt.[1] CXXXI.

Piþ eall[2] nædder cyn.

Wenba mandragora. CXXXII.

2. Piþ heafod ece.
3. Piþ þæra[3] earena ſare.
4. Pið fot adle.
5. Piþ gerihtleaſte.[4]
6. Eft piþ rina ſare.[5]
7. Lyf hra hpylce herige yfelnyrre[6] on his hofe[7] gefeo.

Wenba lychamis ſtephanice · þ ys[8] læce pyrt.[9] CXXXIII.

Piþ eal Nædder cyn.

Wenba actron. CXXXIIII.

2. Piþ þ man blod ȝ porrm[10] gemanȝ hræce.
3. Piþ þæra[11] liða ſare.

Wenba abrotanus þ is ſuþerne puda.[12] CXXXV.

2. Pyþ nyrpyt[13] ȝ ban ece ȝ pið pæt man earfoþlice gemiȝan mæȝe.[14]
3. Piþ ridan ſare.
4. Piþ attru ȝ pið nædrena[15] flite.
5. Eft pið nædrena flite.
6. Piþ eaȝena ſare.

---

[1] H. omits this wort.
[2] ealle, B.
[3] þara, B.
[4] -lyſte, H.
[5] toȝunȝe, H.
[6] -nerre, H.; herignerra, B.
[7] hpofe, H.
[8] ys, V. omits.
[9] H. omits two worts.
[10] porms, B.
[11] þara, B.
[12] So H.; V. B. omit the English name.
[13] -pet, H.
[14] H. omits the last clause; pið bán, B.
[15] næddran, H.; *of a snake.*

CXXXI. The herb βασιλίσκη, that is, adderwort.

1. For all adder kind.

CXXXII. 1. The herb μανδραγόρας; *mandrake.* *Atropa m.*

2. For head ache.
3. For sore of the ears.
4. For foot disease.
5. For loss of wits.
6. Again, for sore of sinews.
7. If one see some heavy mischief in his home.

CXXXIII. The herb λύχνις στεφανική, that is, leech-wort? *Agrostemma coronarium.*

For all adder kind.

CXXXIV. 1. The herb ἄρκτιον.[1]

2. In case a man break up blood and matter mixt.
3. For sore of the joints.

CXXXV. 1. The herb ἀβρότανον, that is, southern wood.[2] *Artemisia abr.*

2. For oppression of the chest and leg ache, and in case a man mie with difficulty.
3. For sore of side.
4. For venoms and for bite of snakes.
5. Again, for bite of snakes.
6. For sore of eyes.

[1] Now read as *arctium lappa*; but not so drawn.

[2] The true equivalent was ruþepne peþmoð, *southern wormwood*, as in the Lib. Med., and MS. H. gives a more modern phrase.

Dɛɹba ɾɪon þ ɪɾ labeɹ.[1] CXXXVI.

2. Þɪþ þæt ɾtanaɾ on blædɹan pexen.[2]
3. Þɪþ utɾɪht ꝉ ɪnnoðeɾ ſtýɹunȝæ.[3]

Dɛɹba elhotɾopuɾ · þ ɪɾ ɾɪȝɪl hpeoɹɪa.[4] CXXXVII.

2. Þɪþ ealɹa næddeɹ[5] cýnna ɾlitaɾ.
3. Þɪþ þ pýɹmaɾ ýmb þone naꝼolan deɹɪȝen.[6]
4. Þɪþ peaɹtan.[7]

Dɛɹba ſpɹɛɹɪtɪɾ.[8] CXXXVIII.

2. Þɪþ þone colan ꝼeꝼoɹ.
3. Þɪþ pæde[9] hundeɾ ɾlite.
4. Þɪþ mɪltan ɾaɹe.

Dɛɹba aɪzoɾ mɪnoɹ. CXXXIX.

2. Þɪþ oman[10] ꝉ eaȝena ɾaɹe ꝉ ꝼot adle.
3. Þɪþ heaꝼod ece.
4. Þɪþ þæɹa[11] pýɹma ɾlite þe man ſpalanȝɪoneɾ hateþ.[12]
5. Þɪþ utɾɪht ꝉ þɪþ ɪnnoþeɾ ɾlepɾan · ꝉ þɪþ pýɹmaɾ þe on þam ɪnnoðe deɹɪaþ.
6. Eꝼt þɪð ȝehpylce untɾumnýɾɾe þæɹa[13] caȝena.[14]

Dɛɹba elleboɹuɾ albuɾ þ ɪɾ tunɾɪnȝ pýɹt. CXL.

1. Be þýɾɾe pýɹte mæȝenum.[15]
2. Þɪþ utɾɪht.
3. Þɪþ adla ꝉ þɪð ealle ýꝼelu.

---

[1] H. omits this wort.
[2] peaxen, B.
[3] –unȝe, B.
[4] V. omits two words.
[5] nædd.ena, H.
[6] –ɹɪȝe, B.
[7] V. omits this leechdom.
[8] H. omits two worts.
[9] pede, B.
[10] homan, V.
[11] ðaɹa, B.
[12] haɛað, B.
[13] þaɹa, B.
[14] In the index of B. a folio is wanting.
[15] H. omits two leechcrafts.

CXXXVI. 1. The herb σίον, that is, laver. *S. angustifolium.*
2. In case stones wax in the bladder.
3. For diarrhœa and disturbance of the inwards.

CXXXVII. 1. The herb ἡλιοτρόπιον, that is, solwherf. *Scorpiurus h.*
2. For bites of all adder kinds.
3. In case that worms about the navel annoy.
4. For warts.

CXXXVIII. 1. The herb spreritis. *Anagallis arvensis?*
2. Against the cold fever, *ague.*
3. Against bite of wood hound, *mad dog.*
4. For sore of milt.

CXXXIX. 1. The herb ἀεί ζωον μικρόν. *Sempervivum sediforme.*
2. For erysipelas, and sore of eyes, and foot disease.
3. For head ache.
4. For the bite of the insects which hight φαλάγγια.

5. For diarrhœa, and for flux of the bowels, and for worms which give trouble in the bowels.
6. For every ailment of the eyes.

CXL. The herb helleborus albus, that is, tunsing wort. *Veratrum album.*
1. Of the virtues of this wort.
2. For diarrhœa.
3. For diseases and for all evils.

Dęrba buopcalmon.[1] CXLI.

1. Þiþ ȝehpẏlce ẏþele rþrinȝaf.
2. Þiþ æpẏrðlan þæf lichoman.

Dęrba cribulur þ if ȝorfc. CXLII.

2. Þiþ mẏcele[2] hætan þæf lichaman.[3]
3. Þiþ þæf muðef ȝ þæra ȝomena fulnẏrre ȝ forþotuðnẏrre.[4]
4. Þiþ þ rtanaf on blæðran pexen.[5]
5. Þiþ næðran[6] rlite.
6. Þiþ attref ðrinc.
7. Þið flean.

Dęrba coniza.[7] CXLIII.

1. Þiþ næðran rlite ȝ aþliȝennẏrre ȝ þið ȝnættaf ȝ micȝeaf ȝ þið flean ȝ punda.
2, 3. Þiþ pifef cpiþan to feorþmienne · ȝ þið þ pif cennan ne mæȝe.
4. Þiþ þa colan feforaf.
5. Þiþ heafod ece.

Dęrba trucnof manicof þ if foxef cloþe.[8] CXLIIII.

1. Þiþ oman.[9]
2. Þiþ pẏpelȝende hic.
3. Þiþ heafoðef[10] rafe ȝ þæf maȝan hætan ȝ þið cẏrnlu.
4. Þiþ eafena rafe.[11]

Dęrba glẏcẏrnða. CXLV.

1. Þiþ þone ðrifean fefor.
2. Þiþ bneorta rafe · ȝ þæfe lifre ȝ þæfe blæðran.
3. Þiþ leahtraf þæf muþef.

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[1] H. omits this wort.
[2] mẏcelne, H.; V.'s text has mẏcelne.
[3] V. omits two last words.
[4] H. omits this leechcraft.
[5] –ððran pexað, H.
[6] –ðð–, H.
[7] H. omits this wort.
[8] ȝlofa, H.
[9] homan, V.
[10] –þð–, H., and omits seven words.
[11] H. omits four worts.

CXLI. The herb βούφθαλμον, *ox eye.* *Anthemis valentina.*

1. For all evil ulcers.
2. For damage of the body.

CXLII. 1. The herb τρίβολος, *tribulus*, that is gorse. *Ulex Europæus.*

2. For mickle heat of the body.
3. For foulness and rottenness of the mouth and fauces.
4. In case stones grow in the bladder.
5. For bite of adder.
6. For drink of venom.
7. Against fleas.

CXLIII. The herb κόνυζα, *conyza?*

1. For bite and driving off of snake, and against gnats, and midges, and fleas, and wounds.
2, 3. Ad mulieris matricem purgandam; et si mulier parere nequit.
4. For the cold fevers, *agues.*
5. For head ache.

CXLIV. The herb στρύχνος μανικός,[1] that is, fox glove. *Digitalis purpurea.*

1. For erysipelas.
2. For a pimply body.
3. For sore of head, and heat of the maw, and for churnels.
4. For sore of ears.

CXLV. The herb γλυκύρριζα, *liquorice.*

1. For the dry fever.
2. For sore of the breasts, and of the liver, and of the bladder.
3. For blotches of the mouth.

[1] *S. nux vomica.*

Dejba ꝑꝛꝼutnıꝑ. CXLVI.

1. Þıþ þæt man ȝemıȝan ne mæȝe.
2. Þıþ hıꝑeꝛ ꝑeocnẏꝑꝑe ⁊ nẏꝛþẏtte · ⁊ þıþ ꝑþẏðlıcne hꝛacan ⁊[1] ınnoþeꝑ toȝotennẏꝑꝑe.
3. Þıþ þ̄ ꝑtanaꝑ on blædꝛan pexen.
4. Þıþ hꝛeoꝑlan.
5. Þıþ ẏꝑele ȝeȝaðeꝛunȝe.

Dejba aızon. CXLVII.

1. Þıþ toboꝛꝑten hıc ⁊ ꝑoꝛꝛotuðnẏꝑꝑe ⁊ þıð eaȝena ꝑaꝛe ⁊ hætan ⁊ ꝑoꝛbæꝛneðnẏꝑꝑe.

3. Þıþ nædꝛan ꝑlıte.
4. Þıþ utꝛıht ⁊ þıð þẏꝛmaꝑ on ınnoþe ⁊ þıþ ꝑþẏðlıcne cẏle.

Dejba ꝑamꝑuchon þ̄ ıꝛ ellen.[2] CXLVIII.

1. Þıþ pætep ꝑeocnẏꝑꝑe ⁊ unmıhtıhcnẏꝑꝑe þæꝑ mıȝðan ⁊ ınnoþa aftẏꝛunȝe.[3]
2. Þıþ ꝑꝑınȝaꝑ ⁊ þıð toboꝛꝑten hic.
3. Þıþ ꝑcoꝛꝛıoneꝑ ꝑtıncȝ.[4]
4. Þıþ mẏcele[5] hætan ⁊ ȝeꝛꝑel þæꝛa eaȝena.

Dejba ftecaꝑ.[6] CXLVIIII.

2. Þıþ þæꝛa bꝛeoꝛta ꝑaꝛe.

Dejba thẏaꝑpıꝑ. CL.

2. Þıþ ealle ẏꝑele ȝeȝaðeꝛunga þæꝑ ınnoþeꝑ ⁊ þıð pıꝑa monoðlıcan.[7]

Dejba polıoꝑ þ̄ ıꝛ omnımoꝛbıa. CLI.

2. Þıþ nædꝛan ꝑlıte.

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[1] ⁊, V. omits.
[2] V. is here burnt away.
[3] H. omits seven words.
[4] ftenc, H.
[5] -elꝛe, H., making the preposition govern two cases at once.
[6] H. omits five worts.
[7] noðlıcan, V.

CXLVI. The herb στρουθίον. *Gypsofila struthium.*

1. In case a man cannot mie.
2. For liver sickness, and oppression of the chest, and strong hreaking, and effusion on the inwards.
3. In case stones grow in the bladder.
4. For leprosy.
5. For evil gatherings.

CXLVII. The herb ἀείζωον; *orpine.* *Sedum Telephium.*

1. For bursten body, and rottenness, and sore of eyes, and heat, and burn.
2. For head ache.[1]
3. For bite of snake.
4. For diarrhœa, and worms in the bowels, and extreme cold.

CXLVIII. The herb σάμψυχος, that is, elder. *S. nigra.*

1. For water sickness and non-retinence of the mie, and stirring of the inwards.
2. For ulcers and bursten body.
3. For sting of scorpion.
4. For mickle heat and swelling of the eyes.

CXLIX. The herb στιχάς. *Lavandula stœchas.*

2. For sore of the breasts.

CL. 1. The herb θλάσπι. *Thymus campestris.*

2. For all evil gatherings of the inwards, and for womens monthly courses.

CLI. The herb πόλιον,[2] that is, omnimorbia.

2. For bite of snake.

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[1] This article is omitted in the table of contents, but occurs in the text.

[2] Unknown.

3. Þiþ þæteþ ƿeocnýƿƿe.
4. Þiþ miltan ƿaþe ⁊ þið nædþan to aþliȝenne ⁊ þið niþe punda.

Deþba hýþeþicon þ ýƿ coþion. CLII.

1. Þiþ miȝþan ⁊ monoðlican aftyþinȝe.
2. Þiþ ƿeþoþ þe þý ƿeoƿþan dæȝe eȝleþ.
3. Þiþ þæþa ƿceancena ȝeƿþel ⁊ ece.

Deþba acanta leuca. CLIII.

2. Þiþ þ man bloðe hþæce ⁊ þæƿ maȝan ƿaþe.
3. Þiþ þæƿ miȝðan afýþunȝe.
4. Þiþ þæþa toða ƿaþe ⁊ ýƿele læla.
5. Þiþ hþamman ⁊ nædþan ƿlite.

Deþba acanton þ iƿ beopýþt. CLIIII.

2. Þiþ inoþeƿ aƿtýþunȝe ⁊ þæƿ[1] miȝðan.
3. Þiþ lunȝen aðle ⁊ ȝehpýlce ýƿelu.[2]

Deþba quiminon þ iƿ cýmen. CLV.

1. Þiþ þæƿ maȝan ƿaþe.
2. Þiþ nýþþýt[3] ⁊ nædþan ƿlite.
3. Þiþ[4] inoða toðundennýƿƿe ⁊ hætan.[5]
4. Þiþ bloðþýne oƿ nærþyþlon.[6]

Deþba camilleon alba þ iƿ pulƿeƿ tæƿl.[7] CLVI.

2. Þiþ þ pýþmaƿ on þam inoðe ymb þone naƿlan deþȝen.[8]
3. Þiþ þæteþ ƿeocnýƿƿe ⁊ þæƿ micðan eaþƿoðlicnýƿƿe.[9]

[1] þæƿ, H. adds.
[2] H. omits the latter clause.
[3] –þet, H., and omits the latter clause.
[4] þaþa, H. adds.
[5] hæta, H., dropping n.
[6] –lū, H.
[7] tæþel, H.
[8] on þam naþolan deþiȝen, H.
[9] H. omits words.

3. For water sickness, *dropsy.*
4. For sore of milt, and to put snakes to flight, and for new wounds.

CLII. The herb ὑπέρικον, that is κόριον. *H. coris.*

1. For stirring of mie, and monthly courses.
2. For the fever which aileth on the fourth day.
3. For swelling and ache of the shanks.

CLIII. 1. The herb ἄκανθα λευκή. *Carduus leucographus.*

2. In case a man hreak blood, and for sore of the maw.
3. For stirring of the mie.
4. For sore of the teeth, and evil weals.
5. For cramp, and bite of snake.

CLIV. 1. The herb ἀκάνθιον, that is, beewort.[1]

2. For stirring of the inwards and of the mie.
3. For lung disease, and several evils.

CLV. The herb κύμινον, that is, cummin. *C. cyminum.*

1. For sore of the maw.
2. For oppression on the chest, and bite of snake.
3. For swelling up and heat of the inwards.
4. For blood-running from nostrils.

CLVI. The herb χαμαιλέων λευκός,[2] that is, wolfs teazel. *Dipsacus silvestris.*

2. In case worms in the bowels about the navel annoy.
3. For water sickness, and difficulty of urine.

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[1] Figured as *Stellaria holostea.* But ἀκάνθιον is *Cnicus erioforus,* as proved by Oribasius, 407. d. in "Medicæ Artis Principes;" never yet published in the original Hellenic.

[2] *Carlina acaulis.*

Dɛɲba ſcolumboſ.[1] CLVII.

[Se unbɲaðe þiftel he ɦauaƀ þiɲlece hauoð.][2]

1. Þiþ ƒulne fténcþæɲa oxna ⁊ eallef þæſ liɕhoman.

2. Þiþ ƒul ftincenðne miɣðan.

Dɛɲba iɲiſ ỳllỳɲica. CLVIII.

2. Þiþ micelne hɲacan ⁊ innoða afƀýɲunɣe.

3. Þiþ næðɲan ɾlite.

4. Þiþ piƒa monoðlican ƀo aɾýɲiɣénne.

5. Þiþ cýɲnla ⁊ ealle ỳƒelu[3] cumlu.

6. Þiþ heaɾðeſ ɾaɲe.

Dɛɲba ellebo ɲuſ albus. CLVIIII.

Þiþ liƒeɲ ɾeocnýɾɾe ⁊ ealle aƀƀɲu.

Dɛɲba ðelɲinion. CLX.

Þiþ þam ɾeɾoɲe þe þý ɾeoɲþan ðæɣe on man beɕýmeþ.

Dɛɲba acioſ. CLXI.

2. Þiþ næðɲena ɾliƀaſ ⁊ lenðena[4] ɾaɲe.

Dɛɲba centimoɲbia. CLXII.

Þiþ ƿ hoɲſ on hɲýɕɣe on þam boɣum apýɲð ɾý ⁊ hýƀ open sý.

Dɛɲba ɾcoɲðioſ. CLXIII.

2, 3. Þiþ þæſ miɣðan afƀýɲunɣe ⁊ pið næðɲena ɾliƀaſ ⁊ ealle aƀƀɲu ⁊ maɣan ɾaɲe.

4. Þiþ þa ɣeɲýnninɕɣe þæſ poɲmɾeſ ým þa bɲeoſƀ.

5. Þiþ ƒoƀ able.

6. Þiþ niɲe punða.

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[1] II. omits eight worts.

[2] In a later xii. century hand.

[3] yɾele, by hand of xii. century.

[4] lenðenena, V.

CLVII. The herb σκόλυμος. *Cnicus pratensis.*

[The unbroad thistle: it hath a thistly head.]

1. For foul stench of the armpits, and of all the body.
2. For foul stinking mie.

CLVIII. 1. The herb iris illyrica.

2. For much breaking and disturbance of bowels.
3. For bite of snake.
4. For womens monthly courses, to stir them.
5. For churnels and all evil lumps.
6. For sore of head.

CLIX. The herb helleborus albus. *Veratrum album.*

For liver sickness and all poisons.

CLX. The herb δελφίνιον; *larkspur.* *D. consolida.*

For the fever which cometh on a man the fourth day.

CLXI. The herb ἔχιον. *E. rubrum.*

2. For bites of snakes, and sore of loins.

CLXII. The herb centimorbia. *Lysimachia nummularia.*

If a horse be hurt on its back or shoulders, and *the wound* be open.

CLXIII. 1. The herb σκόρδιον. *Teucrium scordium?*

2. For stirring of the urine, and 3. for bites of snakes, and for all poisons, and for sore of the maw.
4. For the running of matter about the breast.
5. For foot disease.
6. For new wounds.

Dyrba ami þ ir miluium. CLXIIII.

1. Pið þær innoðeȝ artýfunȝe ȝ eafroðlicnýffe þær miȝðan ȝ pildeofa flitaȝ.
1. Pið pommaȝ þær lichoman.
2. Pið æblæcnýffe ȝ æhipnýffe þær lichoman.

Dyrba uiola · þ ýr ban pýrt. CLXV.

2. Pið þær cpiðan fafre ȝ pið þone hætan.[1]
3. Pið mifenlice[2] leahtriaȝ þær bæcþeafmef.
4. Pið cancor þæra[3] toða.[4]
5. Pið þa monoðlican to aftýfiȝenne.
6. Pið miltan fafre.

Dyrba uiola purpurea.[5] CLXVI.

1. Pið nipe pundela ȝ eac pið ealde.
2. Pið þær maȝan heafðnýffe.[6]

Dyrba zama lentition. CLXVII.

2. Pið ealle pundela.
3. Pið punda cancor.

Dyrba ancufa. CLXVIII.

2. Pið forþbærneðnýffe.[7]

Dyrba prillioȝ. CLXVIIII.

2. Pið cýfnlu ȝ ealle ýfela[8] ȝeȝaðerunga.
3. Pið heafoðeȝ[9] fafre.

Dyrba cýnoȝbatuȝ. CLXX.

2. Pið miltan fafre.

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[1] H. omits the latter clause.
[2] mifenð–, B.
[3] þafa, B.
[4] on þam toþan, H.
[5] H. omits six worts.
[6] –neffe, B.
[7] –neffe, B.
[8] ifele, B.
[9] –fð–, B.

CLXIV. The herb ἄμμι, that is, milvium. *Ammi copticum.*

1. For stirring of the bowels, and difficulty of urine, and rents by wild beasts.
1. For blemishes of the body.
2. For paleness and discoloration of the body.

CLXV. The herb viola, that is, bonewort, *pansy.* *V. lutea.*

2. For sore and heat of the matrix.
3. For various disorders of the anus.
4. For canker of the teeth.
5. For the catamenia, to move them.
6. For sore of milt.

CLXVI. The herb viola purpurea. *V. odorata.*

1. For new wounds, and eke for old.
2. For hardness of the maw.

CLXVII. 1. The herb zamalentition.

2. For all wounds.
3. For cancer of wounds.

CLXVIII. The herb ἄγχουσα. *Anchusa tinctoria.*

2. For a bad burn.

CLXIX. The herb ψύλλιον. *Plantago psyllium.*

2. For churnels, and all evil gatherings.
3. For sore of head.

CLXX. The herb κυνὸς βάτος. *Rosa canina.*

2. For sore of milt.

Dera aglaofotig. CLXXI.

2. Pif fone fefof fe fý fjuddan dæge ⁊ fý feorfan on man becýmeð.[1]

3. Gif hfa hfeohnýrre[2] on fepýtte folige.

4. Pif hfamman ⁊ pif bifunge.

Dera cappafig ꝺ ig fudu benꝺ.[3] CLXXII.

1. Pif miltan fafe.

Dera epýngiuf.[4] CLXXIII.

2. Pif fæf migðan afcýfunge ⁊ pið fa monoðlican ⁊ fæf innofef afcýfunge.

3. Pið mænigfealde lealtfaf fef innofef.[5]

4. Pif fæfa[6] bfeorta gefpell.

5. Pif fcorfionef fcýng ⁊ ealfa næddefcýnna flitaf ⁊ pið pede hundef flite.

6. Pif oman ⁊ pið fot able.

Dera philantfopof. CLXXIIII.

2. Pif næðfena[7] flitaf ⁊ pið fæfa[8] pýfma fe man fpalangionef hatef.

3. Pif eafena fafe.

Dera achillea. CLXXV.

2. Pif mfe punda.

3. Gif pif of ðam gecýndelican[9] limon fone flepfan fæf fætan ðolige.

4. Pið utfiht.

Dera micinuf. CLXXVI.

Pif hagol ⁊ pið hfeohnýrre to apendenne.[10]

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[1] becýmð, B.
[2] –nefre, B.
[3] beð, H.
[4] H. omits five worts.
[5] innofef has the termination in short, V.
[6] fafa, B.
[7] –ðdf–, B.
[8] fafa, B.
[9] –licon, B.
[10] –fænð–,

CLXXI. The herb ἀγλαοφωτίς. *Pæonia officinalis.*

2. For the fever which cometh on a man the third day, and the fourth.

3. If one suffer rough weather in rowing.

4. For cramps and quivering.

CLXXII. The herb κάππαρις,[1] that is, wood bind. *Convolvulus sepium and arvensis.*

For sore of milt.

CLXXIII. The herb ἠρύγγιον. *Eryngium campestre and maritimum.*

2. For stirring of the mie, and for the catamenia, and stirring of the bowels.

3. For manifold disorders of the inwards.

4. For swelling of the breasts.

5. For sting of scorpion, and bites of all sorts of snakes, and for bite of mad dog.

6. For erysipelas, and for foot disease.

CLXXIV. The herb φιλάνθρωπος. *Galium aparine.*

2. For bites of adders and of the insects which are hight φαλάγγια.

3. For sore of ears.

CLXXV. The herb Ἀχιλλεία, *yarrow.* *A. millefolium.*

2. For new wounds.

3. Si de naturalibus fluxum humoris mulier patitur.

4. For diarrhœa.

CLXXVI. The herb ricinus. *R. communis.*

For hail and rough weather, to avert them.

[1] *C. spinosa.*

Dera polloten þ ýr porrum nigrum. CLXXVII.

2. Þiþ hundef[1] rlite.
3. Þiþ punda.

Dera urtica þ ir netele. CLXXVIII.

1. Þiþ forcilleðe punda.
2. Þið gerpell.
3. Lýf[2] æniġ dæl þæf lichoman[3] gerlegon[4] fý.
4. Þiþ lýþa rafe.
5. Þiþ fule punde[5] ȝ forrotuðe.
6. Þiþ pifef flefran.[6]
7. Þiþ þæt ðu cile ne þoliġe.

Dera prapirci þ ir uicapruica.[7] CLXXVIIII.

Þið ðeofol feocnýrra ȝ pið næðran[8] ȝ pið pildeor · ȝ pið attru · ȝ pið gehpylce behatu · ȝ pið anðan · ȝ pið oġan · ȝ þ þu gife hæbbe · ȝ pið þ þu geræliġ beo ȝ gecpeme.

Dera litoſpeſimon.[9] CLXXX.

2. Þið þ ſtanaf on blæddran pexen.

Dera ſtaiuf aſpia. CLXXXI.

2. Þiþ þone yfelan pætan þæf lichoman.[10]
3. Þiþ ſcruf ȝ pið ſceab.[11]
4. Þið toða rafe ȝ toð neomena.

Dera ġorġoncon. CLXXXII.

2. Þiþ gehpylce yfele forſpaðu.

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[1] hunde, V.
[2] H. omits two leechcrafts.
[3] –ham–, B.
[4] –ġen, B.
[5] punda, B.; Þiþ punde, H., and its table of contents ends here, perhaps imperfect.
[6] flefran, V.
[7] p for pep, V. B., shorthand.
[8] –ðdr–, B.
[9] V. omits this wort.
[10] hom, V.; haman, B.
[11] fcæb, B.

CLXXVII. 1. The herb βαλλωτή,[1] that is, porrum nigrum. *Allium nigrum.*
2. For bite of hound.
3. For wounds.

CLXXVIII. The herb vrtica, that is, nettle. *V. urens.*
1. For chilled wounds.
2. For swelling.
3. If any part of the body have been struck.
4. For sore of joints.
5. For foul and rotten wounds.
6. For a womans flux.
7. That you may not suffer by cold.

CLXXIX. The herb priapiscus, that is, vinca pervinca. *V. maior.*
For devil sickness, and snakes, and wild beasts, and poisons, and any vows and spite and awe, and to have grace, and to be happy and comfortable.

CLXXX. The herb λιθόσπερμον. *L. officinale.*
2. In case stones wax in the bladder.

CLXXXI. The herb σταφὶς ἀγρία. *Delfinium stafis agria.*
2. For the evil humour of the body.
3. Against scurf and scab.
4. For sore of teeth and gums.

CLXXXII. The herb γοργόνιον.
2. For any evil foot track.

[1] *Ballota nigra.*

Þeorba milotiſ. CLXXXIII.

1. Þiþ eaȝena ðýmnýſſe.
2. Þiþ ſina toȝunȝe.

Þeorba bulbuſ. CLXXXIIII.

2. Þiþ ȝeſſpel ⁊ pið ſotaðle • ⁊ pið ȝehpýlce ȝeðeoþneſſe.[1]
3. Þið pæteþ ſeocneſſe.
3. Þiþ hunda ſlitaſ • ⁊ pið þæt man ſpæte ⁊ pið þæſ maȝan ſaþe.
4. Þiþ punðela ⁊ ſcuþſe ⁊ nebcoþne.
5. Þiþ þæþa[2] innoþa toðunðennýſſe[3] ⁊ to boſſtennýſſe.

Þeorba colocýnthiſ aȝna þ iſ cucuþbita. CLXXXV.

2. Þið innoþeſ ſcýſunȝe.[4]

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[1] ȝeðeþeðne ſe, V.; ȝeðeceðneſſe, B.

[2] þaþa, B.

[3] þúnðenneſſe, B.

[4] aſti, B.; the rest of the word not visible. Some marginal scrawls have been erased, and the pumice has reached this word. Of the scribbler there remains a b c d, etc., and falue maunð a frere water ðe breouuoðe cente cincquante milleef.

CLXXXIII. The herb milotis. *Melilotus officinalis?*

1. For dimness of eyes.
2. For tugging of sinews.

CLXXXIV. The herb βολβός. *Dioscorea alata?*

2. For swelling, and foot disease, and all annoyance.
3. For water sickness, bites of hounds, and in case a man sweat, and for sore of the maw.
4. For wounds, and scurf, and granules on the face.
5. For puffing and bursting of the inwards.

CLXXXV. The herb κολοκυνθὶς ἀγρία, that is, cucurbita. *Cucumis col.*

2. For stirring of the inwards.

[A figure of Betonica officinalis.]

I. Ðeos pyrt þe man[1] betonicam nemneð heo biþ cenneð on mæðum ⁊ on clænum[2] ðunlanðum • ⁊ on ȝeþriþeðum[3] þtopum • þeo ðeah ȝehþæþeþ ȝe þæþ mannes þaple ȝe hiþ lichoman[4] hio[5] hýne þcýlðeþ pið unhýþum nihtȝenȝum ⁊ pið eȝeþlicum[6] ȝeþihðum ⁊ þpeþnum •[7] ⁊ þeo pýþt býþ þpýþe halizu[8] ⁊ þuþ þu hi[9] þcealt niman on aȝuþtes monðe butan[10] izeþne • ⁊ þonne þu hi ȝenumene[11] hæbbe • ahþýre[12] þa moldan[13] oþ • þ hýþe nanpiht[14] on ne clýþie[15] ⁊ þonne[16] ðriȝ hi[17] on þceaðe[18] þpýþe þeaple[19] ⁊ mið pýtt-truman mið ealle ȝepýþc to ðurte • bruc hýne þonne •[20] ⁊ hýne býriȝ þonne ðu þeþuriþe.

Liþ mannes heaþoð tobrocen þý[21] ȝenim þa[22] ýlcan pýrte betonican þceariþa hý þonne[23] ⁊ ȝnið þpýþe þmale to ðuþte ȝenim þonne[24] tpeȝa tri̇mesþa pæȝe[25] þíȝe[26] hit þonne[27] on hatum beore þonne[28] halað þ heaþoð þpýðe hriaðe ærtes þam ðrince.[29]

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[1] O. fol. 34 b. = 5 b. omits a line. [2] clænum, B. [3] ȝesþýþeðū, B. also. The Latin "opacis" has been misread or misunderstood; þaþ, O. [4] –ham–, O. [5] Þeo, O. [6] –hce, O. [7] þpefenū, O. [8] hulizu, V. [9] hiþ, O. [10] butan, B. [11] ȝenuman, O. [12] ahþyra, B. [13] molða, O. [14] pihte, O. omits. [15] clíuiȝe, O. [16] þanne, O. [17] hiȝ, O. [18] þcaðe, B. [19] þeachce, O. [20] þanne, O., omitting three words. [21] þiȝ, O. [22] þeoþ p., O. [23] þanne, O. [24] þanne, O. [25] ȝepeȝe, O. [26] ðrýnce, B.; þeȝe, O. [27] þanne, O. [28] þanne, O. [29] þan ðrence, O.

The only Saxon MS. which contains the figure, MS. V., has lost a portion of it by decay, but there has been a sufficient representation of the plant.

BETONY. I.

Betonica officinalis. Bot.

1.[a] This wort, which is named betony, is produced in meadows, and on clean downlands, and in shady places; it is good whether for the mans soul or for his body: it shields him against monstrous nocturnal visitors and against frightful visions and dreams; and the wort is very wholesome, and thus thou shalt gather it, in the month of August without (*use of*) iron: and when thou have gathered it, shake the mold, till[b] nought of it cleave thereon, and then dry it in the shade very thoroughly, and with its roots altogether reduce it to dust; then use it, and taste of it when thou needest.

2. If a mans head be broken, take the same wort betony, scrape it then and rub it very small to dust, then take by two drachms weight, and swallow it[c] in hot beer, then the head healeth very quickly after the drink.

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[a] The figures in MSS. V. and A. are intended for the plant.

[b] þæt, in the sense of oþ þæt, is very common; but perhaps it had been intended to give oꝼ- oþ þæt.

[c] ðuꝼt is neuter.

Þiꝺ eaȝena ſ͛ꝑ[1] ȝenim þæꝛe[2] ẏlcan[3] þẏꝛte þẏꝛt-
ꝛuman ꝛeoꝺ[4] on pætepe to þꝛiꝺꝺan ꝺæle · ⁊ oꝛ þam
pætepe beþa þa eaȝa ·[5] ⁊ ȝenim þæꝛæ[6] ꝛẏlꝛan[7]
þẏꝛte leaꝛ ⁊ bꝛẏc[8] hẏ[9] ⁊ leȝe oꝛeꝛ þa[10] eaȝan on
þone anꝺplatan.

Þiꝺ eaꝛena ꝛaꝛ ȝenim þæꝛe[11] ẏlcan þẏꝛte[12] leaꝛ
þonne[13] heo ȝꝛenoſt[14] beo · þẏl[15] on pætepe[16] ⁊ þꝛunȝ þ
pos ⁊ ꝛiþþan hẏt ȝeꝛtanꝺen[17] beo ꝺo hıt eꝛt peaꝛm[18]
⁊[19] þuꝛh pulle ꝺꝛiẏpe[20] on þ eaꝛe.

Þiꝺ eȝena[21] ꝺẏmneꝛꝛe ȝenim þæꝛe[22] ẏlcan þẏꝛte
betonican anꝛe tꝛemesse pæȝe ⁊ þẏl on pætepe ⁊ ſẏle
ꝺꝛuncan[23] þæꝛtendum[24] þonne[25] ȝepanaꝺ hıt þone[26] ꝺæl
þæꝛ bloꝺeꝛ ðe[27] ꝛeo ꝺẏmnẏs[28] oꝛ cẏmð.

Þiꝺ tẏꝛenꝺe eaȝan[29] ȝenim þa ẏlcan þẏꝛte betoni-
can ⁊ ꝛẏle þiȝccean[30] heo[31] ȝeȝoꝺað ⁊ onlihꝛ þæþa[32]
eaȝena[33] ꝛceaꝛpnẏſſe.[34]

Þiþ ꝛpẏþlicne[35] bloꝺꝛẏne[36] oꝛ nosum[37] ȝenim þa[38]
ẏlcan þẏꝛte betonican ⁊ cnuca[39] hẏ[40] ⁊ ȝemenȝ[41]
þæꝛto[42] ꝛumne ꝺæl[43] ꝛealteꝛ[44] ⁊ ȝenim þonne[45] ꝛpa
mẏcel ꝛpa þu mæȝe miꝺ tꝛam[46] ꝛinȝꝛum ȝeniman[47]
þẏꝛc hıt ſinepealt ⁊ ꝺo on þa næꝛþẏꝛlu.[48]

Þiþ toðece ȝenim þa ẏlcan þẏꝛte[49] betonican ⁊
pẏl on ealꝺan pine oþþe[50] on ecebe to þꝛiꝺꝺan ꝺæle[51]
hıt hælþ punꝺuꝛlice[52] þæꝛa[53] toða ꝛ͛ꝑ[54] ⁊ ȝeꝛpell.

Þiþ ꝛiꝺan ꝛaꝛe[55] ȝenim þæꝛe[56] ẏlcan[57] þẏꝛte[58]
þꝛeoꝛa[59] tꝛẏmessa pæȝe· ꝛeoð on ealꝺum[60] pine · ⁊ ȝniꝺ

[1] ſor, O. [2] þaꝛe, B. [3] þeoſ pyꝛt pæꝛtꝛuman, O. [4] ⁊, B. O. add; B. omits seven words. [5] eaȝan, B. O. [6] þaꝛe, B. O. [7] ꝛ., O. omits. [8] bꝛẏꝛt, B.; bẏꝛt, O. [9] hıȝ, O. [10] ðan, O. [11] þaꝛe, B. O. [12] þẏꝛt, O. [13] þanne, O. [14] ȝꝛén–, B. [15] þel, O. [16] þaꝛ–, O. [17] læꝛt ſtonꝺen, O. [18] þẏrman, O. [19] ⁊ miꝺ, O. [20] ꝺrupe, O. [21] eaȝena, B. O. [22] þaꝛe, B. [23] –cen, O. [24] –ꝛinꝺen, O. [25] þanne, O. [26] þonne, O. [27] þeo ſor ðe, O. [28] –neȝ, B. [29] eaȝene, O. [30] þiȝan, B.; þiȝean, O. [31] héo ȝeȝóðað, B. [32] þaþa, B.; O. omits. [33] eȝenan, O. [34] –neꝛꝛe, B. O. [35] ꝛpilcne, B. [36] rune, O. [37] noſa ? O. [38] þeoſ þ., O. [39] cnoca, B. [40] hıȝ, B. O. [41] ȝemænȝ, B.; menȝ, O. [42] þaꝛ, B. O.

3. For sore of eyes, take the roots of the same wort, seethe them in water to the third part, (*evaporating two thirds of the water*), and with the water bathe the eyes, and take leaves of the same wort and bruise them and lay them over the eyes upon the face.

4. For sore of ears, take leaves of the same wort when it greenest be: boil in water and wring the wash, and when it be stood, make it again warm and by means of wool drip it on the ear.

5. For dimness of eyes, take of this same root betony, by weight of one drachm, and give (*the patient*) to drink fasting, then it [a] (*the remedy*) diminishes the part of the blood from which the dimness cometh.

6. For blear eyes, take the same wort betony, and give (*the patient*) to swallow, it will do good, and will clear the sharpness of the eyes.

7. For extreme flow of blood from the nostrils, take the same wort betony, and knock (*pound*) it and mix thereto some portion of salt, and take then as much as thou mayest take up in two fingers, work it to roundness, and put it in the nostrils.

8. For tooth ache, take the same wort betony, and boil it (*down*) in old wine or in vinegar to *the* third part, it will wonderfully heal the soreness of the teeth and *the* swelling.

9. For sore of side, take of the same wort by weight of three drachms, seethe in old wine, and rub down

[a] Since ꝑẏꝑꝛ is feminine, hꝛꝛ may be conveniently referred to the action.

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[13] ðal, O. [14] ſelꝛeſ, O. [15] þanne, O. [16] ꝛꝑa fingre, O. [17] ȝ., O. omits. [18] noꝛ–, B.; –þyrle, O. [19] ꝑẏꝛꝛ, O. [20] oððer, O. [21] ðale, O. [22] –ðoꝑ–, B. O.; –hꝛca, O. [23] þapa, B. O. [24] for, O. [25] fore, O. [26] þare, O. [27] ẏ–, O. omits. [28] ꝑyꝛꝛ, O. [29] þreo, O. [30] –ðan, B. O.

þæþto[1] xxvii. piþoþ coþn[2] ȝeðþinc hiþ þonne on niht niſtiȝ þþeo full fulle.

[3]Þiþ lænden bþædena ſaþe ȝenim þæþa[4] ẏlcan betonican þþeoþa tþẏmeþþa pæȝe xvii. piþoþ coþn ȝniþ to ſomne pẏll on ealdum[5] pine ſẏle him ſpa peaþm on niht niſtiȝ þþeo full fulle.

Þið pambe ſaþe[6] ȝenim þæþe[7] ẏlcan pẏrte tpeȝa[8] tþẏmessa[9] pæȝe pẏl[10] on pætene sẏle hẏt þonne him · peaþm ðþincan · ðonne[11] bið þæþ[12] innoðeþ[13] ſaþ ſettende[14] ȝ liðiȝende þ hit ſona nænig lað ne bið.

Liſ mannes innoð to fæſt[15] ſẏ anbẏrȝe[16] þaþ ẏlcan þẏrte on peaþmum pætene on niht niſtiȝ · þonne[17] bið ſe man hal on þþeoþa nihte ſẏrrte.[18]

Þiþ þon ðe men bloð upppealle[19] þuþh hiþ muð ȝenim þæþe[20] ẏlcan pẏrte þþeoþa[21] tþẏmeþþa[22] pæȝe[23] ȝ cole ȝate[24] meolc þþeo full[25] fulle · ðonne[26] bið he ſpẏþe þaðe hal.

Liſ man nelle beon ðþuncen[27] nime þonne æþeſt[28] onbẏrȝe betonican ðæþe[29] pẏrte.

Liſ men pẏlle ſþþinȝ on ȝeþittan[30] ȝenime þonne[31] aneſ tþẏmeſeſ ȝepæȝe ·[32] cnuciȝe[33] þið ealð[34] ſmeoþu[35] lecȝe on ðone[36] ſtede þe ſe ſþþinȝ on ȝeþittan polde · þonne[37] bẏþ hit ſona[38] hal.

Liſ mon ſẏ innan ȝebþocen oþþe him ſe[39] lichoma O. condenses. ſáſ ſẏ ȝenime þonne betonican þæþe[40] pẏrte ſeopeþ

[1] þaþ, B. [2] coþn, V., but u added by a captious reader; a genitive plural was wanted, and so, coþna, B. See three lines lower, iii. ſul, B. So below. O. omits the line. [3] O. omits the paragraph. [4] þape, B. [5] –ðan, B. [6] ſor, O. [7] þape, B. [8] tpeȝpa, B. [9] tþ–, *drachma*. Apul. [10] pill, B.; þ. o. þ. ☥ ðrincan hit pearm, O. [11] þāne, O. [12] þaſ, O. [13] –þaſ, O. [14] ſentende, O. [15] faſt, O. [16] on–, B.; ðrica, O., for ðrinca: ðrica þe pẏrt ȝeſoðe on þerma petæra on nih nithſiȝ, O., carelessly. [17] þāne, O. [18] –ſta, O. [19] þur, O. [20] þape, B.; a few letters in V. have been eaten away; ȝ. þeoſ pẏrt, O. [21] þreo, O. [22] tẏrmeſa, O. [23] þǽȝe, B. [24] cóle ȝáte, B. [25] ful, B., and so often. [26] þāne, O. [27] –can, O. [28] arẏſt, O. [29] þape, B.

and add thereto twenty-seven pepper-corns, drink of it then at night fasting, three cups full.

10. For sore of loins, take of the same betony, by weight of three drachms, rub together (*with it*) seventeen pepper-corns, boil in old wine, give to him (*the patient*) warm at night fasting, three cups full.

11. For sore of wamb (*belly*), take of the same wort by three drachms weight, boil in water, then give it him warm to drink, then will the sore of the inwards be settling (*abating*) and growing lithe (*gentle*), so that soon it will be no loath (*annoyance*).

12. If a mans inwards be too fast (*costive*), let him taste this same wort in warm water fasting; then the man will be hole (*whole*) in three nights space.

13. In case that to a man blood well up through his mouth, take of the same wort by three drachms weight and cool[a] goats milk, three cups full; then will he be very soon hole (*whole*).

14. If a man will not to be drunk, let him take erst,[b] and taste of betony the wort.

15. If on a man a spring (*a pustule*) will settle, let him take then by weight of one drachm; let him knock (*pound*) it with old lard;[c] let him lay it on the stead (*place*) on which the spring (*pustule*) would settle; then will it[d] soon be well.

16. If a man be inwardly broken, or to him his body be sore, let him take then of betony the wort

[a] The Latin of 1528 has *recentis*, also *cyathos*.

[b] Before he sets to drinking.

[c] This was sold in the apothecaries shops at the time.

[d] ꝥıꞇ may refer to the masculine ꝛꝓꝓınȝ, see St. Marharete, p. 89, or be a kind of impersonal construction.

[30] –ꞇꞇe? O. [31] ꝥāne, O. [32] ȝe, B. omits. [33] cnoc–, B. [34] ælδ, O. [35] ꝛmeꝑa, B.; ſmeru, O, [36] ꝥan, O. [37] ꝥāne, O. [38] ꝥone, for ꝛona, O. [39] ꝥe, O. [40] ꝥaꝑe, B.

ꝥꝛýmeꝛꝛan ȝepæȝe pýll[1] on þine ꝛþýþe· ðþince þonne[2] on nihꝺ[3] niꝛꝺiȝ· þonne[2] leohꝺað him ꝛe lichoma.[4]

Li�, mon on mýcelꝛe ꝛaðe oþþe on miclum ȝanȝum peoꝛðe[5] ȝeꝺeoꝛaꝺ[6] nime þonne beꝺonican þæꝛe[7] pýꝛꝺe ane ꝥꝛýmessan fulle ꝛeoð on ȝeꝛpeꝺꝺum þine[8] ðþince þonne[9] on nihꝺ niꝛꝺiȝ[10] þꝛeo full fulle þonne bið he ꝛona unpeꝛiȝ.

Liꝛ man ꝛý innan unhal oþþe[11] hýne plaꝺiȝe[12] O. condenses. þonne ȝenim[13] ðu beꝺonican þæꝛe[14] pýꝛꝺe ꝥꝛa ꝥꝛýmeꝛꝛan ȝepæȝe ·[15] ⁊ huniȝeꝛ anꝛe ýnðꝛan ȝepæȝe pýlle þonne[16] on beoꝛe ꝛþýþe þeaꝛle ðþince[17] ðꝛeo full fulle on[18] nihꝺ niꝛꝺiȝ· þonne[19] þumað[20] him ꝛona ꝛe innað.[21]

Liꝛ þu[22] ðonne[23] pýlle þ ðin meꝺe eaðelice ȝemýꝛꝺe[24] ȝenim þonne beꝺonican þæꝛe pýꝛꝺe[25] þꝛeo ꝥꝛýmeꝛꝛan ȝepæȝe ⁊ huniȝeꝛ ane ýnðꝛan ꝛeoð þonne[26] þa pýꝛꝺe[27] oð þ heo heaꝛðiȝe ·[28] ðþinc hý[29] þonne[30] on pæꝺeꝛe[31] ꝥꝛa full fulle.

Þiþ ðon[32] þe man ne mæȝe hiꝛ meꝺe ȝehabban ⁊ he O. condenses. ſpipe[33] ðonne[34] he hýne ȝeðiȝeðne[35] hæbbe ȝenim þonne beꝺonican þæꝛe pýꝛꝺe· IIII. ꝥꝛýmeꝛan ȝepæȝe ·[36] ⁊ apýlleð huniȝ ·[37] pýꝛc þonne[38] lýꝺle poꝛlinȝaꝛ ꝛeopeꝛ þæꝛ[39] oꝛ· eꝺe þonne[40] ænne ⁊ ænne on haꝺum pæꝺeꝛe[41] ⁊ on þine tō ꝛomne ȝeðicȝe ðonne[42] þæꝛ pætan[43] þꝛeo full fulle.

Þið innoþeꝛ ꝛaꝛe ·[44] oððe[45] ȝiꝛ he aþunden[46] sý· ȝenim beꝺonican þa pýꝛꝺ[47] ȝniꝺ on þíne ſpýðe ꝛmale

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[1] pelle, O. [2] þāne, O. [3] nih, O. [4] –hama, B. O. [5] puꝛðe, B. [6] –ꝺé–, B. [7] þaꝛe, B. [8] píne, B. [9] þónne, B. [10] nihſtiȝ, V. [11] oððer, O. [12] –ꝺie, O. [13] þāna níme, O. [14] þaꝛe, B. [15] ȝeꝛage, O. [16] þāne, O. [17] ðrinca, O. [18] a, O., for on. [19] þāne, O. [20] –með, O. [21] innoð, B.; ðaꝺ īnoð, O. See St. Marharete þe meiden ⁊ martyr, p. 89. [22] þu, V. omits. [23] ðonne, O. omits. [24] –mul–, O. [25] þaꝛe, B.; ȝ. b. þa píꝛꝺ, O. [26] þāne, O. [27] þýꝛꝺ, O. [28] héaꝛð–, B. [29] hiȝ, B. O. [30] þaū, O. [31] ꝛaꝺ–, O. [32] foꝛþaꝺ, O.

by weight four drachms; boil it in wine much; let him then drink at night fasting; then the body grows light for him.

17. If a man become tired in mickle riding or in mickle goings (*walkings*), let him take then of betony the wort one full drachm; seethe it in sweetened wine; let him then drink at night fasting, three cups[a] full; then will he be soon unweary.

18. If a man be inwardly unhole (*out of health*), or have nausea, then take thou of betony the wort two drachms by weight, and of honey by weight of one ounce; boil then in beer very thoroughly; let him drink three cups full at night fasting; then the inwards soon get clear for him.

19. If then thou will that thy meat easily melt (*digest*), take then of betony the wort three drachms by weight, and of honey one ounce; seethe then the wort till it harden; drink them then in water two cups full.

20. In case that one may not have (*retain*) his meat, and he spew it up, when he have swallowed it, take of betony the wort four drachms by weight, and boiled honey, work (*form*) then four little pills thereof; let him eat then one, and swallow one in hot water and wine together; then of the wet (*liquid*) three cups full.

21. For sore of inwards, or if he (*the sick man*) be swollen, take betony the wort; rub it in wine very

[a] Cyathos, ed. 1528.

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[33] ſpípe, B. [34] þañ, O. [35] ȝeþíȝ–, B. [36] ȝepæȝe, B. [37] hú–, B. [38] þañ, O. [39] þap, B. O. [40] þañ, O. [41] –era, O. [42] þañ, O. [43] pæ̆ꞇan, B.; pæꞇe, O [44] ſor, O. [45] oððer, O. [46] aþún–, B. [47] ppꞇ, so V. B.

leȝe þonne[1] abutan[2] þa pambe · ȝ þýȝe hý ·[3] þonne[4] eac hnaðe[5] cýmeþ[6] þæt to bote.

Gif[7] þonne hpýlc man attor ȝeþýcȝe ȝenime[8] ðonne þæne[9] ýlcan pýrte þreo þrýmerran ȝepæȝe ·[10] ȝ feoper ful[11] fulle pinef pýlle to romne ȝ ðrince[12] þonne[13] arpipeð he þ attor.

Gif hpýlcne[14] man næðne[15] to rlite[16] ȝenime[17] þæne[18] pýrte ·[19] IIII. þrýmeran ȝepæȝe pýll on pine ȝ ȝnið rpýþe rmale do þonne[20] ȝehpæþer[21] ȝe on ða punde[22] leȝe ȝ eac ðrinc rpýþe þeanle · ðonne[23] meaht[24] ðu æȝhpýlcene næðnan[25] rlite rpa ȝehælan.[26]

Eft pið næðnan rlite ȝenim þæne[27] ýlcan pýrte ane[28] þrýmeran ȝepæȝe[29] ȝecniþ[30] on neaþ[31] pín ȝeðo þonne ðæt þæf pinef rýn[32] þneo ful fulle rmýne[33] ðonne[34] miþ þam pýrtum[35] ða punde[36] ȝ miþ[37] þý píne þonne[38] býð hio[39] rona hal.

Pið peðe[40] hundef rlite ȝenim betonican ða pýrte ȝecnuca[41] hý rpýþe smale ȝ leȝe on þa punde.[42]

Gif þe ðin þrotu faf rý oððe[43] þinef rpýnan[44]
O. omits words. hpýlc dæl ȝenim þa ilcan pýrte ȝ ȝecnuca[45] rpýðe[46] rmale pýnc to clýþan ·[47] leȝe on þone[48] rpýnan ðonne clænȝað heo hit · æȝhpæþ[49] ȝe innan ȝe utan.[50]

Pið lǽndena[51] rafe · ȝ ȝif men[52] hif ðéoh acen · ȝenim þæne[53] ýlcan pýrte tpeȝna[54] þrýmerra[55] ȝepæȝe pill on beore · rile him ðrincan.[56]

Gif he ðonne rý febriȝ ȝ he rý mýcelre hætan[57] ðropiende[58] fýle ðonne þa pýrte on peafmum pæteре

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[1] þañ, O. [2] –ton, B. [3] hiȝ, B. [4] þañ, O. [5] nað̈e, B. [6] cumeþ, O. [7] G. aní m., O. [8] nim, O. [9] þafe, B. O.; þ. pýrt, O. [10] ȝe, O. omits. [11] ful, O. omits : error. [12] ðrican, O. [13] þañ, O. [14] h., O omits. [15] –ððre, B. [16] ſlíte, B.; ſlitеð, O. [17] ȝenim, O. [18] þare, O. [19] pýrt, O. [20] þañ, O. [21] æþar, O., *either*. [22] –ða, O., also condenses. [23] þañ, O. [24] mihт, O. [25] –ððr–, B., and so commonly, but not always ; nað–, O. [26] –hal–, O. [27] þafe, B. O.; þ. pýrt, O. [28] áne, B.; anne, O. [29] –paȝe, O. [30] ȝeȝníð, B. O. [31] néað,

small; let him lay it then about the wamb (*belly*), and let him swallow it; then also rathe (*soon*) it cometh to boot (*amends*).

22. If then any man swallow poison, let him then take of the same wort three drachms by weight, and four cups full of wine; let him boil them together and drink; then he will spew up the poison.

23. If an adder wound any man, let him take of the wort four drachms by weight; boil them in wine, and rub them very small; do then either (*both*), lay them on the wound, and also drink very largely; then mayest thou so heal the bite of any adder.

24. Again for bite of adder, take of this same wort one drachm by weight; rub it into red wine; contrive then that there be of the wine three cups full; smear then the wound with the worts and with the wine; then will it (*the wound*) be soon hole (*whole*).

25. For the bite of a wood (*mad*) hound, take betony the wort; knock (*pound*) it very small, and lay it on the wound.

26. If for thee thy throat be sore, or any part of thy swere (*neck*), take the same wort and knock (*pound*) it very small; work it to a poultice; lay it on the swere; then it will cleanse it, both within and without.

27. For sore of loins, and if a mans thighs ache, take of the same wort by weight of two drachms; boil in beer; give to him to drink.

28. If he (*the patient*) then be feverish, and if he be throing (*in throes*) by mickle heat, give him then

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B.; rıðe, O. [32] ỷnðꝛuȝ, B.; fi, O., and omits þoñ. [33] ſmeꝛa, B.; ſmıra, O. [34] þañ, O. [35] þa ỷrꝛe, O. [36] ꝑunda, O. [37] muð þā, O. [38] þañ, O. [39] heo, B. [40] poðe, O., and condenses. [41] –cnoca, B. [42] pūda, O. [43] oððer, O. [44] ſpỷꝛan, B.; þıne ſpỷrā, O., omitting hp. ð. [45] ȝecnoca, B. [46] ſpỷþa, O. [47] clıðe, O. [48] þane, O. [49] æȝhꝑaꝛ, B. [50] pıð ınne ȝe pıð uꝛan, O. [51] lenðena, V. [52] manna, O. [53] þıſſer ỷrꝛe, O. [54] ꝛpeȝa, V. O. [55] ꝛrymeſan, O. [56] –ca, O. [57] hǣcan, B. [58] –ȝenðe, B.

na læf on beofe.[1] ðonne ȝoðiað þæfa lenðena[2] fáf. ⁊ þæfa[3] ðeona[4] fpýðe hfæðe.[5]

Pif fotable ȝenim þa ylcan pýfte seoð on pæteſe of ðæt þæf pæteſef sý ðfiddan dæl on bifoden[6] cnuca[7] ðonne þa pýfte ⁊ leȝe on þa fet. ⁊ fmiſe þæf[8] mið. ⁊ dfinc þ̄ for þonne finðef̃t ðu þæf[9] æt bote ⁊ ælteope[10] hælo.

Pæȝbfæde.[11] II.

Elif manneſ heafod æce[12] oððe[13] faf fý ȝenime[14] peȝbfæðan[15] pýftpalan ⁊ binde[16] him on fpýnan.[17] ðonne[18] ȝepiteð[19] þ̄ faf[20] of þam[21] heafde.[22]

Elif men hif pamb faf[23] fý ȝenime peȝbfæðan feap[24] ðæfe pýfte ȝeðo þ̄ hio[25] blacu fý ⁊ þýȝe hý[26] ðonne[27] mið micelfe[28] plaſunȝe[29] ȝepiteþ þ̄ faf on peȝ ȝif hýt þonne[30] sý pæt fio[31] pamb fý[32] aþundeno[33] fceafȝa ðonne[34] þa pýfte.[35] ⁊ leȝe[36] on þa pambe ðonne[37] foſðfineð heo fona.

Pið þæf innoðef safe ȝenim peȝbfæðan feap[38] ðo on fumef cýnnef cald.[39] ⁊ þicȝe hýt fpýðe. þonne baſaþ he inne peafð ⁊[40] clænfað þone magan ⁊ þa fmæl þýfmaf fpýþe pundfum pell.

Eft[41] pið þon þe man on pambe[42] foſpeaxen[43] fý

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[1] beófe, B. [2] þafa læncð–, B. [3] þafa, B. [4] þeóna, B. [5] paðe, B. [6] be, B. [7] cnoca, B. This manner of writing throughout. [8] þaf, B. [9] þaf, B. [10] ælteafe, B. [11] The spaces in B. left for the drawings have the names filled in. Here peibȝoðe, by a later hand. [12] héafod ace, B. O. [13] oððer, O. [14] níma, O. [15] –bfæð–, B. [16] bínde, B.; –ðan, O. [17] fpuran, O. [18] þanne, O. [19] –píteð, B. [20] for, O. [21] manneſ, O. [22] heafeðen, O. [23] þambe for, O. [24] feap in B. is glossed íuſ. [25] heo, B. [26] híȝ, B. [27] þanne, O. [28] þafe, B. [29] Read placu; plæt–, B. [30] þanne, O. [31] feo, B. O. [32] fiȝ, Q. [33] –ðen, B. [34] þane, O. [35] pýft, O. [36] leȝe, B.

the wort in warm water; by no means in beer; then it goodeth (*benefits*) the sore of the loins and of the thighs very rathely (*quickly*). BETONY. Art. i.

29. For foot addle (*gout*), take the same wort, seethe it in water, till of the water down to a third part be sodden *away*;[a] pound then the wort and lay it on the feet, and smear (them) therewith, and drink the wash; then wilt thou find therein boot (*amends*), and perfect healing.

WAYBREAD.[b] II.

Plantago maior. Bot.

1. If a mans head ache or be sore, let him take the roots of waybread, and bind them on his swere (*neck*); then the sore will depart from the head.

2. If to a man his wamb (*belly*) be sore, let him take the juice of waybread the wort, and contrive that it be lukewarm,[c] and swallow it; then with much loathing (*nausea*) the sore will depart away. If then it be that the wamb be swollen, then scrape the wort, and lay it on the wamb; then it soon will dwindle away.

3. For sore of the inwards, take juice of waybread; put it on cold of some kind (*sort*), and swallow it largely; then it mends the inwards, and clears the maw (*stomach*), and the small guts very wondrous well.

4. [d] Again, in case that a man be overgrown in

[a] The Latin so: þriðban ðæl is governed by on.

[b] Properly Waybroad; its leaves are broad, and it frequents waysides. The figure in MS. V. is meant for this herb.

[c] blacu is an error in MS. for þlacu, *lukewarm*. hio, hý, refer to the wort, not the juice, for þeap is neuter.

[d] Lat. Ad dysentericos: þoppeaxen cannot mean that.

[37] þane, O. [38] þéap, B. [39] ealo, B. [40] V. so? [41] ƿ, O. [42] -ba, O. [43] -þex-, O.

seoð þonne[1] þa þeȝbrædan[2] rþýþe • ⁊ ete þonne[3] rþýþe ðonne ðrineþ reo þamb rona.

Eft þið þon þe[4] man þurh hýr ærȝanȝ[5] bloðe utýrne[6] ȝenim þeȝbrædan[7] reap rýle him ðrincan[8] þonne[9] bið hit rona oðrtilleð.

Lif man ȝepunduð[10] rý ȝenim þeȝbrædan[11] ræð ȝnið[12] to durte ⁊ rceað[13] on þa punde heo bið rona[14] hal • ȝif re lichoma hpæþ mið heriȝlicre hæto[15] rý ȝebýrȝoð ȝecnuca ða rýlfan pýrte ⁊ leȝe þæron[16] ðonne colað re lichoma[17] ⁊ halað.

Lif ðu þonne pýlle manner þambe þpænan þonne nim ðu þa pýrte pýll ón ecede • do þonne þ por ⁊ þa pýrte rpa apýlledе on pín ðrince þonne on nihт nihrtiȝ • rýmle an ful to fýller.

Næðre.

Þið næðran rlite[18] ȝenim þeȝbrædan ða pýrt ȝnið on píne ⁊ ete hý.[19]

Scorpio.

Þiþ rcorpioner flite ȝenim þeȝbrædan pýrtpalan bind[20] ofone man þonne ýr to ȝelýfenne[21] þ hýt cume him to ȝoðre ane.[22]

Lif men[23] innan[24] pýrmaþ[25] eȝlen[26] ȝenim[27] pæȝbredan[28] reap cnuca ⁊ prinȝ[29] ⁊ rýle him supan ⁊ nim ða rýlfan[30] pýrte ȝecnuca leȝe on þone[31] nafan[32] ⁊ prið þæritо[33] rpýðe færte.

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[1] þane, O. [2] ȝebrabe, O., *roast*: from haste. [3] þ., O. omits. [4] þ, O. [5] arfgange, O. [6] blóde útýrne, B. [7] -ðe, O. [8] -ca, O. [9] þañ, O. [10] -ðoð, B. O. [11] pebreabe, O., and so below. [12] ȝníð, B. [13] rcáð, B. [14] róna, B. [15] hǽto, B. [16] þar, B. [17] -hama, B. [18] ȝerl-, B. [19] hiȝ, B. O. [20] bínð on, B. [21] -líf-, B. [22] áne, B. [23] manne, O. [24] ine, O. [25] purmef, O. [26] eȝhen, B.; -an, O. [27] cnuca ſa pýrt, O. [28] bræðan, B. [29] ppínȝ, B. [30] fulfe, O. [31] þæne, O. [32] næfelen, O. [33] þar, B. O.

wamb, seethe then the waybread largely, and let him eat then (of it) largely; then soon will the wamb dwindle.

5. [a] Again, in case that a man outrun (*have a discharge*) through his anus with blood; take the juice of waybread, give it him to drink; then it (*the hœmorrhage*) will soon be stilled.

6. If a man be wounded, take seed of waybread, rub (it) to dust, and shed (it) on the wound; it will soon be hole (*whole*). If the body be busied (*troubled*) anywhere with heavy heat (*inflammation*), pound the same wort and lay (it) thereon; then the body will cool and heal.

7. [b] If thou then wilt reduce the size of a mans wamb (*belly*), then take thou the wort; boil in vinegar; put then the juice and the wort so boiled into wine; let him drink (*this*) then at night fasting, always one cup for a discharge.

Painting of a snake.

8. Against adders bite, take waybread the wort, rub it into wine, and let (the patient) eat it.

Painting of a scorpion.

9. For scorpions wound, take roots of waybread, bind on the man; then it is to be believed that it may come to be of good service to him.

10. If worms within ail a man, take the juice of waybread, pound and wring (the wort), and give it him to sup; and take the same wort, pound it, lay (it) on the navel, and wreathe it thereto very fast.

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[a] Lat. Ad eos qui purulentum excreant cum sanguine. The Englishman seems to have confused exscreare, with excrementum, excernere.

[b] Ad ventrem stringendum, Lat. The Saxon-English means *make to dwindle.*

Ƿif hpẏlcef mannef[1] lichoma[2] fẏ[3] aheapdod[4] nim ponne pezbpædan þa pẏpte · ȝ ȝecnuca þið fmepu[5] butan[6] realte ȝ pẏpc ſpa to clame[7] lezе ponne on þæp[8] hit heapdiȝe[9] hnefcaþ hẏt fona ȝ bataþ.

Ƿif hpẏlcum men fẏ þæf feopðan dæȝef fefef ȝetenȝe[10] ȝenim ðonne þæpe pẏpte feap[11] cnið[12] on pætepe fẏle him dpincan tpam tiðum æp hẏm[13] þæf fefepef pene.[14] ponne ẏf pén þ hẏt him cume to mẏcelpe fpeme.

Þið fotadle · ȝ þið fina sape[15] ȝenim ponne pæȝbpædan leaf ȝnið[16] þið realt[17] fete ðonne on þa fet[18] ȝ on þa fẏna ponne ẏs þ ȝepifflice[19] læcedom.

Þið þam fefope þe ðẏ þpiddan dæȝe on man becẏmeð ȝenim pezbpædan[20] þpẏ[21] cẏðaf cnið[22] on pæteþe oþþe on pine sẏle him dpincan æp þon fe fefop him tō cume on niht nihftiȝ.[23]

Þiþ ðẏ fefope þe ðẏ æftþian dæȝe to cẏmeð · ȝecnuca þaf ẏlcan pẏpte fpẏþe fmale fẏle him on ealoð dpincan[24] þ ẏf to ȝelẏfenne[25] þ hit dẏȝe.

Þið punda hatum[26] ȝenim ponne pezbpædan[27] þa pẏpt cnuca on fmæpþe butan[28] realte leȝe on þa punde.[29] ponne bið he fona hal.[30]

Ƿif mannef fet on fẏþe tẏdpien· ȝenim ponne pezbpæden[31] ða pẏpt ȝnið[32] on ecede beþe ða fet þæpmið.[33] ȝ fmẏpe.[34] ðonne þpineþ hẏ[35] fona.

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[1] manne, O. [2] -hama, B. O. [3] hanẏ, O. [4] -ðeð, O. [5] ſmepa, B. O. [6] búton, B. [7] cláme, B. [8] þap, B. [9] héapð-, B. [10] -tænȝe, B. [11] þape pẏptan péap, B. [12] ȝnið, B. [13] dpincan tpǣ tíðu æp he, B. [14] fepef péne, B. [15] fore, O. [16] ȝníð, B. [17] -te, O. [18] fét, B. [19] ȝepifflice, B. [20] -bpǽð-, B. [21] þpíȝ, B. [22] ȝníð, B. [23] nihftiȝ = ieiunus. Apul. [24] dpínc-, B. [25] -líf-, B.; O. alters. [26] hatunȝe · nī, B. [27] -bpǽð-, B. [28] ſmeppe

11. If any mans body be hardened, take then waybread the wort, and knock (*pound*) it with lard without salt, and so work (it) to clam[a] (*a clammy substance*); lay (it) then on where it is hard; it soon will make it nesh (*soft*), and amend (it).

12. If to any man there be a quartan fever incident, take then the worts juice, rub in water, give to him to drink two hours before he expects the fever; then is hope that it may come to much benefit.

13. For foot addle (*gout*), and for sore of sinews, take then leaves of waybread, crush with salt; set (it) then on the feet, and on the sinews; then that is a sure leechdom.

14. For the fever which cometh on a man on the third day (*tertian*), take three sprouts of waybread, crush them in water or in wine; give it him (*the patient*) to drink ere the fever come to him, at night, fasting.

15. For the fever that comes the second day,[b] knock (*pound*) this same wort very small; give it him in ale to drink. It is to be believed that it may benefit.

16. For heats of wounds, take waybread the wort, pound it on lard without salt, lay it on the wound; then will he (*the patient*) be soon hole.

17. If a mans feet in a journey swell,[c] take then waybread the wort, pound in vinegar, bathe the feet therewith, and smear them; then they soon dwindle (*the swelling abates*).

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[a] Malagma, Lat. 1528.

[b] *Ad secundarum dolorem.* Lat. 1528.

[c] *tumuerint*, Lat. 1528. Lye prefers *tenescere* (*teneresce re*), but it is better not to hold to opinions against evidence.

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búzon, B. [29] púnde, B. [30] hál, B. [31] –bpǽd–, B. [32] gníd, B. [33] þap, B. [34] fmepa, B. [35] hig, B.

Gif hỳlcum peapgbræde[1] peaxe on þam noþum oððe on þam hleoþe[2] genim ðonne pegbræban þeap þþing[3] on hnefce pulle lege þæþon·[4] læt hicgan nigon niht þonne halaþ[5] hỳt hraðe[6] æftep ðam.

Be æghpỳlcum uncuþum blæðrum ðe on mannef nebbe þittað nim pegbræban[7] þæð[8] ðrig to ðufte[9] ⁊ gnið[10] meng[11] pið þmeoþu[12] do lỳtel fealtef to pefc[13] mið pine fmỳþe[14] þ neb mið· þonne fmeþað hỳt ⁊ halað.[15]

Þiþ muþef punde genim pegbræban leaf· ⁊ hỳþe þeap[16] gnið toþomne haþa ðonne þpiþe lange on þinum muðe ⁊ et ðone pỳttpalan.

Gif pede hund man toþlite genim þaf ỳlcan pỳtte[17] ⁊ gegnið·[18] ⁊ lege on· ðonne bið hit þona hal.

Þiþ ælcef ðægef mannef tỳðdefnnỳffe[19] innepeaþdef nime þonne pegbræban do on pin ⁊ fup[20] þ pof ⁊ et[21] þa pegbræban ðonne deah hit pið æghpỳlcne innancundne unhælo.

Fifleafe.[22] III.

Gif men[23] hif leoðu acen oððe ongeflogen sỳ genim fifleafe[24] ða pỳtt· cnuca on fmeofpe[25] spỳþe fmale lege ðæþon[26] butan[27] fealte ðonne halað hỳt þona.

Þiþ pambe faþe genim fifleafan seap[28] þæne[29] pỳtte gepþing tpegen cuculeþas[30] fulle· sỳle him fupan· þonne clænfaþ hit on peg þ faf eall.

Þiþ muðef ece· ⁊ pið tungan· ⁊ pið þþotan genim fifleafan pỳttpalan pỳll on pætene· sỳle him fupan

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[1] peaphbræde, B. [2] hléone, B. [3] þþing, B. [4] þap, B. [5] hálaþ, B. [6] þaðe, B. [7] –bræð–, B. [8] ræð, B. [9] ðúfte, B. [10] gnið, B. [11] mængc, B. [12] fmeþa, B. [13] þef, B. O. [14] –þa, B.; fmure, O. [15] hálað, B. [16] fcap, B. [17] pỳtt, B., omitting the case termination. [18] –gnið, B. [19] –nefre, B. [20] fúp, B. [21] ete, O. [22] fifleaue, MS. B., by a later hand. [23] man, O. [24] fifleafan, B. The reading of V. seems careless grammar. [25] fmeppe, B. [26] þaþon, B. [27] buton, B. [28] fcap, B. [29] þape, B. [30] –ref, O.

18. If to any an ulcer[a] wax on the nose or on the cheek, take then waybreads juice; wring (it) on nesh (*soft*) wool; lay (it) thereon; let it lie nine nights; then after that soon it heals. WAYBREAD. Art. ii.

19. For any uncouth blisters which sit on a mans neb (*face*), take seed of waybread, dry (it) to dust, and pound it; mix with hogs grease, put a little of salt to (it), wash (it) with wine, smear the neb with it; then it smootheth and healeth.

20. For wound of mouth, take leaves of waybread and its juice; pound together, have (it) then very long in thy mouth, and eat the root.

21. If a wood hound (*mad dog*) rend a man, take this same wort, and rub it fine and lay it on; then will it (*the spot*) soon be hole (*whole*).

22. For every days tenderness of a man inwardly, let him take then waybread, put it in wine, and sip the juice and eat the waybread; then it is good for any inward unheal (*infirmity*).

FIVELEAF, *or Cinquefoil.*[b] III.

Potentilla reptans. Bot.

1. If for a man his joints ache, or have been struck take fiveleaf the wort, pound it on grease very small, lay it thereon without salt; then it soon healeth.

2. For sore of wamb (*belly*), take juice of fiveleaf the wort, wring out two spoons full, give it him to sip; then it (*the remedy*) cleanseth away all that sore.

3. For mouths ache, and for tongues *ache*, and for throats *ache*, take the roots of fiveleaf, boil in water,

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[a] *Ulcus*, Latin, 1528.

[b] The drawing in MS. V. is meant for a cinquefoil: but five-lobed leaves stand on long upright footstalks, rising from a root. It is much the same in MS. A. The fig. is probably traditional. It would not be according to early notions to include the *potentillas* whose leaves are not quinate.

ðonne clænſað hit ðone muð innan ⁊ bið ſe ece liſlienðe.[1]

Þiþ heaſðeſ ſaſe·[2] ȝenim ſiſleaſan[3] ða þýſt· bepſit þſipa mið þam læſtan ſinȝſe ⁊ mið þam ðuman[4] aheſe þonne upp oſ ðæſe[5] eoſðan ⁊ ȝeȝnið ſpýþe ſmale ⁊ bind on þ heaſod ðonne biþ ſe ece lýſlienðe.[6]

Gif men blod ut[7] oſ noſum ýſne to ſpiðe ſýle him ðſincan ſiſleaſan on pine· ⁊ ſmýſe[8] þ heaſuð[9] mið þam ðonne oðſtanðeþ ſe blodȝýte ſona.

Gif manneſ miðſif[10] ǽce ȝenime ſiſleaſan[11] ſeaſ[12] mencȝ[13] to pinè ⁊ ðſince[14] ðonne þeo ſul ſulle[15] þſý[16] moſȝenas ⁊ on niht nifteȝ.[17]

Þiþ næðſan[18] ſlite ȝenim ſiſleaſan þa þýſte[19] ȝnið on pine · ⁊ ðſince[20] ſpiðe ðonne cymeð him þ to bote.

Gif man ſoſbæſneð sý ȝenime ſiſleaſan þa þýſt beſe on him ðonne cpeþað cſæftiȝe men þ him þ to ȝoðe[21] cume.

Gif þu pille cancef ablendan[22] ȝenim ðonne ſiſleaſan ða þýſte seoð on pine ⁊ on ealðeſ beaſȝeſ[23] þýſle butan[24] ſealte mencȝ[25] eall tosomne · þýſe to clýðan ⁊ leȝe ðonne on þa punðe þonne halað heo ſona.

Ðu ſcealt ðonne eac ȝepýſcean[26] þa þýſt[27] on aȝuſtuſ monðe.

Næðre.

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[1] –ȝenðe, B. [2] case, V. [3] ſíſ, B. [4] þúman, B. [5] þaſe, B. [6] –ȝenðe, B. [7] út, B. [8] ſmeſa, B. [9] heaſoð, B. [10] miðſif, in contents. [11] ſíſ, B. O. [12] ſéaſ, B. [13] mænȝe, B. [14] –can, O. [15] fulle fulle, O. [16] þſiȝ, B. [17] nihſtiȝ, V., a false spelling. [18] næððſan, B., and so generally. [19] þýſt, B. [20] –can, O. [21] bote,

give it him (*the patient*) to sip;[a] then it will cleanse the mouth within, and the ache will be diminishing.

4. For heads sore, take fiveleaf the wort, scratch it thrice with the least finger and with the thumb; heave it then up from the earth, and rub it very small, and bind it on the head; then the ache will be diminishing.

5. If for a man blood run out of his nostrils too much, give to him to drink fiveleaf in wine, and smear the head with it; then the blood gout will soon staunch.

6. If a mans midriff ache, let him take juice of fiveleaf, mix it with wine, and let him drink then three cups full for three mornings, and at night, fasting.

7. For bite of adder, take fiveleaf the wort, crush it in wine, and let him drink it freely; then that will come to him for a boot (*remedy*).

8. If a man be badly burnt, let him take fiveleaf the wort; let him bear it on him; then aver crafty men that that may come to him to good.

9. If thou will blind a cancer, *or prevent its discharging,* take then fiveleaf the wort, seethe it in wine, and in an old barrow pigs grease without salt; mix all together, work to a plaister, and then lay it on the wound; then it soon will heal.

10. Thou shalt also further work up the wort in the month August.

A painting of a snake fills a vacant space. MS. V.

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[a] Gargarizet. Lat.

B., *amendment.* [22] -blænð-, B. [23] berchef, O. [24] buton, B. [25] mæng, B. [26] -þcan, B. [27] þýþt, B., by a slip, omits.

Æɾcþɒote.[1] IV.

Đeoɾ þýɾt þe man ueɒmenacam ɣ oðɒum naman æɾcþɒote nemneð bið cenneð[2] ȝehpæɾ on ſmeþum landum ɣ on þǣtum.

Þiþ punda ɣ þið deaðɾþɒinȝaɾ ɣ þið cýɒnlu ȝenim þæɒe[3] ýlcan þýɒte þýɒtpalan • ɣ ȝeppið abū̆tan[4] ðone ɾþýɒan þonne ɾɒemað[5] hit healice.

Eɾt þið cýɒnlu ȝenim ða ɾýlfan þýɒte ueɒmenacam • ȝecnuca hý[6] ɣ leȝe ðæɒto[7] heo hælð punðoɒlicę.

Þiþ ða þe habbað æðɾtandene[8] æðɒan ſpa þ̄ þæt bloð ne mæȝ hýɾ ȝecýndelican ɒýne habban ɣ heoɒa þiȝne ȝehealðan ne maȝon • nim þæɒe[9] ýlcan þýɒte ɾeaɒ[10] ɣ ɾýle ðɒincan ɣ ɾýððan ȝenim ɒin[11] ɣ hunig ɣ pætep mencȝ[12] to ɾomne ɣ hýt ɾona hælð[13] þa untɒumnýɾɾe.[14]

Þið liɾɒe saɒ ȝenim on miðde ɾumeɒeɾ ðæȝ þa ýlcan þýɒte ɣ ȝeȝnið to ðuɾte nim þonne ɾiɾ cuculeþaɾ ɾulle ðæɾ ðuɾteɾ • ɣ þɒý ɾcenceaɾ[15] ȝoðeɾ ɒineɾ mencȝ[16] to ɾomne ɾyle ðɒincan hýt ɾɒemað miclum[17] eac ſpa ɾame[18] maneȝum oðɒum untɒumnýɾɾum.[19]

Þiþ þa untɒumnýɾɾe þe ɾtanaɾ peaxað on blæðɒan ȝenim þæɒe[20] ýlcan þýɒte þýɒtpalan • ɣ[21] cnuca hý[22] þýll þonne on hatan ɒine sýle ðɒincan hýt hælð þa untɒumnýɾɾe punðoɒlicum ȝemete • ɣ na þ̄ ān ac[23] eac ſpa hpæt ɾpa þæne[24] miȝðan ȝeleт • hýt hpæðlice[25] ȝeɒýmð[26] ɣ ɾoɒð ȝelæðeþ.[27]

Þið heaɾoð ɾaɒ ȝenim þa ýlcan þýɒte ɣ ȝebind to þam heaɾðe[28] ɣ heo ȝepanað þ̄ ɾaɒ ðæɾ heaɾðeɾ :•

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[1] beopurt, B., in margin. [2] acænneð, B. [3] þaɒe, B. [4] onbutun, B. [5] –at, B. [6] hiȝ, B. [7] þaɒ, B. [8] The Latin is *induratas*. MS. V. is much damaged here. [9] ðaɒe, B. [10] ɾéaɒ, B. [11] pín, B. [12] mænȝe, B. [13] hǽlð, B. [14] –neɾɾe, B. [15] þɒí ɾcéncaɾ, B.

ASHTHROAT, that is, *Vervain.* IV. ASHTHROAT. Art. iv.

1. This wort, which one nameth verbenaca, and by another name ashthroat, is produced everywhere in smooth lands and on wet ones.

2. For wounds, and for dead springs (*ulcers*), and for kernels (*strumous swellings*), take roots of the same wort, and wreathe about the swere (*neck*); then it will benefit highly.

3. Again for kernels (*strumous swellings*), take the same wort verbenaca; knock (*pound*) it, and lay it thereto; it will heal wonderfully.

4. For those that have stopped veins, so that the blood may not have its kindly (*natural*) run (*course*), and are not able to retain their food, take juice of the same wort, and give to drink, and afterward take wine and honey and water, mix them together, and it (*the remedy*) will soon heal the infirmity.

5. For sore of liver, take on Midsummers day the same wort, and rub *it* to dust; take then five spoons full of the dust, and three draughts of good wine; mix *them* together; give (this to the sick man) to drink; it will benefit much; also in like manner for many other infirmities.

6. For the infirmity by which stones wax in the bladder, take roots of the same wort, and pound them; boil *them* then in hot wine; give to drink; it will heal the infirmities in a wonderful manner, and not that only; also whatsoever lets (*hinders*) the urine, it soon makes away with, and leads forth.

7. For a head sore, take the same wort, and bind to the head, and it will make to wane the sore of the head.

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[16] mænȝc, B. [17] micc–, B. [18] ƿome, B. [19] –neƿƿ–, B. [20] þaƿe, B. [21] ⁊, B. omits. [22] cnoca hıȝ, B. [23] ac, V. omits. [24] þone, B. [25] ƿæð–, B. [26] ȝeƿýmð, B. [27] –lǽð–, B. [28] heƿðe V.

Nædre.

Þið nædran slite sra hþylc man spa laþ þyrt uermenacam mid[1] hyre leafum 7 þyrtrumum on him hæfð þið eallum nædrum he bið trum.

Attorcoppe.

Þiþ attorcoppan bite genim þære[2] ylcan þyrte leaf reoð on pine gecnucode · gif hyt mid gerpelle on forboren byð gelege þærtō[3] reo punð rceal rona beon geopenuð[4] 7 rýðdan heo gēopenuð[4] beo þonne gecnuca þa þyrt mid hunige · 7 lege þærto[5] oþdæt hyt hal rý[6] þ bið rpiðe hrædlice.[7]

Þiþ pede hundef slite genim þa ylcan þyrte[8] uermenacam 7 hpætene corn spa gehale · 7 lege to þære[9] punde[10] oþþ ða corn þurh done pætan[11] gehnehrode syn · 7 rpa todundene · [12] nim þonne ða corn 7 gepurp to rumum henfugule ·[13] gif he hý[14] þonne etan nelle donne nim ðu oþre corn 7 mencg[15] to þære[16] þyrte þam gemete þe þu æfr dýdert · 7 lege to dære[17] punde spa[18] oþdæt þu ongite þ reo rmecnyr[19] ofānumen sý 7 ut[20] atogen.

Þiþ nipe pundela[21] genim þa ylcan þyrte 7 cnuca mid butefan 7 lege to þære[22] punde.

Nædre.

Þið nædran slite genim þa[23] ylcan þyrte trigu[24] 7[25] reoð on pine 7 cnuca rýþþan gyf re slyte blind bið 7 mid þam gerpelle · ungeheafdud[26] þonne lege ðu þa þyrte[27] þærto[28] rona hyt rceal openian · 7 rýðdan hyt geopenuð[29] beo · þonne nim ðu ða ylcan þyrte ungerodene 7 cnuca mid hunige lege to þære[30] punde

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[1] hī mid, B. [2] þapre, B. [3] þaptto, B. [4] –nod, B., twice. [5] þapt, B. [6] rý, B. [7] pæd–, B. [8] þapre . . leaf, B., but –cam, not –cæ. [9] þapre, B. [10] punde · rpa, B. [11] pǽtan, B. [12] –þund–, B. [13] hæn, B. [14] hig, B. [15] mænc, B. [16] þapre, B. [17] ðapre, B. [18] rpa þ, B.

Drawing of a snake, MS. V., fol. 19 *b.*

8. For bite of adder, whatsoever man hath on him, this wort verbenaca, with its leaves and roots, he will be firm against all snakes.

Two drawings of attorcops, like two horned locusts. MS. V., fol. 19 *c.*

9. For poisonous spiders bite, take leaves of the same wort; seethe them in wine, pounded; if the *venom* be retained *in the body*, with swellings, lay then thereto; the wound shall soon be opened, and when it be opened, then pound the wort with honey, and lay *it* thereto, till that it be hole (*whole*); that will be very quickly.

10. For wood (*mad*) hounds bite, take the same wort verbenaca, and wheaten corns hole, and lay to the wound, till that the corns are neshed (*made soft*) through the wet, and so *are* swollen up. Take then the corns, and cast them to some cock or hen fowl; if he then will not eat them, then take thou other corns, and mix them with the wort in the manner in which thou ere didst, and lay to the wound until thou understand that the mischief be taken away and drawn out.

11. For new wounds, take the same wort, and *pound* it with butter, and lay *it* to the wound.

Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 19 *d.*

12. For bite of adder, take twigs of the same wort, and seethe *them* in wine, and afterwards pound them; if the scratch is blind, and with the swelling not come to a head, then lay thou the wort thereto; soon it shall open, and after it be opened, then take thou the same wort unsodden, and pound *it* with honey, and

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[19] ꝑꝛæcneꝛ, B. [20] úꝛ, B. [21] MS. Harl. 585 begins here. [22] ðape, B. [23] þæpe, H., a different construction; see St. Marherete. [24] ꝛꝛiȝa, H., with a gloss *bowef*. [25] ꝝ, H. omits. [26] –ðoð, B. [27] þa ꝑyꝛꝛe, H. omits. [28] þaꝛꝛó, B. [29] –noð, B. [30] ðape, B.

oðþ heo[1] hal ſý[2] þ ıſ[3] ſpýþe hpæðlice[4] ȝýſ man hý[5] þýſſum[6] ȝemete þæɲte[7] aleȝð.[8]

Denne belle.[9]

Ðeoſ pýɲt þe man sýmphoniacam·[10] [. f. juſquiamum][11] nemneð ꝉ[12] oðɲum naman[13] belone ꝉ eac ſume men[14] hennebelle[15] hatað pihſt on beȝanum[16] landum ꝉ on ſandıȝum[17] landum ꝉ on pýɲttunum. þonne ýſ oðeɲ þıſſe ýlcan pýɲte ſpeaɲt on hıpe·[18] ꝉ ſtıðɲan leaſum ꝉ eac æthıȝum. þonne ýſ ſeo æɲne hpıthe[19] ꝉ heo hæfð þaſ mæȝnu.

Þıð eaɲena[20] ſaɲ ȝenım þýſſe ýlcan pýɲte ſeaſ[21] ꝉ pýɲm hıt ðɲýpe[22] on þ eaɲe hýt pundoɲlıcum ȝemete þæɲa[23] eaɲena ſáɲ aɾlıȝð · ꝉ eac[24] ſpa ſame þeah þæɲ[25] pýɲmaſ on beon hýt hý[26] ácpelleð.

Þıð cneopa ȝeſpell oððe ſceancena[27] oððe ſpa hpæɲ[28] ſpa on hchoman[29] ȝeſpell[30] sý[31] nım þa ýlcan pýɲte ſımphoniacan[32] ꝉ cnuca hý[33] leȝe[34] þæɲto[35] þ ȝeſpell heo ðɲanımeð.[36]

Þıþ toða ſaɲe[37] ȝenım þæɲe[38] ýlcan pýɲte pýɲtpalan ſeoð on ſthanȝum[39] pine ſupe hıt ſpa peaɲm ꝉ healde on hıſ muðe[40] ſona hıt ȝehæld þaɲa toða ſáɲ.[41]

Þıð þæɲa[42] ȝepealda ȝeſaɲ · oððe ȝeſpell[43] ȝenım þæɲe[44] ýlcan[45] pýɲte pýɲtpalan ꝉ ȝepɲıð to ðam[46] þeo[47] ȝe þ ſáɲ ȝe þ ȝeſpell þaɲa ȝepaldа[48] hıo[49] oɾanımeð.[50]

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[1] hýo, H. [2] hál ſý, B. [3] ıſ, V. B. omit. [4] ɲæð–, B. [5] hıȝ, B. [6] þıɾum, B. [7] þaɲ, B. [8] leýð, H. [9] O. adds belone. [10] ſýmɾ–, H. [11] Overlined in V. [12] ꝉ on, H. [13] nama, O. [14] mæn, H. [15] hænne, B. H. [16] béȝanū, B. [17] ſánð–, B. [18] þoñ yſ ðæɲe ýlcan pyɲte ſpeaɲt on hıpe, H.; þanne ıf oþer þıſſe ýlcan plıtan pyɾt, O.; hípe, B. [19] æɲe hpıttɲe, H.; hpıttɲe, B. It has been said that a long vowel before two consonants is impossible. [20] earane, O. [21] ſéaɾ, B. [22] ðɲípe, B. [23] þaɲa, B. [24] eác, H. [25] þaɲ, B. [26] hıȝ, B. [27] ȝeɾpelle oððæ ſcancena, H.; ſcánc–, B. [28] hpaɾ, B. [29] –ham–, B. [30] ȝeɾpel, H. [31] ſý, B. [32] –am, H. [33] hıȝ, B. [34] beþe þar mıð,

lay it to the wound, till that it be hole (*whole*); that it will be very quickly, if a man layeth it thereto in this manner. ASHTHROAT. Art. iv.

HENBANE. V.

Hyoscyamus niger. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named συμφωνιακή, or ὑὸς κύαμος, and by another name belene, and also some men call it henbell (*now henbane*), is produced in cultivated places, and in sandy lands, and in gardens. Then there is another (sort) [a] of this same wort, swart in hue, and with stiffer leaves, and poisonous also. The former is white,[b] and it has these virtues.

2. For sore of ears, take juice of this same wort, and warm it; drop it into the ear; it in a wonderful manner puts to flight the sore of the ears; and also, likewise, though there be worms in it, it kills them.

3. For swelling of knees and of shanks, or wheresoever on the body a swelling be, take the same wort συμφωνιακή, and pound it; lay (it) thereto; it will take away the swelling.

4. For sore of teeth, take roots of the same wort; seethe (them) in strong wine; let (the sufferer) sip it so warm, and hold it in his mouth; soon it will heal the sore of teeth.

5. For sore or swelling of the inguinal parts, take roots of the same wort, and wreathe to the thigh; it will take away the sore or the swelling of the inguinal parts.

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[a] Supply cýnn?

[b] This is *Hyoscyamus albus*, but our henbane is *H. niger*.

H., in margin. [35] ꝺo on, H.; þaꝛ, B. [36] oꝛhanymeð, H. [37] ꝛaꝛ, H. [38] þaꝛe, B. [39] ſtrange, O. [40] moðe, O. [41] ꝛup, healð, and stops at palan, ꝓine, muðe, H. [42] þaꝛa, B. [43] ȝeꝛꝛel, H. [44] þaꝛe, B. [45] ꝛýlꝛan, B. H. [46] ðæm, H., and a stop at palan. [47] þéo, B., with a stop. [48] –peal–, B. [49] heo, B. [50] oꝛoꝛnmeð, H.

Ƿiꝛ piꝛeꝛ bꝛeoſt ꝛaꝛe ꝛien[1] ȝenim ðonne þæꝛe[2] ẏlcan pẏꝛte ꝛeap pẏꝛe to ðꝛence[3] ⁊ ſẏle hẏꝛe ðꝛincan ⁊ ꝛmẏꝛe[4] ða bꝛeoꝛt þæꝛmiđ[5] þonne bẏđ hẏꝛe ꝛona þe[6] ꝛel.

Piđ ꝓota ꝛaꝛ ȝenim þa ẏlcan pẏꝛte miđ hẏꝛe pẏꝛtꝛuman[7] ⁊ cnuca[8] to ꝛomne[9] leȝe oꝓeꝛ ða ꝓet[10] ⁊ þæꝛto[11] ȝebinđ hẏt hælþ[12] punđuꝛlice[13] ⁊ þ ȝeꝛꝛell ꝺꝓanimđ.[14]

Piþ lunȝen aðle ȝenim þæꝛe ꝛẏlꝓan pẏꝛte ꝛeap ſẏle ðꝛincan miđ healiceꝛe punđꝛunȝe he biđ ȝehæleđ.

Næđꝛe pẏꝛt.[15] VI.

Đeoꝛ pẏꝛt þe man uipeꝛinam ⁊ ođꝛum naman næđđeꝛꝛẏꝛt nemneđ biđ cenneđ[16] on pæteꝛe ⁊ on æceꝛum heo biđ hneꝛceum[17] leaꝓum ⁊ bittteꝛꝛe[18] on bẏꝛȝinȝce.

Piđ næđđꝛan ꝛlite ȝenim đaꝛ ꝛẏlꝓan uipeꝛinam cnuca hẏ menȝe[19] miđ pine ſẏle ðꝛincan heo hælđ punđoꝛlice ꝛone ꝛlẏte ⁊ þ attoꝛ toðꝛiꝓđ • ⁊ þaꝛ pẏꝛte đu ꝛcealt niman on đam monđe þe man apꝛeliꝓ nemneđ.

Beopẏꝛt. VII.

Đeoꝛ pẏꝛt þe man on leđen[20] ueneꝛiam ⁊ on uꝛe ȝeþeođe beopẏꝛt nemneđ heo biđ cenneđ[21] on beȝanum[22] ꝓtopum ⁊ on pẏꝛtbeđđum ⁊ on mædum•[23] ⁊ þaꝛ pẏꝛte þu ꝛcealt niman on þam monđe þe man auȝuꝛtum nemneđ.

Piþ đæt beon[24] æt ne ꝓleon[25] ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte

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[1] ꝛin, H.; ꝛẏn, B.; ſi, O. [2] þaꝛe, B. [3] ðꝛænce, H.; ðꝛẏnce, B.; ðrincan, O. [4] ꝛmeꝛe, H.; ꝛmeꝛa, B. [5] þaꝛ, B. O. [6] þe, H. omits; þe = þẏ, instrumental here. [7] -ttꝛ-, B., more exactly. [8] cnoca, B. H. [9] A note in H. explains *cum polenta*. [10] ꝓ́t, B. [11] þaꝛ, B. [12] hylpđ, H. [13] -đoꝛ-, B. [14] oꝛanimeđ, H. [15] neđđre ꝑuꝛt, B., later characters. [16] cænneđ, B. [17] -cum, B. [18] biteꝛ, B.

6. If a wifes (*womans*) breasts[a] be sore, take then juice of the same wort, work it to a drink, and give it to her to drink, and smear the breasts therewith; then it will soon be the better with her. HENBANE. Art. v.

7. For sore of feet, take the same wort, with its roots, and pound together; lay over the feet, and bind thereto; it will heal wonderfully, and will take away the swelling.

8. For lungs addle (*disease*), take juice of the same wort, give (it) to drink; with high wondering he will be healed.

ADDER WORT. VI.

Polygonum bistorta.

1. This wort, which is named viperina, and by another name adder wort, is produced in water, and in arables; it is of nesh (*soft*) leaves, and bitterish to taste.

Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 20 *b.*

2. For bite of adder, take the same viperina, pound it, mix with wine, give to drink; it healeth wondrously the rent, and driveth away the poison; and this wort thou shalt take in the month which is called April.

BEE WORT. VII.

Acorus calamus. Bot.

1. This wort, which in Latin is called veneria, and in our language bee wort, is produced in cultivated places, and in wort beds, and in meads; and this wort thou shalt take in the month which is called August.

2. That bees may not fly off,[b] take this same wort

[a] Apul. 1528, has pectinum, not pectorum nor mammarum.

[b] Orris root is used for this purpose now.

[19] hiȝ mænc, B. [20] læðen, B. [21] cænneð, B. [22] beȝánū, B. [23] mæðū, B. [24] béon, B. [25] þéon, B.

þe pe uenepiam nemdon ꝛ ȝehoh hý[1] to ðæpe hýꝛe[2] þonne beoð hý punȝýnde.[3] ꝛ næꝛpe ne ꝛpicað ac him ȝelicað • þeoꝛ pýꝛt býð ꝛeldon ꝛunden ne hý man ȝecnapan ne mæȝ butan ðonne heo ȝpiepð ꝛ blepð.[4]

Liꝛ hpa ne mæȝe ȝemiȝan[5] ꝛ se miclða æt ꝛtandeꝛ ꝛý nime þýꝛꝛe ylcan pýꝛte pýꝛtpalan ꝛ ꝛeoþe on pætepe to þpiddan dæle • ꝛylle dpincan • þonne binnan[6] þꝛým dazum he mæȝ þone miȝþan ꝛoꝛð apendan[7] hýt hælð pundoꝛlice þa untpumnýꝛꝛe.

Leon ꝛot.[8] VIII.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man pedem leonip ꝛ oðꝛum nâman leonꝛot nemneð heo bið cenneð[9] on ꝛeldon • ꝛ on dicon • ꝛ on hpeodbeddon.[10]

Liýꝛ hpa[11] on þæpe[12] untpumnýꝛꝛe ꝛý[13] þ he ꝛý[14] cip[15] þonne meahꝛ[16] ðu hine unbindan ȝenim þýꝛꝛe pýꝛte þe[17] pe leon ꝛot nemdon ꝛiꝛ ðýꝛelaꝛ[18] butan[19] pýꝛttpuman ꝛeoð on pætepe on panpæȝendum monan[20] ꝛ ðpeah hine þæpmid[21] ꝛ læd ût oꝛ þam huꝛe[22] on ꝛopan nihte ꝛ ꝛtep[23] hýne mid þæpe[24] pýꝛte þe man apuꝛtolochiam Nemneð ꝛ þonne he utȝa[25] ne beseo he hýne nu on bæc • þuꝛ ðu hine meahꝛ[26] oꝛ þæpe untpumnýꝛꝛe[27] unbindan.[28]

Cluꝛþunȝe.[29] IX.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man ꝛcelepatam ꝛ oðꝛum naman cluꝛþunȝe[30] nemneð heo bið cenneð[31] on ꝛuhtum ꝛ on pætepeȝum[32] ꝛtopum ꝛpa hpylc man ꝛpa þaꝛ pýꝛte ꝛæꝛtende þiȝð hlihhende he ðæt liꝛ ꝛoꝛlætеð.[33]

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[1] hý, B. [2] þape hýꝛe, B. [3] –ıȝende, B. [4] ȝpép̄ ꝛ blép̄, B.
[5] –míȝ–, B. [6] –non, B. [7] apænd–, B. [8] leoneſ foꝛ, B.
[9] ȩænneð, B. [10] peoð–, B. [11] hpá, B. [12] þape, B. [13] ſý, B. [14] ꝛý, B.
[15] cíꝛ, B. [16] mihꝛ, B. [17] þ, O., *quam.* [18] –leſ, O. [19] buton, B.

which we called veneria, and hang it in the hive; then will they be content to stay, and will never depart; but it will like them well; this wort is seldom found, nor may a man know it, except when it groweth and bloweth. BEE WORT. Art. vii.

3. If one may not pass water, and the water be at a standstill, let him take roots of this same wort, and let him seethe (them) in water to a third part; give to drink; then within three days he may send forth the urine; it healeth wondrously the infirmity.

LION FOOT. VIII.

Alchemilla vulgaris. *Bot.*

1. This wort, which is called pes leonis, and by another name lion foot, is produced in fields, and in dikes, and in reed beds.

2. If any one be in such infirmity that he be choice (in eating), then mayest thou unbind him. Take of this wort, which we named lion foot, five plants without roots, seethe in water while the moon is on the wane, and wash him therewith, and lead him out of the house in the early part of the night, and purify him with the wort which is called aristolochia, and when he goes out, let him not look behind him; thou mayest unbind him from the infirmity.

CLOFTHING, *or Cloffing.* IX.

Ranunculus sceleratus. *Bot.*

1. This wort, which is called scelerata, and by another name clofthing *or cloffing*, is produced in damp and watery places; whatsoever man fasting eats this wort, leaves his life laughing.

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[20] mónan, B. [21] þaþ, B. [22] húþe, B. [23] fcýp, B. [24] þape, B. [25] úr ȝá, B. [26] muhr, B. [27] –nerþe, B. [28] –bínð–, B. [29] clofþung, B.; clufþunca, O. [30] clorþunce, B. [31] cænneð, B. [32] –þuȝ–, B. [33] lǽr–, B.

Þið þunðela ⁊ pið ðeaðfþþinȝaf[1] ȝenim þaf ýlcan þýrte ⁊ ȝecnuca[2] hý[3] mið ſmeþupe[4] butan[5] ſealte leȝe to þæþe[6] punðe ðonne ýt heo ⁊ fæoþmað ȝýf ðæþ[7] hþæt hoþpef[8] on bið · ac ne ȝeþafa þ heo lenȝe þæþ[9] æt liȝe þonne hýt þeaþf sý þý læf heo þone halan[10] lichoman foþmime ȝýf þonne mið oþþance þiffef ðinȝef funðian[11] pille ȝecnuca ða þýrte ⁊ þrið hý to þinþe[12] halan[13] handa fona heo ýt[14] þone[15] lichaman.[16]

Þið fþýlaf ⁊ pið peaþtan[17] ȝenim þa[18] fýlfan þýrte ⁊ ȝecnuca hý mið fþinenum[19] ȝoþe leȝe to þam fþýlum ⁊ to þam peaþtum binnan[20] feaȝum[21] tiðum heo ðriþð þ ýfel ⁊ þ poþþm[22] ut atýhð.

Lluf þýrt.[23] x.

Ðeof þýrt þe man batþacion ⁊[24] oþþum naman cluþþýrt nemneð bið cenneð[25] on fandiȝum[26] landum[27] ⁊ on felðum heo bið feapum leafum ⁊ þýnnum.

Þið monoð feoce[28] ȝenim þaf þýrte[29] ⁊ ȝeprið mið anum neaðum þræðe[30] onbutan[31] þæf monnef[32] fþýnan on panpeȝendum[33] monan on þam monþe[34] ðe man appelif nemneð ⁊ on octobre foþepeaþðum[35] fona he bið ȝehæleð.

Þiþ þa[36] fpeaþtan ðolh ȝenim þaf ýlcan þýrte mýð hýne þýrtþalan ⁊ ȝecnuca hý[37] menȝe[38] eceð þæþto[39] leȝe to[40] ðam ðolchum[41] fona hýt foþmimð[42] hý[43] ⁊ ȝeðeð þam oþþum lice ȝelice.

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[1] ðéað, B. [2] ȝecnoca, B., and this mode of spelling prevails throughout MS. B. [3] hiȝ, B. [4] ſþmeþupe, V. [5] –ton, B. [6] þape, B. [7] þaþ, B. [8] horief, O. [9] lénȝe þaþ, B. [10] hælne, O., neglecting the definite construction. [11] fanðian, B.; fonðian, O. [12] þín–, B. [13] hálan hánða, B.; hæle, O. [14] hyt, O. [15] þane, O. [16] –me, O. [17] þírtan, O. [18] þaf, B. [19] fþín–, B. [20] –non, B. [21] feapū, B.; feapen tiðe, O. [22] poþmf, B. H. [23] clofþurt, B. [24] ⁊ on enghf

2. For wounds and for running sores, take this same wort, and pound it with grease without salt; lay (it) to the wound, then eat it, and it purifies if there be anything of foulness; but allow it not to lie then longer than there be occasion, lest it consume the sound body. If then thou will to try this thing by experiment, pound the wort, and wreathe it to thy sound hand; soon it eateth (into) the body. CLOFTHING. Art. ix.

3. Against swellings and against warts, take the same wort and pound it with swine dung; lay (it) to the swellings and to the warts; within a few hours it will drive away the evil, and draw out the pus.

CLOVE WORT. X.

Ranunculus acris. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called batrachion, and by another name clove wort, is produced on sandy lands, and on fields; it is of few leaves, and (those) thin.

2. For a lunatic, take this wort, and wreathe it with a red thread about the mans swere (*neck*) when the moon is on the wane, in the month which is called April, in the early part of October, soon he will be healed.

3. For the swart scars, take this same wort, with its roots, and pound it; mix vinegar thereto; lay to the scars; soon it takes them away, and it makes them like the rest of the body.

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clufþýrc hæcеð heo býrðfeape, O. [25] cænneð, H. B. [26] ȝánð–, B.; O. alters, fol. 36=7. [27] ſcopum, H. [28] reocne, H.; men, O. adds. [29] þa þýrc, O. [30] þræðū, O. [31] –búcon, B.; abucan, O. [32] man–, B. O. [33] pæȝenðū, H.; ȝepæníenðe mona, O. [34] –þa, O. [35] –rðe, O.; þañ, O. adds. [36] þan, O., and condenses. [37] hıȝ, B. [38] mænȝc, H. B.; menȝ, O. [39] þap, B. O. [40] on, O. [41] ðolhum, H.; ðolȝū, B. O. [42] forð, O. [43] hıȝ, B. O.

Wuʒcpýꝛt.[1] XI.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man aꝛtemeꝛiam ꝟ oðꝛum naman mucʒpýꝛt[2] Nemneð bið cenneð[3] on ꝛtaniʒum ſtopum ꝟ on ꝛandiʒum · þonne hpa[4] ꝛiðfæt onʒinnan pille ðonne ʒenime he him on hanð[5] þaꝛ pýꝛte aꝛtemiꝛiam ꝟ hæbbe miþ him ðonne ne onʒýt he na mycel to ʒeꝛpýnce[6] þæꝛ ꝛiðeꝛ ꝟ eac[7] heo aꝛliʒð[8] ðeofulꝛeocnýꝛꝛa[9] ꝟ on þam huꝛe þe he hý[10] inne hæfð heo ꝛoꝛbýt yꝛele lacnunʒa ꝟ eac heo apendeð[11] ýꝛelꝛa manna eaʒan.[12]

Piþ innoðeꝛ ꝛáꝛ ʒenim þaꝛ ýlcan pýꝛte[13] ꝟ ʒecnuca hý[14] to ðuſte ꝟ ʒemenʒc[15] hý[16] pið niꝛe[17] beoꝛ ſýle ðꝛincan[18] ꝛona heo[19] ʒeliðeʒað þæꝛ innoþeꝛ ꝛaꝛ.[20]

Piþ ꝛota ꝛáꝛ ʒenim þaꝛ ýlcan pýꝛte ꝟ ʒecnuca hý miþ ꝛmeꝛupe leʒe to þam ꝛotum heo þ ꝛáꝛ ðæꝛa[21] ꝛota oꝛʒenimð.

XII. Deꝛba aꝛtemeꝛia tꝛaʒantheꝛ þ iꝛ muʒcpýꝛt.[22]

Pið blæðꝛan ꝛáꝛ ꝟ pið þ man ne mæʒe ʒemíʒan ʒenim þýꝛꝛe[23] pýꝛte ꝛeaꝛ[24] þe man eac[25] mvʒpýꝛt nemneð ꝛeo ýꝛ ſpa þeah oþꝛeꝛ cýnneꝛ ꝟ ʒepýll[26] hý[27] on haʒan[28] pæteꝛe oððe on pine ꝟ ýle ðꝛincan.[29]

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[1] mugpurt, B. [2] muʒ–, B. [3] cænneð, H. B. [4] hpá, B. [5] hánð, B. [6] –ſpínce, B. [7] eác, H. [8] ꝛliʒð, H. [9] –nyꝛꝛe, H.; –neꝛꝛa, B. [10] hiʒ, B. [11] ápændeþ, H.; so B., without accent. [12] eʒan, H. [13] þa pirte þe pe cpeðan (blotted) artemeſiā · ⁊ oðrum naman mugpýꝛt nemneð, O. [14] hiʒ, B. O. [15] ʒemænʒc, B. H.; ʒemeng, O. [16] hiʒ, B. [17] níþe, B. [18] ðpíncan, B. [19] he, O. [20] O. omits two paragraphs, but inserts as follows: Lif man on þeiʒe gon pille ꝛ ðanne ʒenime he him on hanðe paſ pirte artemeſiam · ⁊ habbe miþ him · þāne ne beþ he peri · on ʒeíe. And eac heo afliʒh ꝛ ðeoful ſeocneſſe. And on þan huſe ſe he hinne hæfð ꝛ heo forbýt · yfele lacnunga · ⁊ eac heo apendeþ yfelra manna eaʒan. Pið blæðran ſare · ⁊ pið þan man ʒemiʒan ne mæʒe · ʒením þa ylcan pýrt · ⁊ ʒecnuca hi miþ ſmerupe · ⁊ ʒepylle hi on haʒan paʒere oþðer on pine ꝛ ⁊ ſýle ðrincan. [21] þaꝛa, B.; oꝛ, interlined before þæꝛa, H. [22] From H., which reads ʒaʒanteꝛ. The original text of B. had run on, as did that of V., but in B. the more recent penman has drawn a

MUGWORT.[a] XI. (*Midgewort.*) *Artemisia vulgaris. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is called artemisia, and by another name mugwort, is produced in stony places and in sandy ones. Then if any propose a journey, then let him take to him in hand this wort artemisia, and let him have it with him, then he will not feel much toil in his journey. And it also puts to flight devil sickness (*demoniac possession*); and in the house in which he, *the man of the house*, hath it within, it forbiddeth evil leechcrafts, and also it turneth away the *evil* eyes of evil men.

2. For sore of inwards, take the same wort, and pound it to dust, and mix it with new beer; give it to drink, soon it relieves the sore of the inwards.

3. For sore of feet, take the same wort, and pound it with lard, lay it to the feet; it removes the soreness of the feet.

MUGWORT.[b] XII. *Artemisia dracunculus Bot.*

1. For sore of bladder, and in case that a man cannot pass water, take juice of this wort, which is also called mugwort; it is, however, of another sort, and boil it in hot water, or in wine, and give it to drink.

[a] The painting, MS. V., fol. 21 c, is clearly meant for *A. vulg.* (so also H.) The figure in MS. Add. 17063, fol. 11 a, is of the same cast, but the draughtsmen have not thought fidelity their duty so much as ornamentation.

[b] The heading having been omitted in MS. V., there is no painting. The species is foreign.

line of distinction and written mugpurt ꝥaganꝥef. [23] þɪȝȝe, B. [24] ȝéaȝ, B. [25] eác, H. [26] ꝑýl, H. [27] hɪȝ, B. [28] háꝥan, B. [29] ðꝑí–, B.

Þið þeona[1] rā̆ꝛ ȝenim þaꝛ ỳlcan pẏꝛte ⁊ ȝecnuca hẏ[2] miꝺ ꝛmeꝛupe ⁊ ȝepæꝛc[3] hẏ pel[4] miꝺ eceꝺe[5] ȝebinꝺ ꝛẏþþan to ðam ꝛaꝛe ðẏ þꝛiꝺꝺan ꝺaȝe him biꝺ ꝛel.[6]

Þið ꝛina ꝛaꝛe ⁊ pið ȝeꝛꝛpel ȝenim þa ỳlcan pẏꝛte[7] aꝛtemeꝛiam cnuca hẏ[8] miꝺ ele pel ȝepẏlꝺe[9] leȝe þæꝛto[10] hẏt hælð punꝺoꝛlice.

Ƿẏꝛ hpa miꝺ ꝛotaꝺle[11] ſpẏþe ⁊ heꝛelice ȝeſpenceꝺ[12] ꝛẏ · þonne ȝenim ðu þẏꝛꝛe ỳlcan pẏꝛte pẏꝛtpalan ꝛẏle etan on hunigȝe ⁊ eꝛt[13] ꝛona he biꝺ ȝehæleꝺ ⁊ aclænꝛoꝺ ſpa þæt ðu ne penſt þ̄ heo mæȝe ſpa mẏcel mæȝen habban.

Ƿẏꝛ hpa[14] sẏ miꝺ ꝛeꝛeꝛum ȝeꝺꝛehte ȝenime[15] þonne ðẏꝛꝛe ỳlcan pẏꝛte[16] ꝛeap miꝺ ele ⁊ ſmẏꝛe[17] hẏt ꝛona heo þone[18] ꝛeꝛeꝛ ꝛnam aꝺeþ.

XIII. Mucȝ pẏꝛt.

Ðeoꝛ pẏꝛt þꝛiꝺꝺe[19] þe pe aꝛtemeꝛiam leptepiloꝛ · ⁊ oðꝛum naman mucȝpẏꝛt nemꝺon·[20] heo biꝺ cenneꝺ[21] abuton ꝺicum ⁊ on ealꝺum beoꝛigum ȝẏꝛ ðu hẏꝛe bloſðman[22] bꝛẏteſt he hæþð ſpæc ꝛpẏlce ellen.

Þið þæꝛ maȝan ꝛā̆ꝛe ȝenim þaꝛ pẏꝛte ⁊ cnuca hẏ ⁊ ȝepẏll hẏ pel miꝺ ā̆miȝꝺaleꝛ ele þam ȝemete ðe þu clẏþan pẏꝛce ꝺo þonne on anne[23] clænne claꝺ ⁊ leȝe þæꝛto binnan[24] ꝛiꝛ ꝺaȝum he biꝺ hal · ⁊ ȝiꝛ þẏꝛꝛe pẏꝛte pẏꝛttꝛuma bẏð ahanȝen oꝛeꝛ hpẏlceꝛ[25] huꝛeꝛ[26] ðuꝛu þonne ne mæȝ æniȝ man þam huꝛe ðeꝛian.[27] p.

Þið þaꝛa ꝛina biꝛunȝe ȝenim[28] þẏꝛꝛe ỳlcan pẏꝛte

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[1] ðéona, B. [2] hiȝ, B [3] ȝeꝛeꝛ, H. B.; peſ, O. [4] pel, O. omits. [5] ⁊, O. adds. [6] ſel, B. [7] pẏrt, O. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] ȝepẏlleꝺe, O. [10] þaꝛtó, B.; þar, O. [11] –áð–, B. [12] –ſpæne–, B. [13] ⁊ eꝛt, once was written in H., but has been erased. O. omits the paragraph. [14] hpá, B. [15] ȝením, O. [16] pẏrt, O. [17] ꝛmeꝛa, B. [18] þoñ, H.; þan, O. [19] þꝛiꝺꝺe pẏꝛt, B., but the sense is still faulty. [20] nemneð, H. B. [21] cænneð, H. B. [22] bloꝛðman, H. also ; bloꝛman, B., which is etymologically correct. [23] ænne, H. B. [24] –non, B. [25] ꝛpẏlces, H. [26] húꝛeꝛ, B. [27] ðeꝛiȝean, H. [28] ȝením, H.

2. For sore of thighs, take this same wort, and pound it with lard, and wash it well with vinegar; bind it next to the sore; on the third day it will be well with them. MUGWORT. Art. xii.

3. For sore of sinews and for swelling, take the same wort artemisia; pound it with oil well boiled; lay it thereto; it heals wonderfully.

4. If one be much and heavily troubled with gout, then take thou roots of this same wort, give them to eat in honey, and soon after he will be healed and cleansed, so that thou wilt not think that it (the wort) has so great efficacy.

5. If one be afflicted with fevers, let him take then juice of this same wort with oil, and smear it (on him); it soon will do away the fever.

MUGWORT.[a] XIII.

Artemisia Pontica. Bot.

1. This wort, the third which we called artemisia (now) λεπτόφυλλος, and by another name mugwort, is produced about ditches, and on old barrows. If thou breakest its blossoms, it has a flavour as elder.

2. For sore of the maw (*stomach*), take this wort, and pound it, and boil it well with oil of almond, in the manner as thou wouldst work a plaister; put it then on a clean cloth, and lay it thereto; within five days he will be hole. And if a root of this wort be hung over the door of any house, then may not any man damage the house.[b]

3. For quaking[c] of the sinews, take juice of this

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[a] This species is not English, hence has no English name. In MS. V., fol. 22 a, the drawing is nearly like that of Anthemis, art. xxiv., and the plants are closely allied.

[b] In the text, p. for pŷpτ is out of place, for no drawing was wanted here.

[c] The text, 1528, of Apuleius has tumorem; our author must have read tremorem.

ꝛeaꝑ[1] ȝemencȝeð[2] miþ ele ſmẏꝛe[3] hẏ[4] ðonne þæꝛmiþ[5] hẏ ȝeꝛꝛicað þæꝛe[6] biꝛunȝe· ȝ hẏt ealne ðone leahtoꝛ ȝenimeð.[7]

Þitoðlice þaꝛ þꝛeo pẏꝛta þe pe aꝛtemeꝛiaꝛ nemðon ẏꝛ ꝛæð þ̄ diana hẏ ꝛindan[8] ꝛcolde[9] ȝ heoꝛa mæȝenu[10] ȝ læcedom chiꝛoni centauꝛo ꝛẏllan se æꝛeꝛt oꝛ þẏꝛꝛum pẏꝛtum læcnunȝe[11] ȝeꝛette ȝ he þaꝛ pẏꝛta oꝛ naman ðæꝛe[12] dianan þ̄ iꝛ aꝛtemeꝛiaꝛ ȝenemnede.

XIV. Doccæ.[13]

Ðeoꝛ pẏꝛt þe man lapatium ȝ oðꝛum naman doccæ[14] nemneð biþ cenneð[15] on ꝛandiȝum ſtopum ȝ on ealdum mẏxenum.[16]

Þiþ cẏꝛnlu þe on ȝepealde pexeð[17] ȝenim þaꝛ pẏꝛte lapatium ȝ cnuca hẏ[18] miþ ealdum ꝛẏꝛle buton ꝛealte ſpa þ̄ ðæꝛ ꝛmeꝛupeꝛ[19] ſẏ tpam dælum maꝛe þonne þæꝛe[20] pẏꝛte ſpẏþe pel ȝemenȝeð[21] do hẏt þonne ꝛyntꝛændel[22] ȝ beꝛealð on cauleꝛ[23] leaꝛe ȝ beꝛec[24] on hatum ahꝛum[25] ȝ þonne hit hat[26] ꝛẏ leȝe oꝛeꝛ þa cẏꝛnlu· ȝ ȝeꝛꝛiþ ðæꝛto[27] þẏꝛ iꝛ seleꝛt[28] piþ cẏꝛnlu.

Dꝛacentſe.[29] XV.

Ðeoꝛ pẏꝛt þe man ðꝛacontea ȝ oðꝛum naman ðꝛacentꝛe nemneð ẏꝛ ꝛæð þ̄ heo oꝛ ðꝛacan bloðe acenneð[30] beon ꝛceolde·[31] heo biþ cenneð[32] on uꝛepeaꝛðum muntum þæꝛ[33] bæꝛꝛaꝛ[34] beoð ꝛꝛẏþoſt on haliȝum ſtopum· ȝ on þam landе þe man apulia nemneð · heo[35]

[1] ꝛéaꝛ, B. [2] ȝemænȝc, H.; ȝemænȝeð, B. [3] ꝛmeꝛa, B. [4] hiȝ, B. [5] þaꝛ, B, [6] þaꝛe, B. [7] ȝenímeð, H. [8] ꝛíndan, B. [9] ꝛceolde, H. [10] mæȝnu, B. [11] lácn–, B. [12] þaꝛa, B. [13] ðocke, B., by later hand. [14] ðocce, B. [15] cænneð, H. [16] mẏxennum, H. [17] peaxeð, B. [18] hiȝ, B. [19] ꝛmeꝛupe, H. [20] þaꝛe, B. [21] ȝemænȝeð, B. H. [22] So B.; ꝛineꝛun dæl, V.; ꝛineꝛum del, H. [23] capleꝛ, H. [24] beꝛæc, H. [25] ahꝛúm, H.; axꝛum, B. [26] hát, B.

same wort, mixed with oil, smear them then therewith; they will cease the quaking, and it will take away all the mischief. Mugwort. Art. xiii.

4. Verily of these three worts, which we named artemisias, it is said that Diana should find (*found*) them, and delivered their powers and leechdom to Chiron, the centaur, who first from these worts set forth a leechdom, and he named these worts from the name of Diana, Ἄρτεμις, that is Artemisias.

Dock.[a] xiv.

Rumex obtusifolius. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called lapatium, and by another name dock, is produced in sandy places, and on old mixens.

2. For kernels *or swelled glands*, which wax on the groin, take this wort lapatium, and pound it with old grease without salt, so that of the grease there be by two parts more than of the wort; make it very well mixed into a ball, and fold it in the leaf of a cabbage, and make it smoke on hot ashes, and when it be hot, lay it over the kernels, and wreathe (*bind*) it thereto. This is best for kernels.

Dragons.[b] xv.

Arum dracunculus.

1. Of this wort, which is named δρακόντιον, and by another name dragons, it is said that it should be (*was*) produced of dragons blood. It is produced on the tops of mountains, where bowers be, mostly in holy places, and on the land which is called Apulia.

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[a] A dock is drawn in its early stage before the stalk in MS. V. Fiddle dock is drawn in MSS. G. T.

[b] See Glossary.

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[27] ðaþ, B. [28] ȝelorc, B. [29] ðragance, B., in later hand.
[30] acænneð, B. [31] ȝcolðe, B. [32] cænneð, B. H. [33] þaþ, B.
[34] beappaȝ, H. [35] he, H.

on ſtanıʒum landе pẏxð[1] heo ẏƒ hneƒce on æthþıne ȝ peþeðþe on bẏþıncze[2] ȝ on ſpæce ſpẏlce ȝþene cẏƒtel.[3] ȝ ƒe pẏþtþuma neoðepeaþð[4] ſpẏlce ðþacan heaƒoð.[5]

Nædþe.

Þıð eaþla nædþena ȝlıte ȝenim þẏƒƒe pẏþte ðþacontea pẏþttþuman cnuca mıð þine ȝ pẏþm hẏt ſẏle ðþınccan[6] eall þ attoþ hẏt toþeþeð.

Þıð ban bþẏce ȝenim þẏƒƒe ẏlcan pẏþte pẏþttþuman[7] ȝ[8] cnuca mıð ƒmeþþe þam ȝelice þe ðu clẏþan pẏþce ðonne atẏhð hẏt[9] oþ þam lichoman[10] þa tobþocenan bân . ðaƒ pẏþte þu ƒcealt Nıman on þam monðe þe man ıulıum nemneð.

Ðreaþnef leac.[11] XVI.

Ðeoƒ pẏþt ðe man ƒatẏþıon ȝ oðþum naman hþæþneþ[12] leac[13] nemneð heo bıð cenneð[14] on hean[15] ðunum ȝ on heaþðum ſtopum ȝ ſpa ƒome[16] on mæðum[17] ȝ on beȝanum landan[18] ȝ on ƒandıʒum.[19]

Þıð eaþfoðlıce pundela ȝenim þẏƒƒe pẏþte[20] pẏþttþuman[21] þe pe ƒatẏþıon nemðon ȝ eac ƒume men þþıapıþcı hatað[22] ȝ cnuca toþomne hẏt þa punda[23] aclænƒað ȝ ða ðolh ȝelẏcð.

Þıþ eaȝena ƒa̅þ þ ıƒ þonne þ hpa toþnıze[24] ƒẏ ȝenim[25] þẏƒƒe ẏlcan pẏþte[26] ƒeap[27] ȝ ƒmẏþe[28] ða eaȝan[29] þæþmıð[30] butan[31] ẏldıncze hẏt oþȝenimıð þ ƒaþ.

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[1] þıxſt, B. [2] bẏþıȝıncȝe, H.; bıþıȝınȝe, B. [3] cẏſten, H. [4] nẏðe–, B. [5] héaƒoð, B. [6] ðþıcan, H. [7] þẏþtþuman, V. [8] ȝ, H. omits. [9] hẏt, H. omits. [10] –haman, B. [11] refneſ lec, B., by a later penman. [12] þæþneþ, B. [13] leác, H. [14] cænneð, H. B. [15] héan, B. [16] ƒame, B. [17] mæ̆ðū, B. [18] landum, H. B. [19] ƒánð–, B. [20] pẏþtan, B. [21] pẏþtþuman, V. [22] hátað, B. [23] O. adds afermaþ, *purges*. [24] toþan (termination blurred) eaȝe, B. [25] nım, H. [26] pẏþt, H.

It waxeth in a stony land, it is nesh (*soft*) to the touch, and sweetish to the taste, and in flavour as a green chestnut, and the netherward root is as a dragons head. DRAGONS. Art. XV.

Figures of a snake and dog in hostility. MS. V., fol. 22 d.

2. For wound of all snakes, take roots of this wort dracontium, with wine, and warm it; give it to drink; it will remove all the poison.

3. For broken bone, take roots of this same wort, and pound them with lard, as if thou wouldst work a poultice; then it draweth from the body the broken bones. This wort thou shalt take up on the month which is called July.

RAVENS LEEK.[a] XVI. *Orchis. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is called σατύριον, and by another name ravens leek, is produced on high downs and in hard places, and also in meadows, and in cultivated lands, and in sandy ones.

2. For difficult wounds, take roots of this wort which we named satyrion, and (which) also some men call priapiscus, and knock (*pound*) together; it cleanseth the wounds, and cures the scars.

3. For sore of eyes, that is, when that one be tearful, take juice of this same wort, and smear the eyes therewith; without delay it removes the sore.

[a] An orchis is figured, MS. V., fol. 23 a, not a *Habenaria* (Satyrium of Linnæus). The orchidaceous character is much less marked in MS. A., fol. 13 a. MS. G. draws an orchis.

[27] ȝ hunig, H. [28] ȝmepa, B. [29] eagene, O. [30] þap, B. O. [31] butan, B.

Feld pýrt.[1] XVII.

Đeor pýrt þe man zentianam ȝ oðrum naman felð-pýrt nemneþ heo bið cenneð[2] on dunum ȝ heo framað[3] to eallum drenceom[4] heo bið hneorce on æthrine ȝ bittere on býrzinzce[5]

Nædre.

Þið nædran slite zenim þýrre ylcan pýrte zentianam pýrtruman ȝ zedrize hine[6] cnuca ðonne to durte anre tremere[7] zepihte[8] sýle drincan on pine þry rcenceaf[9] hit fremað[10] miclum.[11]

Slite. XVIII.

Đeor pýrt ðe man orbiculatur ȝ oþrum naman slite nemneð heo bið cenneð[12] on bezanum ftopum[13] ȝ on dunlandum.

Þiþ þ ðæt[14] manner rex[15] fealle zenim þar ylcan pýrte ȝ do on þa nærþýrlu.[16]

Þið innoþer rtýrunza[17] zenim þar ylcan pýrte pýrc to ralre[18] lezе to ðær innoðer rare • eac heo þið heortece[19] pell fremað.[20]

Þið miltan[21] rare zenim þýrre ylcan pýrte reap anne[22] rcenc[23] ȝ rir fticcan rulle[24] eceder rýle drincan[25] .ix[26] dazar þu punddarð[27] ðære[28] zerremmincze zenim eac[29] ðære[30] ylcan pýrte pýrtruman[31] ȝ ahoh[32] abutan[33] þær manner rþýnan[34] rra[35] þ he hanzie[36] rorne[37] zean ða[38] miltan hnæddice[39] he bið zehæled • ȝ ſpa[40] hpýlc

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[1] Not relpýrt. [2] cænneð, H. B. [3] rremað, B. [4] drýncum, B. [5] bitep on birzinze, B.; býrizinzce, H. [6] hiz, B., *her.* [7] trymese, H. [8] zepæze, H. [9] þriz rcæncar, B. [10] rramað, H. [11] micc–, B. [12] cænneð, H. B.; O., fol. 15 b, breaks the sentence at nemneð. [13] rtópum, B. [14] ðæt þe, B. [15] reax, B. [16] nor–, B. [17] ſtyrunze, H. [18] sealre, H. B.; fealue, O. [19] heorte ece, O. [20] –með, O.; rramað, H. [21] milte, O. [22] ænne, B. [23] rcænc, H.; with accent, B. [24] fullu, O. [25] drincan, B.; drincán, H. [26] ix in H. has been altered to fix. [27] –aft, O. [28] þare, B. [29] eác, H. [30] þare, B. [31] pyrtrruman, H.; purtume, O., which also condenses.

Field wort. xvii.

Erythræa pulcella. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called gentian, and by another name field wort, is produced on downs, and it is beneficial for all drinks (*antidotes*); it is nesh (*soft*) to the touch, and bitter to the taste.

Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 23 b.

2. For bite of snake, take a root of this same wort gentian, and dry it; knock it then to dust by weight of one drachm; give to drink in wine three cups; it benefits much.

Sowbread.[a] xviii.

Cyclamen hederæfolium. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called orbicularis, and by another name slite, is produced in cultivated places, and on downlands.

2. In case that a mans hair fall off, take this same wort, and put it into the nostrils.

3. For stirring of the inwards, take this same wort, work it to a salve; lay it to the sore of the inwards. It also is well beneficial for heartache.

4. For sore of milt (*spleen*), take juice of this same wort one cup, and five spoonsful of vinegar; give (this) to drink for nine days; thou wilt wonder at the benefit. Take also a root of the same wort, and hang *it* about the mans swere (*neck*), so that it may hang in front against the milt (*spleen*); soon he will

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[a] In the figures, MS. V., fol. 23 c, MS. A., fol. 14 a, we see that *Cycl. hed.* had once been the model: but the tuber has become a disk and the flowers strawberries. In MS. T. Cyclamen is well drawn, and is glossed Aswote. MS. G. is nearer the herb than MS. V.

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[32] ahóh, B. [33] butcon, B. [34] ꝼpeopan, H.; ſpuran, O. [35] þa, O., for ꝼpa. [36] hangiȝe, H.; hángiȝe, B. [37] aforne, O. [38] þaſ, O. [39] pæð–, B.; hræl–, O. [40] man ſpa, O.

man þýrre pýrte reap þiȝeð • pundorlicre hræðnýrre[1] he onȝit þær innoðer hðunȝe þar pýrte man mæȝ niman on ælcne ræl.[2]

Unforhtræddе.[3] XIX.

Ðeor pýrt ðe man prohterrpinacam[4] ȝ oðrum naman unforhtreddе nemneð heo bið cenneð[5] ȝehpær on[6] beȝânum rtopum ȝ on beorȝum • ðar pýrte[7] ðu rcealt on rumera nimen.[8]

Þið þ[9] man blod[10] rpipe[11] ȝenim þýrre[13] pýrte reap[12] prohterrpinace ȝ butan rmice[14] ȝepýl on rpiðe ȝoðum ȝ rtranȝum pine ðrince þonne ræfterndе[15] niȝon daȝaf[16] binnan[17] þam ræce þu onȝýtft on ðam[18] pundorlic[19] ðinȝc.[20]

Þiþ rýðan rarе[21] ȝenim þýrre ylcan pýrte reap mið ele ȝ fmýrе[22] ȝelomlice[23] hit ȝenimð þ rar.

Þið ttttia rârr pira[24] þe beoð melce ȝ toðundene[25] ȝenim ða ylcan pýrte ȝ cnuca hý[26] ȝ mið[27] buteran ȝeliðȝa[28] leȝe ðonne þærto[29] heo toðrirð pundorlice ða toðundennýrre[30] ȝ þ rar.

Þið eaȝena rarе ær runnan upȝanȝe oðde hpene ær heo fullice ȝerirȝan[31] onȝinne ȝa to ðære[32] ylcan pýrte prohterrpinacam ȝ berrit hý abutan[33] mið anum ȝýldenan[34] hrinȝe[35] ȝ cpeð þ þu hý[36] to eaȝena læcedome niman[37] pylle • ȝ æftер ðrim daȝum ȝâ eft þærtô[38] ær runnan[39] ûpȝanȝe[40] ȝ ȝenim hý[41] ȝ hoh on butan[42] þær manner fpýnan heo fremað[43] pel.

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[1] –hce hæð–, B. [2] o alce tíma, O. [3] un, O. omits.; fortrodde, O., rubric. [4] proserpinam, O. [5] cænneð, H. B. [6] ȝ on, H. [7] pýrt, B. [8] niman, H. B.; –me, O. [9] þ þe, B. [10] blóð, B. [11] rpípe, B. [12] ilcan, B. adds. [13] réap, B. [14] rmíce, B. [15] fæfténdе, H. [16] ðaȝef, O. [17] binnon, B. [18] on ðam, H. omits. [19] –hce, O. [20] þinȝc, H. [21] fora, O. [23] rmera, B. [23] –lóm–, B. [24] pira, O. [25] –þúnð–, B. [26] hiȝ, B.

be healed. And whatsoever man swallows the juice of this wort, with wondrous quickness he will perceive relief of the inwards. This wort a man may collect at any period. Sowbread. Art. xviii.

Untrodden to pieces, *Knotgrass.* xix.

Polygonum aviculare. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called proserpinaca,[a] and by another name unfortrodden, is produced everywhere in cultivated places, and on barrows. This wort thou shalt gather in summer.

2. In case that a man spew blood, take juice of this wort proserpinaca, and boil it without smoke in very good and strong wine; let (the sick) drink it then fasting for nine days, within the period of which thou wilt perceive a wondrous thing (*effect*).

3. For sore of side, take juice of this same wort, with oil, and smear (the sides) frequently; it will remove the sore.

4. For sore of titties of women, which be in milk and swollen, take the same wort, and knock (*pound*) it, and lithe it with butter[b] (*add butter as a lenitive*); lay it then thereto; it will drive away wonderfully the swollenness and the soreness.

5. For sore of eyes, before sunrise, or shortly before it begin fully to set, go to the same wort proserpinaca, and scratch it round about with a golden ring, and say that thou wilt take it for leechdom of eyes, and after three days go again thereto before rising of sun, and take it, and hang it about the mans swere (*neck*); it will profit well.

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[a] Lat. Polygonum=Sanguinaria=Proserpinaca.

[b] Latin, "cum butyro subacta."

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[27] hẏ mið, H. [28] -ðeȝa, B. [29] þaþ, B. [30] -neȝȝe, B. [31] -ȝíȝ-, B. [32] ðaþe, B. [33] onbuton, B. [34] un gilbene, O. [35] hþínȝe, B. O. [36] hiȝ, B. [37] -men, O. [38] þaþ, B. O. [39] fuñe, O. [40] ȝaneȝe, H., without up. [41] hiȝ, B. [42] -ton, B. [43] ȝþamað, H.

Þið eaɹena ɾa͛ɹ ȝenim þýɾɾe ýlcan pýɹte ɾeap[1] ȝeplæhte[2] ðɹýpe[3] on þ eaɹe punðoɹhice hıt þ ɾaɹ tőɾeɹneð • ⁊ eac[4] pe ɾýlɾe eɾenlice ⁊ ȝlæphice[5] onɾunðen[6] habbað þ hıt ɾɹemað[7] ⁊ eac[8] pıtoðlice utene þæɹa[9] eaɹena ɾaɹ ȝehæld.

Þið utɾıhte ȝenim þýɾɾe ýlcan pýɹte leaɾa ɾeap[10] ⁊ pýll[11] on pæteɹe sýle ðɹuncan þam ȝemete þe ðe þince he bıð hal ȝeoɹðen.

Smeɹo pýɹt.[12] xx.

[13]Ðeoɾ pýɹt þe man aɹıɾtolochiam ⁊ oðɹum naman ɾmeɹopýɹt[14] nemneð heo bıð cenneð[15] on ðunlanðum ⁊ on ɾæɾtum[16] ɾtoɾum:.[17]

Þið attɹeɾ ɾtɹenðe[18] ȝenim þaɾ pýɹte aɹıɾtolochiam ⁊ cnuca[19] ɾýle ðɹuncan[20] on pine heo oɾeɹnɾıð ealle ɾtɹenðe[21] þæɾ attɹeɾ.

[22]Þıþ þa[23] ɾtıþuɾtan[24] ɾeɾeɹaɾ ȝenim ðaɾ ɾýlɾan pýɹte ⁊ ȝeðɹıȝe hý[25] ɾmoca þonne[26] þæɹmıð[27] heo aɾlıȝð na læɾ[28] þone ɾeɾeɾ eac[29] ɾpýlce ðeoɾul ɾeocnýɾɾa.[30]

Þið næɾðýɹla ɾaɹe ȝenim þýɾɾe ýlcan pýɹte pýɹtɹuman • ⁊ ðo on þa næɾðýɹlu[31] hɹæðlice hýt hı[32] a͛ɹeoɹmeð[33] ⁊ to hæle ȝelæðeð. Þıtoðlice ne maȝon læceaɾ[34] naht mycel hælan butan[35] þıɾɾe pýɹte.

Þið þæt[36] hpa[37] mıð cýle ȝepæht[38] ɾý ȝenim[39] þaɾ ýlcan pýɹte[40] ⁊ ele ⁊ ɾpınen[41] ɾmeɹo[42] ðo tosomne

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[1] ɾéaɾ, B. [2] ȝeɹleht, H. B. [3] ðrupe, O. [4] eác, H. [5] ȝleaɾ–, B. [6] ýɾunðen, O. [7] V. omits three words. [8] eác, H. [9] þaɹa, B. [10] ɾéaɾ, B. [11] ɾyl, H. [12] ɾmeoȝeɾuɾt, B., in later hand. [13] O. omits the paragraph, giving the equivalent names in the next. [14] ɾmeɹıeɾýɾt, O. [15] cænneð, H. B. [16] ɾaɾte, O. [17] ɾtóɾ–, B. [18] ɾtɹıænðe, H.; ɾtɹıenȝðe, B.; ɾtrenȝe, O. [19] cnuca hı • ⁊, O. [20] ðrencan, O. [21] ɾtɹıænȝðe, H.; ɾtɹıenȝþe, B.; ɾtrenȝe, O., with þ added. [22] O. omits two paragraphs. [23] þæ, H. [24] –eɾt–, B. [25] ȝeðɹıȝ hıȝ, B. [26] ⁊ mænȝe hı ɾmoca hý þoñ, H. [27] þaɹ, B. [28] nælæɾ, B.; nælaɾ, H.

6. For sore of ears, take juice of this same wort; make lukewarm, drip it on the ear; wonderfully it removes the sore; and also we ourselves have tried it fairly and cleverly. And also, further, externally it healeth an ulcer of the ear. UNTRODDEN TO PIECES. Art. xix.

7. For diarrhœa,[a] take juice of the leaves of this same wort, and boil it in water; give it to drink in the manner which may seem good to thee; he will be recovered.

SMEAR WORT. XX.

Aristolochia clematitis. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named ἀριστολοχία, and by another name smear wort, is produced on downlands, and on solid places.

2. Against strength of poison, take this wort aristolochia, and pound it; give to drink in wine; it overcometh all the strength of the poison.

3. For the stiffest fevers, take the same wort and dry it; smoke (the sick) then therewith; it puts to flight not only the fever, but also devil sickness (*demoniacal possession*).

4. For sore of nostrils,[b] take root of this same wort, and introduce it into the nostrils; quickly it purges them, and leadeth to health. Verily, leeches may not heal much without this wort.

5. In case that one be afflicted with chill, take this same wort, and oil and swine grease; put

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[a] Ad dysentericos.

[b] Latin, Ad fistulas, and fistulis inserta.

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[29] eác, H. [30] -neƿre, H.; -neƿƿa, B. [31] -þýƿla, B. [32] hᵹ, B. [33] -mað, H. B. [34] læcaƿ, B. [35] -ƶon, B. [36] ƒrð þ ᵹif, O. [37] hpá, B. [38] ᵹepehƶ, B. [39] níme, O. [40] pirƶ, O. [41] ƿpyneƿ, H.; ƿpínen, B. [42] fmere, O.

þonne[1] hæþð hit ða ſtþængde[2] hýne to gepýþmenne.[3]

Næðþan.[4]

Þið næðþan þlite genim þýþþe ýlcan pýþte pýþtþuman týn penega[5] gepæge ⁊ healþne þeſtep pinep gepeþc[6] toþomne sýle dþincan gelomlice þonne toþepeð[7] hit þæt attop.

Eýþ hpýle cýld ahþæneð[8] þý þonne genim þu þaþ ýlcan[9] pýþte ⁊ þmoca hit mid þonne gedeþt ðu hit ðe glæðþe.

Þið þ peaþhbpæde hpam on noþa[10] pexe[11] genim þa ýlcan pýþte ⁊ cýþþepþum[12] ⁊ dþacentþan ⁊ hunig · cnuca toþomne[13] lege þæpto[14] ðonne bið hit þona[15] gebet.

Læþþe.[16] XXI.

Þið[17] þ manneþ þex[18] þealle genim þæpe[19] pýþte þeap þe man naþtupcum ⁊ oðþum naman cæþþe[20] nemneð do on þa noþa þ þex[21] þceal pexen.[22]

Ðeoþ pýþt ne bið þáþen ac heo[23] oþ hýþe þýlþþe cenneð[24] bið[25] on pýllon ⁊ on bpocen[26] eac[27] hit appiten ýþ þ heo on þumum landon[28] þið paþaþ peaxen[29] pýlle.

Þið heaþod þáþ þ ýþ þið þeupþ[30] ⁊ þið gieðan genim þýþþe ýlcan pýþte[31] þéð[32] ⁊ goþe þmeþu[33] cnuca

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[1] þäne, O. [2] ſtþengðe, B.; ſtrenge, O., with þ added. [3] –purm–, O. [4] Here in B. a blank is left, and karſe is written, as a heading or guide to rubricator. See Contents. [5] pænega, H. B. [6] gepes, H. B. [7] –pað, B. [8] ahpéneð, B. [9] ða ýlþan, H. [10] noran, B.; noþa, H., with n added. [11] þeaxe, B. [12] "cypero," Latin. [13] toſomna, O. [14] þap, B. O. [15] ſona hal, O. [16] karſe, B., in later writing. [17] Gif, O., fol. 15. [18] þeax, B. [19] þiſſe, O. [20] cepre, B. [21] þeax, B. O. [22] pexan, H.; þeaxan, B. O. [23] O. thus: þeoſ þýrt þexaþ on þýlle ⁊ on þætere · ⁊ eac on landū · ⁊ bý þagaſ · ⁊ bý ſtaneſ. [24] cænneð, B. [25] bið, H. omits. [26] bpocon, H. B. [27] ac, H. [28] lande, H. [29] þexen, B. [30] þeaþþ, H.; O. condenses. [31] þirt, O. [32] sece, for þéð, H. [33] þmeþa, B.; –re, O.

them together; then hath it the strength to warm him. SMEAR WORT. Art. xx.

Two snakes intertwined. MS. V., fol. 24 c.

6. For bite of adder, take roots of this same wort, by weight of ten pennies and half a sextarius, ($\frac{3}{4}$ *pint*) of wine; wash *them* together; give to drink frequently; then will it remove the poison.

7. If any child be vexed,[a] then take thou the same wort, and smoke it with this; then wilt thou render it the gladder.

8. In case that to any one an ulcer[b] grow on his nose, take the same wort, and cypress, and dragons, and honey, pound together, lay thereto (*apply the preparation*); then will it be soon amended.

CRESS, *Watercress.*[c] XXI.

Nasturtium officinale.

1. In case that a mans hair fall off,[d] take juice of the wort which one nameth nasturtium, and by another name cress; put it on the nose; the hair shall wax (*grow*).

2. This wort is not sown, but it is produced of itself in wylls (*springs*), and in brooks;[e] also it is written, that in some lands it will grow against walls.

3. For sore of head, that is for scurf and for itch, take seed of this same wort and goose grease;

[a] Latin, contristatus.

[b] Latin, carcinomata.

[c] The drawings are rudely like the plant. "The drawing in MS. V. is most like Euphorbia lathyris, caper spurge," H.

[d] Latin, Ad caput depilandum.

[e] Latin, circa parietes imos. The interpreter has wilfully altered the sense.

ꝺoꝼomne hıꝺ þa hpıꝺnejꝼꝼe[1] þæꝼ[2] ꝼcuꝼꝼeꝼ oꝼ ðam heaꝼꝺe aꝺýhð.

Þıð lıceꝼ[3] ꝼaꝼnýꝼꝼe[4] ȝenım þaꝼ ýlcan pýꝼꝺe naꝼꝺuꝼcıum ꝷ polleıan[5] ꝼeoð on pæꝺepe sýle ðꝼıncan þonne ȝebeꝺſt[6] ðu þæꝼ lıchoman[7] ꝼaꝼnýꝼꝼe[8] ꝷ þ̄ ýꝼel ꝺoꝼæþð.[9]

Þıð ꝼpýlaꝼ ȝenım þaꝼ ýlcan pýꝼꝺe ꝷ cnuca hý mıð ele • leȝe oꝼeꝼ þa ꝼpýlaꝼ nım ðonne[10] þæpe[11] ýlcan pýꝼꝺe[12] leaꝼ ꝷ leȝe þæꝼꝺo.[13]

Þıð peaꝼꝺan ȝenım þaꝼ ýlcan pýꝼꝺe ꝷ ȝýſt[14] cnuca ꝺoꝼomne,[15] leȝe þæꝼꝺo[16] hý beoð ꝼona ꝼoꝼnumene.

Ꝼꝼeaꝺe pýꝼꝺ. XXII.

Ðeoꝼ pýꝼꝺ þe man hıepıbulbum ꝷ oðꝼum naman ȝꝼeaꝺe pýꝼꝺ nemneþ heo bıþ cenneð[17] abutan[18] heoȝan[19] ꝷ on ꝼulum ſtopum.

Þıð hða ꝼaꝼe ȝenım þýꝼꝼe ýlcan pýꝼꝺe þe pe hıepıbulbum nemðun[20] ꝼýx ýnꝺꝼan[21] ꝷ ȝæꝺeneꝼ ꝼmeꝼupeꝼ ðam be ȝelıcon.[22] ꝷ oꝼ cypꝼejꝼo[23] þam ꝺꝼeopcýnne aneꝼ punðeꝼ ȝepıhte eleꝼ ꝷ ꝺpeȝea[24] ýnꝺꝼa cnuca ꝺo ꝼomne pel ȝemẽnȝceð[25] hıꝺ ȝenımð þ̄ ꝼaꝼ ȝe þæꝼ ınnoðeꝼ ȝe þæꝼa[26] hða.

Ꝼıꝼ nebcoꝼn on pıꝼmanneꝼ nebbe pexen[27] ȝenım þýꝼꝼe ꝼýlꝼan[28] pýꝼꝺe pýꝼꝺꝼuman[29] ꝷ ȝemenȝe[30] pıð ele þpea[31] ꝼýððan þæꝼmıð[32] hıꝺ aꝼeoꝼmað oꝼ ealle þa nebcoꝼn.

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[1] hpíꝺ, B. [2] þæꝼcuppeꝼ, H. [3] líceꝼ, B. [4] "*Ad cruditatem*," *indigestion.* The translator took it for "rawness." [5] polleglan, O. [6] þone ȝebeꝺſu, H.; þaū, O. [7] –haman, B. H.; –meſ, O. [8] –neſſe, B. [9] ꝺoꝼepeð, H. [10] þañe, O. [11] þaꝼe, B. O. [12] pýꝼꝺ, O. [13] þaꝼ, B. O. [14] "*Ad strumas*"—*cum lomento.* Apuleius. That is, *a mixture of bean meal and rice kneaded together.* But ȝýſt=*yeast.* [15] ꝺo-ȝaꝺere, O. [16] þaꝼꝺó, B.; þar, O. [17] cænneð, H. B. [18] –ꝺon, B. [19] heȝon, H. B. [20] –ðon, B. [21] enꝼan, H. [22] ȝelıcan, H. [23] *Olei cyprini*, Lat.; *oil of privet*; cýppeſſa, H. [24] ꝺpeȝꝼa, B. [25] ȝemænȝceð, H.; –ȝeð, B. [26] þaꝼa, B. [27] peaxan, B. [28] ꝼylꝼꝼan, H. [29] pyꝼꝺꝼ–, B. H. [30] ȝemænȝe, H.; –ȝ, B. [31] þpéa, B. [32] þaꝼ, B.

pound together; it draws from off the head the whiteness of the scurf. CRESS. Art. xxi.

4. For soreness of body,[a] take this same wort nasturtium, and penny royal; seethe *them* in water; give to drink; then amendest thou the soreness of the body, and the evil departs.

5. Against swellings, take this same wort, and pound it with oil; lay over the swellings; then take leaves of the same wort, and lay them thereto.

6. Against warts,[b] take this same wort and yeast; pound together, lay thereto; they be soon taken away.

GREAT WORT. XXII.

Colchicum autumnale? *Bot.*

1. This wort, which man nameth ἱερόβολβος, and by another name great wort, is produced about hedges and in foul places.

2. For sore of joints, take of this same wort, which we named hierobulbus, six ounces, and of goats grease by the same (measure), and of oil[c] of cypress, the tree genus, by weight of one pound, and two ounces; pound together; when well mixed, it will take away the disease, either of the inwards or of the limbs.

3. If granulations (*pimples*) grow on a womans face, take roots of this same wort, and mingle with oil;[d] then wash afterwards therewith; it will purge away all the face kernels (*pimples*).

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[a] Latin, Ad cruditatem, *indigestion.*

[b] Latin, Ad furunculos, *boils.*

[c] Latin, Cyprinum oleum, ad libram et uncias duas; *oil of privet, one pound two ounces.* The interpreter had his difficulties.

[d] Latin, Cum linimento lupinacio, that is, *brewis,* used as a wash for the face.

Cloꝛ pýꝛt.[1] XXIII.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man apollinaꝛem ⁊ oðꝛum naman ȝloꝛꝓýꝛt nemneþ ýꝛ ꝛǣð þ̄ apollo hý æꝛeꝛt[2] ꝛindan[3] ꝛceolde[4] ⁊ hý[5] eꝛculapio þam læce ꝛýllan þanon he hýꝛe þæne[6] naman[7] on aꝛette.

Þið handa[8] ꝛaꝛe ȝenim þaꝛ ýlcan pýꝛte apollinaꝛem cnuca hý[9] mid ealdum[10] ſmeꝛꝛe butan[11] ꝛealte do þæꝛtō[12] anne[13] ꝛcænc[14] ealdeꝛ[15] pineꝛ ⁊ þ̄ sý[16] ȝehæt butan[17] ſmice ·[18] ⁊ þæꝛ smeꝛꝛeꝛ ·[19] ꝛý ān̄eꝛ pundeꝛ ȝeꝛihte[20] cnuca to ꝛomne þam ȝemete þe ðu clýþan pýꝛce ⁊ leȝe to þæꝛe[21] handa.[22]

Maȝeþe.[23] XXIV.

Þið eaȝena ꝛaꝛe ȝenime man[24] ǣꝛ ꝛunnan[25] upȝauȝe ðaꝛ pýꝛte þe man camemelon ⁊ oðꝛum naman maȝeþe nemneð ⁊ þonne[26] hý man nime[27] cpeþe þ̄ he hý[28] pille þið ꝛlean ⁊ þið eaȝena ꝛaꝛe niman[29] nýme ꝛýððan þ̄ pō̄ꝛ ⁊ ſmýꝛiȝe[30] ða eaȝan ðæꝛmid.[31]

Weoꝛt claꝓꝛe.[32] XXV.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man chameðꝛiꝛ ⁊ oðꝛum naman heoꝛt-claꝓꝛe nemneð heo bið cenneð[33] on ðunum[34] ⁊ on ꝛæſtum landum.

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[1] clofpurt, B., in later writing. [2] -oſt, B.; areft, O. [3] finden, O. [4] ꝛcolde, B. [5] hí, B. [6] þone, B. [7] fellā · þa he hýre þānan naman, O. [8] *Ad vulnera chironia*, Latin; hánda, B.; handā, O. [9] hiȝ, B. O. [10] ealde, O. [11] -ton, B. O. [12] þaꝛ, B. O. [13] ænnc, H. B. [14] fenc, O. [15] ældeſ, O. [16] ꝛý, B. [17] -ton, B. [18] ꝛmíce, B. [19] fmereꝛeꝛ, O. [20] ȝephrte, O. [21] þaꝛe, B. O. [22] *Chironio vulneri impones*, Latin. [23] meirðe, B., by later hand. [24] ȝenim, O., without man, fol. 38=10. [25] ſuña, O. [26] þañ, O. [27] nimen, O. [28] hiȝ, B. [29] nime, O., infinitive. [30] ſmyꝛȝe, H.; ꝛmeꝛiȝe, B.; fmyre, O. [31] þaꝛ, B. [32] heoꝛt cloure, B., by later pen. [33] cænneð, H. B. [34] ðune, O.

GLOVEWORT, *Lily of the valley.* XXIII.

Convallaria maialis.

1. Of this wort, which is named Apollinaris, and by another name glovewort, it is said that Apollo should first find it, and give it to Æsculapius, the leech, whence he set on it the name.

2. For sore of hands,[a] take this same wort Apollinaris, pound it with old lard without salt, add thereto a cup of old wine, and let that be heated without smoke,[b] and of the lard let there be by weight of one pound; knock (*pound*) together in the manner in which thou mightest work a plaister, and lay to the hand.

MAYTHE. XXIV.

Anthemis nobilis.

1. For sore of eyes, let a man take ere the upgoing of the sun, the wort which is called χαμαίμηλον, and by another name maythe, and when a man taketh it, let him say that he will take it against white specks, and against sore of eyes; let him next take the ooze, and smear the eyes therewith.

HART CLOVER. XXV.

Medicago. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named χαμαίδρυς, *Germander*,[c] and by another name hart clover, is produced on downs and on solid[d] lands.

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[a] Ad vulnera cyronia. By Celsus (v. xxviii. 5.) vlcus chironium is defined as "quod et magnum est, et habit oras "duras, callosas, tumentes." But the interpreter knew some Greek, and in that language χείρ is *hand.*

[b] Latin, Vinum vetus sine fumo. The interpreter did not know that the Romans evaporated some watery particles of the must before fermentation. The words "be heated," are his interpolation.

[c] *Teucrium chamædrys, Bot.*

[d] Latin, Sabulosis, *sandy.*

Lyf hpa tobpyred fy genim[1] þaf pyrte[2] þe pe cameðpif nemðon cnuca hý[3] on tpyfenum[4] fæte sýle ðpincan on pine eac[5] fpylce to flite heo gehæleð.

Þið næðpan flite genim þaf ylcan pyrte cnuca hý[6] fpýþe fmæl on ðurte[7] fýle ðpincan on ealðum[8] pine þeaple hýt þ attop toðpeþð.[9]

Þið fotaðle genim þaf ylcan pyrte fýle ðpincan on peapmum[10] pine þam gemete þe pe hæp[11] beforan cpæðon pundorlice hýt þ faf gelibegað ⁊ þa hæle gegeappað · þaf pyrte[12] þu fcealt niman[13] on þam monðe þe man auzuftuf nemneð.

See the glossary on eforfcapn.

Pulfef camb.[14] XXVI.

Þið lifef feocnyffe genim þýffe pyrte feaf þe man chameæleæ ⁊ oðrum naman[15] pulfef camb nemneð sýle ðpincan on pine · ⁊ fefenzindum mið peapmum[16] pætepe pundurlice[17] hýt fremað.[18]

Þið attpef ðpinc genim þaf ylcan pyrte cnuca hý[19] to ðuſte fýle ðpincan on pine eal[20] þ attor torfæpð.

Þið pætef feocnyffe genim þaf ylcan pyrte ⁊ hpæfnef fot[21] ⁊ heorte[22] clæfnan ⁊ henep[23] ealna ðiffa pyrta[24] gelice · mycel be gepihte cnuca hý[25] to fmalon[26] ðuſte fýle þycgean[27] on fine geongum men fif cucelepaf fulle · ⁊ gingfum ⁊ untfumum[28] ⁊ pifum þry[29] cuculepaf · htlum[30] cildum ánne ·[31] pundurlice[32] he þ pætef þurh micgðan forlæteð.[33]

[1] nime, O. [2] pyrt, O., which condenses. [3] hig, B. [4] tpeop–, O. [5] eác, H. [6] hig, B. [7] to fp. fm. ð., O. [8] –ðan, B.; ældan, O. [9] toðpef, V.; toðpæfð, H. B.; æl þ a. to ðrepf, O. [10] pyrme, O. [11] hef, B. [12] pyrt, O. [13] nime, O. [14] puluef comb, B., but later. [15] nama, O. [16] pyrme, O. [17] –ðor–, B. [18] frmaað, H. [19] hig, B. [20] æl, O. [21] pæfnef fót, B. [22] hort, O. [23] hænep, H. B. [24] ealle þiffe pyrte, O. [25] hig, B. [26] fmalan, B.; –le, O. [27] þicgan, H. B. [28] untrūfrū, B. [29] þryg, B.; mj, O. [30] htle, O.

2. If one be bruised,[a] take this wort, which we named chamædrys, pound it in a treen (*wooden*) fat (*vessel*); give to drink in wine; it also healeth for an incised wound. HART CLOVER. Art. XXV.

Figure of a snake. MS. V., fol. 25 d.

3. For bite of adder, take this same wort, pound it very small to dust; give to drink in old wine; thoroughly will it drive off the poison.

4. For foot addle (*gout*), take this same wort; give to drink in warm wine, in the manner in which we here before said; wonderfully it alleviates the sore, and prepares the cure. This wort thou shalt take in the month which is named August.

WOLFS COMB. XXVI.

Dipsacus silvestris. Bot.

1. For liver sickness, take juice of this wort, which man nameth χαμαίελαια,[b] and by another name wolfs comb; give it to drink in wine, and to the feverish with warm water; wonderfully it benefits.

2. For drink of poison, take this same wort; knock it to dust; give it to drink in wine; all the poison departs.

3. For water sickness, take this same wort, and ravens foot and heart clover and ground pine, of all these worts equally much by weight; pound them to small dust; give them to swallow in wine; to young men five spoonsfull, and to younger, and to the infirm, and to wives (*women*), three spoons (full); to little children one; wonderfully it letteth off the water through urine.

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[a] Latin, Convulsos, and Etiam ruptos sanat.

[b] The English text has mistaken χαμαιλέων for χαμαιέλαια, and translated the former, as in art. CLII., and incorrectly.

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[31] ænne, B. H.; anne, O.; áne, V. [32] Five words omitted in H.; þũðelice, O., *woundily*. [33] -læ̆r, O.

Rather ground pine.

Wenep.[1] XXVII.

Þið punðela ȝenim þaȝ þýȝte þe man chamepitliýȝ ȝ oðȝum naman henep[2] nemneð cnuca ȝ[3] leȝe to ðæȝe[4] punðe·[5] ȝýf þonne ȝeo punð[6] ſþýþe ðeop sý ȝenim þ poȝ ȝ þȝinȝ on ða punða.[7]

Þiþ innoðeȝ saȝe ȝenim þaȝ ýlcan þýȝte[8] ȝýle ðȝincan heo þ ȝáȝ ȝenimð.[9]

Wreþneȝ[10] ȝot. XXVIII.

Þið innoð to aſtýȝiȝenne ȝenim ðaȝ þýȝte ðe ȝreca ȝ chameðaȝne ȝ enȝle hȝæþneȝ[11] ȝot nemnað[12] cnuca to ſmælon[13] ðuȝte ȝýle ðȝincan[14] on peaȝmum[15] pæteȝe hit ðone[16] innoð aȝtýȝneð.

Lyðþýȝt. XXIX.

Ðeoȝ þýȝt þe[17] man oftȝiaȝo ȝ oðȝum naman lýð-þýȝt nemneð[18] bið cenneð[19] abutan[20] býȝȝenne[21] ȝ on beoȝȝum[22] ȝ on paȝum þæȝa[23] huȝa þe þið ðuna ſtanðað.

O. condenses.

Þiþ ealle[24] ðinȝc ðe on men[25] to ȝaȝe[26] [27]acennede[28] beoð ȝenim þaȝ þýȝte þe pe oȝtȝiaȝo nemðon ȝ cnuca hý[29] leȝe to ðam ȝaȝe[30] ealle þa þincȝ ȝþa pe ǽȝ cpæðon þe on ðæȝ manneȝ hchoman[31] to laðe ácennede[32] beoð[33] heo ðuþh[34] hæleð.[35]

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[1] hænep, H.; nepte, B., by later hand and in index. In the paragraph next preceding henep, hænep, in all the MSS., answered to chamæpitys. [2] hænep, H. B.; ꝛ on eghs henep hætеð, O. [3] an for ȝ, O., following the sound. [4] þaȝe, B. [5] pūða, O. [6] þañ þe pūða, O. [7] punðe, H. [8] þýrt, O. [9] ȝenmð, V. [10] hþæȝnes, H.; refneſ fot, B., by later hand. [11] pæȝneȝ, B. [12] nennað, O. [13] ſmælan, H.; ȝmalan, B.; -le, O. [14] ðrinca, O. [15] perme, O. [16] þañ, O. [17] þ, O. See St. Marh., Meiden & M., p. 89. [18] O. breaks the sentence, fol. 16, at "nenmeð." [19] cænneð, H. B. [20] -ton, B. [21] býȝ-ȝenum, H. [22] býȝȝinū, B. [23] þaȝa, B. [24] O. adds þa. [25] mæn, H.; manne, O. [26] ſore, O. [27] ȝý ȝ, H. B. add. [28] -neð, O.; acænnede, H. B. [29] hiȝ, B. [30] ðan fora, O. [31] hchaman, B.

Hemp. xxvii.

Aiuga chamæpitys. Bot.

1. For wounds, take this wort which is called χαμαίπιτυς, and by another name hemp; knock (*pound*), and lay it to the wound; if then the wound be very deep, take the ooze, and wring it on the wound.

2. For sore of inwards, take the same wort, give (it) to drink; it will take away the sore.

Ravens foot.[a] xxviii.

1. For to stir the inwards, take the wort which Greeks name χαμαιδάφνη, and the Engles ravens foot; knock (*pound*) to small dust; give to drink in warm water; it will stir the inwards.

Lithewort. xxix.

Sambucus ebulus, gl.

1. This wort, which is named hostriago, and by another name lithewort, is produced about burial places and on barrows, and on walls of houses, which stand against downs.

2. For all things which are generated on a man by way of disease, take this wort, which we called hostriago, and knock (*pound*) it; then lay it to the sore. All the things, as we ere (*before*) said, which are generated on mans body to loathe, it thoroughly will heal.

[a] Ravens foot is *Ranunculus ficaria. Bot.* Chamædafne is *Ruscus racemosus.* A ranunculus, but not ficaria, is drawn in MS. V.; a Ruscus in MS. G.

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[32] –neð, O.; acænneðe, B. [33] monneƿ hchoman bið ȝ *inserted*, acænneð beoð, H. [34] þur, O. [35] hælð, H.

Lıꝼ ðu þaꝛ pẏꝛtɛ[1] nıman[2] pẏlle ðu ꝛcealt clæne beon ⁊ eac[3] ǣꝛ ꝛunnan[4] upȝanȝe þu hẏ[5] ꝛcealt nıman ·[6] on ðam monðe[7] ðe[8] man ıuhuꝛ nemneð.

Wæpen[9] hẏðele.[10] xxx.

Þıð muðeꝛ[11] ſaꝛe[12] ȝenım þaꝛ pẏꝛtɛ þe[13] ȝꝛecaꝛ bꝛıttanıce ⁊ enȝle[14] hæpen[15] hẏðele nemneð cnuca hẏ[16] ꝛꝛa ȝꝛene[17] ⁊ pꝛınȝ ꝓ̄ poꝛ ſẏle ðꝛıncan[18] ⁊ healðe ꝛꝛa on hıꝛ muðe · ⁊ þeah man hpẏlcne dæl þæꝛoꝛ[19] ſpelȝe ȝelıce hıt ꝛꝛemað.[20]

Eꝛt pıð muþeꝛ ꝛaꝛe[21] ȝenım þa[22] ẏlcan pẏꝛtɛ[23] bꝛẏttanıcam · ȝẏꝛ ðu hẏ[24] ȝꝛene næbbe ȝenım hẏ ðꝛẏȝe[25] cnuca mıð pıne on hunıȝeꝛ þıcnẏꝛꝛe nım ðonne[26] þam ꝛẏlꝛan ȝemetɛ þe pe æꝛ[27] cpæðon heo hæꝛð þa[28] ſẏlꝛan ȝeꝛꝛemmıncȝe.[29]

Þıð toþa ꝛaꝛe ⁊ ȝẏꝛ hẏ paȝeȝen[30] ȝenım þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛtɛ[31] heo oꝛ ꝛumꝛe punðuꝛlıcꝛe[32] mıhte[33] helpeð · hẏꝛe poꝛ ⁊ hẏꝛe ðuꝛt ẏꝛ to ȝehealðenne[34] on pıntꝛe[35] ꝛoꝛ ðam þe heo ælcon tıman ne atẏpeð ·[36] hẏꝛe poꝛ þu ꝛcealt on ꝛammeꝛ[37] hoꝛne[38] ȝehealðan ðꝛıȝe[39] eac ꝓ̄ ðuꝛt ⁊[40] ȝehealð · pıtoðlıce eac hẏt ꝛceaꝛlıce ꝛꝛemað to ðam ſẏlꝛan[41] bꝛẏce mıð pıne onbẏꝛȝeð.

Þıð ꝛæꝛtne ınnoð to ſtẏꝛıȝenne[42] ȝenım þıꝛꝛe ẏlcan pẏꝛtɛ ſeaꝓ[43] ſẏle ðꝛıncan be þæꝛe[44] mıhte þe[45] hꝓa mæȝe þuꝛh hıt ſelꝼ[46] butan[47] ꝛꝛecneꝛꝛe[48] hıt a̅ꝛeoꝛmað punðuꝛlıce[49] ðone[50] ınnoð.

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[1] pẏꝛt, O. [2] nıme, O. [3] eác, H. [4] ſunne, O. [5] hıȝ, B. [6] –men, O. [7] monða, O. [8] ꝥ, O. [9] hæpen corrected to hæpenen, H. [10] huðela, O., fol. 36=7. [11] ınnoþeꝛ, H. [12] ſoꝛ, O.; ſaꝓ, H. [13] nım þa pẏꝛt þa, O. [14] æn̄gle, H. [15] hæpen corrected to hæpenen, H. [16] hıȝ þa, O. [17] ȝꝛéne, B. [18] ſupan, H. B. O. [19] þaꝓ, B. O. [20] ꝛꝓamað, H. [21] ſore, O. [22] þa, V. B.; þaꝛ, H. [23] pẏꝛt, O. [24] hıȝ, B. O. [25] ðꝛıȝȝe, H. B. [26] þan̄, O. [27] ǽꝛ, B. [28] þe, O. [29] –muncȝe, H.; –ınȝe, B.; –unȝe, O. [30] paȝıȝan, B.; paȝıon, O. [31] þaſ pẏꝛt, O. [32] punðoꝛlıcꝛe, H. B. [33] hæfþ ſume p. m., O. [34] ȝe, B. omits. [35] pıntꝛa, H. [36] ǽtẏþ̄, B. O. In B. the stop is after poꝛ. [37] in

3. If thou will to take this wort, thou shalt be clean, and also, ere rising of sun, thou shalt take it in the month which is named July. LITHEWORT. Art. xxix.

BRIGHT-COLOURED HYDELE. XXX.

Cochlearia Anglica. Bot.

1. For sore of mouth, take this wort which the Greeks name *βρεττανική*, and the Engles *dark* hued hydele; knock (*pound*) it so green, and wring the ooze; give to sip, and let (the sufferer) hold it so in his mouth, and though a man swallow some dole (*part*) thereof, it will alike benefit.

2. Again, for sore of mouth,[a] take the same wort brittannica; if thou have it not green, take it dry, pound it with wine to the thickness of honey; take it then in the same manner as we before said; it will have the same good effect.

3. For sore of teeth, and if they wag, take the same wort; it out of some wonderlike virtue will help; its ooze and its dust is to be preserved in winter, since it does not appear at every time; its ooze thou shalt hold in a rams horn; dry also the dust, and keep it. Verily, also, it sharply benefits towards the same use, swallowed with wine.

4. For fast (*costive*) inwards, to stir *them*, take the juice of this same wort; give it to drink by the might, which each one may (*according to a mans strength*), through itself without danger, it purges wonderfully the inwards.

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[a] Latin, Ad oscitudinem, *for yawning*.

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uase abietino, Lat.; here *arietino;* þamneþ, V.; hþāmeſ, B. [38] hóþne, B. [39] ðriȝȝe, B. [40] H. omits six words. [41] ſẏlfe, O. [42] ſẓẏþ-ȝenne, H. [43] ȝeáþ, B.; O. alters. [44] þaþe, B. O. [45] þa, O. [46] ſilþ, B. [47] buẓon, B. [48] þþæc–, B. [49] punðorhce, H. B. O. [50] þane, O.

Þið riðan rafe þ gfecaf pafalifíf nemnað[1] genim þaf ýlcan pýfte[2] fpa gfene[3] mið pýfttfumum[4] cnuca hý[5] sýle ðfincan on fine tpezen fcenceaf[6] oððe[7] ðfý.[8] hýt if gelýfeð[9] þ heo funðufhice[10] ffemige.[11]

Þuðu lectfic.[12] XXXI.

Ðeof pýft þe man lactucam filfaticam ⁊ oðfum naman[13] þuðu lectfic[14] nemneð bið cenneð[15] on bezanum ftopum ⁊ on fanðigum.

Þið eagena ðýmneffe ýf fæð þ fe eafin þonne he upfleon[16] pille to þý þ he þý beofttuf gefeon mæge[17] þ[18] he pýlle mið þam feape hif eagan[19] hfeppan ⁊ pætan ⁊ he þufh þ onfehð[20] þa mæftan beofhtnefffe.

Eft þið eagena ðýmnýffe genim þýffe ýlcan pýfte feap þe pe lactucam filfaticam nemðon mið ealðon fine ⁊ mið hunige gemencgeð[21] ⁊ þýf fý butan[22] fmice gefomnuð[23] þ bið seluft[24] þ man þýffe pýfte feap fpa pe ēfi cpæðon ⁊ fin ⁊ hunig gemencge[25] tosomne ⁊ on anfe glæfenfe[26] ampullan gelogie[27] bfuce[28] þonne him þeafft fý • of ðam þu healicne læcedom ongitft.

V. is here much eaten away.

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[1] nemneð, H. B. [2] pýft, O., and alters. [3] gfene, B. [4] –man, B.; purtruman? O. [5] hig, B. O. [6] fcæncaf, B.; fcenceſ, O. [7] oððir, O. [8] þfíg, B.; oþþfý, H., with a later attempt to alter; but the penman meant what he wrote. [9] gelífeð, B. [10] funðofhice, H. B. [11] ffamige, H. [12] In H. a later gloss gives Scauolo, Scairolo, understand Scarióla, *garden endive, or broad leafe*, (Florio); þuðe lefenc, B., by later hand. [13] namon, B. [14] lectfix, B. [15] cænneð, H. B. [16] up pille fleon, H.; fléon, B. [17] mag, V., the last letter (e) gone. [18] þi, B., but V. H. omit. [19] eagon, B. [20] afehð, H. [21] gemængeð, B.; gemæncgeð, H. [22] buton, B. [23] gefomnoð, H. B. [24] seleſt, H.; –loft, B.

5. For sore of side, which the Greeks name παράλυσις (*palsy*), take this same wort so green, with (its) roots; pound it; give it to drink in wine, two draughts or three; it is believed that it will wonderfully benefit.

BRIGHT-COLOURED HYDELE. Art. XXX.

WOOD *or wild* LETTUCE.[a] XXXI.

Lactuca scariola. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named lactuca silvatica, and by another name wood lettuce, is produced in cultivated places, and on sandy ones.

2. For dimness of eyes, it is said that the earn (*eagle*), when he will upfly, in order that he may see the more brightly, will touch his eyes with the juice, and wet them, and he through that obtains the greatest brightness.

3. Again, for dimness of eyes, take juice of this same wort, which we named lactuca silvatica, mixed with old wine and with honey, and let this be collected without smoke. It is best that a man mingle together juice of this wort, which we before named, and wine and honey, and lay them up in a glass ampulla (*vessel*); use when need be; from this you will observe a wondrous cure.

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[a] The drawing is nearly gone, but traces of a lettuce remain. MS. Add. 17063, fol. 19 b, has a tall bunch of leaves.

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[25] ȝemænȝe, B.; þín ȝ hunís ȝemænȝce, H. [26] anpe ȝlæȝenne, H.; a paler ink had made ȝlæȝenpe; V. is illegible. [27] ȝeloȝıe, H.; V. is illegible; ȝelóȝıȝe, B. [28] bpoce, H.

Ⅎaꝛlıꝛe.[1] XXXII.

Þıð eaȝena ꝛaꝛe ȝenım þaꝛ ꝑẏꝛte þe man aꝛȝımonıam[2] ⁊ oðꝛum naman ȝaꝛclıꝛe nemneð cnuca hẏ[3] ꝛꝑa ȝꝛene[4] þuꝛh hẏ ꝛelꝛe·[5] ȝẏꝛ ðu hẏ þonne[6] ȝꝛene næbbe[7] ȝenım hẏ[8] ðꝛıȝe[9] ⁊ ðẏꝑe[10] on peaꝛmum[11] pætepe ꝛꝑa þu eaþelıcoꝛt hẏ[8] bꝛẏcan[12] mæȝe· ſmẏꝛa[13] þonne[14] þæꝛmıð[15] oꝛſtlıce heo ðа tale ⁊[16] ꝑ ꝛa̅ꝛ oꝛ þam eaȝan[17] aðꝛıꝛð.

Þıð ınnoðeꝛ ꝛaꝛe ȝenım þẏꝛꝛe ylcan ꝑẏꝛte[18] ꝑẏꝛtꝛuman[19] þe pe aꝛȝımonıam nemðon[20] ꝛẏle ðꝛıncan[21] hẏt ꝛnemað[22] punðoꝛlıce.[23]

Þıð cancoꝛ[24] ⁊ þıð punðela ȝenım þaꝛ ẏlcan ꝑẏꝛte[25] ꝛꝑa ȝꝛene cnuca hẏ leȝe to þam ꝛaꝛe[26] ȝecpemlıce[27] heo þone leahtoꝛ ȝehælan[28] mæȝ· ȝẏꝛ ðonne[29] ꝛeo ꝑẏꝛt ðꝛıȝȝe[30] ꝛẏ ðẏꝑe hẏ on peaꝛmum pætepe· hẏt ẏꝛ ȝelẏꝛeð[31] ꝑ heo to ðam ẏlcan ꝛnemıȝe.[32]

[33]Þıð næðꝛan ꝛlıte ȝenım þẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan ꝑẏꝛte tpeȝea tꝛẏmesa ȝepıhte ⁊[34] tpeȝen[35] ꝛcenceaꝛ[36] pıneꝛ sẏle ðꝛıncan punðuꝛlıce[37] hẏt ꝑ attoꝛ toꝛepeð.[37]

Þıð peaꝛtan ȝenım þaꝛ ẏlcan ꝑẏꝛte cnuca on ecede leȝe þæꝛtō[39] heo ȝenımð[40] þa peaꝛtan.

Þıð mıltan[41] ꝛaꝛe ȝenım þaꝛ ẏlcan ꝑẏꝛte[42] sẏle þıcȝean[43] on pıne heo ꝑ ꝛaꝛ ꝛoꝛnımð[44] þæꝛe[45] mıltan.

Ⅎıꝛ ðu hꝛılce þınȝc[46] oꝛ ðam lıchoman[47] ceoꝛꝛan ꝑẏlle

[1] goȝfelıf, B., by later hand. [2] The corrector altered in H. to acꝛımonıam; *ἀργεμώνη* is not *agrimony*. [3] hıȝ, B. [4] ȝꝛéne, B. [5] ꝛylꝛe, H. B. O. [6] þāne, O. [7] nabbe, O. [8] hıȝ, B., twice. [9] ðꝛıȝȝe, H. B. [10] ðꝛẏꝑe, H. [11] permun, O. [12] bꝛẏtan, H.; bꝛẏtan, B. [13] smẏꝛe, H.; ſmeꝛa, B. [14] þāne, B. [15] þaꝛ, B. O. [16] ⁊, O. omits. [17] eaȝon, B. [18] ꝑyꝛte, O. omits. [19] ꝑẏꝛtꝛuman, H. [20] nemðe, O. [21] ðꝛıcan, O. [22] ꝛnamað, H. [23] punðelıce, O., *woundily*. [24] cancre, O. [25] pıꝛt, O. [26] fore, O. [27] –cpém–, B. [28] leahtꝛer ȝehalan, O. [29] þan, O. [30] ðꝛıȝen, O. [31] –lẏꝛ–, B.; ȝelfe, O. [32] mıclan ꝛnamıȝe, H. [33] O. omits the paragraph. [34] Four words

GARCLIVE.[a] XXXII.

Agrimonia eupatoria. Bot.

1. For sore of eyes, take this wort, which is named agrimony, and by another name garclive; pound it so green by itself; if then thou have it not green, take it dry and dip it in warm water, so as thou mayest easiliest use it; smear then therewith; hastily it driveth away the fault and the sore from the eyes.

2. For sore of inwards, take roots of this same wort, which we named agrimony; give to drink; it benefits wonderfully.

3. Against cancer, and against wounds, take this same so green; pound it; lay it to the sore conveniently; it can cure the disorder. If then the wort be dry, dip it in warm water; it is believed that it may profit to the same purpose.

Figure of snake. MS. V., fol. 27 d.

4. Against bite of snake, take this same wort, by weight of two drachms, and two draughts of wine; give *this* to drink (to the bitten); wonderfully it removes the poison.

5. For warts, take this same wort, pound it with vinegar; lay it thereto; it takes away the warts.

6. For sore of spleen, take this same wort, give to swallow in wine; it removes the sore of the spleen.

7. If thou will to cut any things from off the

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[a] In the drawing, MS. V., fol. 27 c, no flowers remain, the leaves are ovate serrated. Enough, however, may be seen, especially the long spike, to satisfy the doubter. MS. Add. 17063, fol. 20 a, has made the flowers droop.

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omitted in V. [35] ꝺpeȝpa, B. [36] ꝛcæncaꝛ, B. [37] punꝺopluce, H. [38] ꝺoꝛepaꝺ, H. B. [39] þaꝛ, B. [40] he benímꝺ, O. [41] mılce, O. [42] ðuſ pıꝛc, O. [43] þıcȝan, H. B.; ꝺıcȝan, O. [44] benímðˇ, O. [45] þape, B. O. [46] þínc, H. [47] -haman, B.

ꝛ ðe þonne[1] þince ꝑ ðu ne mæge[2] genim þaꝛ ylcan pyꝛte[3] gecnucade[4] lege þæꝛto[5] heo[6] hyt geopenað ꝛ gehæleð.[7]

Pið ꝛlege ıꝛeꝛneꝛ oððe ꝛtengeꝛ[8] þeoꝛ ylce pyꝛt[9] gecnucuð[10] ꝛ togelæð[11] heo punðuꝛlice[12] gehæleþ.[13]

Puðu ꝛoꝛe.[14] XXXIII.

Pið ꝛceancena[15] ꝛaꝛe oððe ꝛota genim þyꝛꝛe[16] pyꝛte[17] ꝛeaꝛ þe[18] man aꝛtula ꝛegıa ꝛ oðꝛum naman puðuꝛoꝛe[19] nemneð mið amigðaleꝛ ele ſmyꝛe[20] þæꝛ[21] ꝑ ꝛa̅ꝛ[22] ꝛy hyt bið punðoꝛlice[23] gehæleð[24] ꝛ gyf hyt geꝛꝛell[25] sy cnuca hy ꝛ pel gelıðegoðe lege þæꝛto.[26]

Pið liꝛꝛe ꝛaꝛe[27] genim þyꝛꝛe[28] ꝛylꝛan[29] pyꝛte[30] pyꝛtꝛuman[31] ꝛyle ðꝛincan on geſpettton[32] pætepe[33] hıt ꝑ ꝛaꝛ[34] punðoꝛlice[35] oꝛgenimð.[36]

Puðu[37] ðocce.[38] XXXIV.

Gyf hpylc ſtıðneꝛ[39] on lichoman[40] becume genim þaꝛ pyꝛte þe man lapatıum · ꝛ oðꝛum naman puðu ðocce nemneð ꝛ ealð ꝛpynen ꝛmeꝛu[41] ꝛ ðone cꝛuman[42] oꝛ oꝛenbacenum[43] hlaꝛe cnuca toꝛomne þam gemete ðe ðu clyðan pyꝛce lege[44] to ðam ꝛaꝛe hyt gehæld punðoꝛlice.

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[1] þañe, O. [2] mihte, commonly. [3] þirt, O. [4] –coðe, B. O. [5] ðar, O. [6] he, V. [7] gehæld, O. [8] ſtænger, H.; ꝛténgeꝛ, B. [9] pyrte, O. [10] –coð, O. [11] –leð, H. O. [12] punðoꝛlice, H.; –ðer–, O. [13] gehældð, H. O. [14] puðeroua, B., by later hand. [15] ꝛcanc–, B. [16] þiſſera, O. [17] pýꝛtan, B. [18] þa, O. [19] puðerofe, O. [20] ſmepa, B.; ſmere, O. [21] þaꝛ, B. O. [22] for, O. [23] punðelice, O., *woundily*. [24] gehaleð, O. [25] geſpelleð, O. [26] þaꝛ, B. O. [27] fore, O. [28] þiſſer, O. [29] ılcan, B. [30] purte, O. [31] pyꝛtꝛuman, H. B.; pirtrume, O. [32] –ttū, B.; –tun, O. [33] paꝛ–, O. [34] for, O. [35] punðelice, O. [36] Here O. inserts as follows: Gyð þ man on pambe forpexı ſi⁊ genim þiſſe pyrtrunan þe grecaſ malochin agría· ⁊ romane aſtula regia nemneð ⁊ engliſc · puðerofe hatað⁊ cnuca mið pine ſile ðrincan · ſona þu ongiſt þiſſe purte frenfulneſſe. Gið ınnoþeſ flepſan · genim þiſſe purte

body, and it then seem to thee, that thou mayest not, take this same wort pounded; lay it thereto; it openeth and healeth. GARCLIVE. Art. xxxii.

8. For blow of iron or of pole, this same wort, pounded and applied, wonderfully healeth.

WOODROFFE.[a] XXXIII.

Asfodelus ramosus. Bot.

1. For sore of shanks, or of feet, take juice of this same wort, which is called hastula regia, and by another name woodroffe, with oil of almond; smear where the sore is; it will be wonderfully healed, and if it be a swelling, pound it and lay it made well lithe thereto.

2. For disease of liver, take roots of this same wort; give to drink in sweetened water; it will wonderfully remove the disorder.

WOOD DOCK, *Sorrel.*[b] XXXIV.

Rumex Acetosa. Bot.

1. If any stiffness come upon the body, take this wort, which is called lapatium, and by another name wood dock, and old swine lard, and the crumb of an oven-baked loaf; pound together in the manner in which one makes a poultice, lay it to the sore, it healeth wonderfully.

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[a] The drawings all intend an asphodel; they cannot be meant for an asperula. See art. LIII.

[b] The drawings all intend sorrel: in MS. T. is a gloss "Surdocke."

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fæð · ȝemenȝ to ſtiþun ðrenche ðrincā hit ⁊ híſe ȝeþriþ þane mnoþ.

[37] puðe, B., by later hand. [38] *Oxylapatium*, Latin. [39] ſcriðneȝ, H.; ſcriðȝieȝ, V., but the ȝ has a dot below it. [40] on man, B. [41] ſmeþa, B. [42] cþúman, B. [43] bacenan, H. [44] le, H., corrected to leȝe.

Eorð zealla vel cuþmelle. xxxv.

[1]Þið liþeþ aðle zenim þaȝ pýrte þe zþecaȝ centauþia maiorþ ȝ anzle[2] cuþmelle.[3] þeo maþe nemnað[4] ȝ eac[5] sume men eorð zeallan hatað[6] seoð on þine sýle ðþincan. þunðorlice heo zeȝtþanzað. ȝ þið miltan[7] þaþe ðo þiȝ sýlȝe.

Þið punda ȝ þið cancor zenim þaȝ ilcan[8] pýrte cnuca hý leze to þam þaþe Ne zeþaȝað heo þ ðæt þáȝ ȝuþðuþ pexe.[9]

Ðeos þýlȝe pýrt centauþia ýȝ spýþe þceaþp numul[10] niþe punda ȝ piðe to zehælenne[11] þpa þ þa punda hnæðlice tóȝæðeþe zað. ȝ eac[12] þpa þome[13] hio zeðeþ þ ȝlæþc toȝæðeþe zechȝað zýȝ hýt man on þam pæteþe zeȝýzð þe heo on bið.

Cuþmelle þeþeþȝuze. xxxvi.

Ðeoȝ pýrt þe man centauþiam minoþem ȝ oðþum naman cuþmelle seo læȝþæ[14] nemneð ȝ eac[15] þume men þebþiȝuzam hatað.[16] heo bið cenneð[17] on þæstum landum ȝ on þtþanzum. eac[18] ýȝ þæð þ chýþon[19] centauþuȝ þindan þceolðe[20] þaȝ pýrta þe pe ǣȝ centauþiam maiorem[21] ȝ nū centauþiam minoþem nemðun[22] ðanan[23] hý[24] eac[25] þone naman healðað centauþiaȝ.

Þið næðþan þlite zenim þýȝȝe ylcan pýrte ðuſt oððe hý[26] ȝýlȝe zecnucuðe[27] sýle ðþincan on ealðum[28] pine hýt ȝnemað[29] ȝþýðlice.

Þið eaȝena þaþe zenim þýȝȝe ylcan pýrte þeaþ ȝmýþa[30] ða eaȝan[31] þæþ[32] mið hit zehælð þa þýnnýȝȝe[33] þæþe[34] zeþihðe. zemæncz eac[35] humiz þæþtó.[36] hýt

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[1] O. condenses, fol. 38=10 b. [2] engle, B. O. [3] cuþmealle, B. [4] nenneð, O., a pronunciation, not an error. [5] eác, H. [6] hateð, H.; háteð, B. [7] O. inserts ſeo hfer. [8] illan, V. [9] peaxe, B. [10] numel, B. [11] –hél–, B. [12] eác, H. [13] þame, B. [14] læȝþe, H. B. [15] eác, H. [16] háteð, B.; háteð, H. [17] cænneð, H. B. [18] eác, H.

Earth gall, *or Curmel.* xxxv.

Chlora perfoliata. Bot.

1. For liver disease, take the wort which the Greeks name centaurea maior, and the Engle churmell the greater, and *which* also some men call earth gall; seethe it in wine, give to drink; wonderfully it strengtheneth; and for sore of spleen do the same.

2. For wounds and for cancer, take this same wort, pound it, lay it to the sore; it alloweth not that the sore further wax.

3. This same wort centaurea is very efficacious to heal new and wide wounds, so that the wounds soon come together; and so also similarly it has effect so that flesh shall cleave together if it be soaked in the water in which *the wort* is.

Fever fuge, *or the lesser Curmel.* xxxvi.

Erythræa centaureum. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named centaurea minor, and by another name the lesser churmel, and *which* also some men call feverfuge, is produced on solid lands and on strong ones. Also it is said that Chiron the centaur should find (*found*) these worts which we before named centaurea maior, and now centaurea minor; whence they also obtain the name centaureæ.

Figure of a snake. MS. V., fol. 28 *d.*

2. For bite of snake, take dust of this same wort, or itself pounded; administer this to the patient in old wine; it will produce much benefit.

3. For sore of eyes, take this same worts juice; smear the eyes therewith; it heals the thinness of the sight (*the weakness of the vision*). Mingle also honey

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[19] chỳpón, H. [20] rcolðe, B. [21] H. omits four words. [22] nenðun, V.; neinðon, B. [23] þanon, B.; ðanun, H. [24] hıg, B. [25] eác, H. [26] hıg, B. [27] gecnocoðe, B. [28] cealðan, H. [29] rpamað, H. [30] rmeþa, B. [31] eagon, B. [32] þaþ, B. [33] ðỳmnefre, but the Latin has "aciem extenuant." [34] þaþe, B.; þæþa, H. [35] eác, H. [36] þaþ, B.

ꝼꝛemað [1] ꝼꝑa some·[2] ꝑitodlice ðimgendum eagum to þý þ ꝛeo beoꝛhtnýꝳ agýfen[3] sý.

Lýf hꝑa þonne on þaꝳ ꝼꝛecnýꝳꝛe[4] befealle genim þýꝳꝛe ylcan[5] pýꝛte godne gꝛuꝑan seoð on ꝑine oððe on ealoð ꝼꝑa þ þæꝳ ꝑineꝳ sý an ambuꝛ[6] full læt ſtandan þꝛý dagaꝳ · nim þonne æghpylce dæge þonne ðeaꝛf sý healfne ꝛeſteꝛ menge[7] mið humige[8] ðꝛince ðonne fæꝛtende.

Þið ꝼina togunge[9] genim þaꝳ ylcan[10] pýꝛte ꝛeoð on pæteꝛe to þꝛiddan dæle ꝛýle ðꝛuncan ſꝑa mycel ſꝑa he þonne mage[11] ꝗ þeaꝛf ꝛý he bið gehæled.

Þið attꝛeꝳ onbýꝛꝛingce genim þaꝳ ilcan[12] pýꝛte cnuca on ecede sýle ðꝛuncan ꝛona hit þ attoꝛ to-ðꝛefð·[13] eac[14] þæꝛe[15] ꝛýlfan pýꝛte pýꝛtꝛuman[16] genim týn penega[17] gepihte do on ꝑine sýle ðꝛuncan þꝛý ꝛcenceaꝳ.[18]

Þið þ pýꝛmaꝳ ymb naſolan[19] deꝛgen[20] do eal ſꝑa pe heꝛ beſoꝛan cpædon.

Þið ꝛýna togunge þ ýꝳ ðonne þ ðu genime[21] þaꝳ ylcan pýꝛte ꝛeoð on pæteꝛe to ðꝛiddan dæle heo ða pýꝛmaꝳ ût apeoꝛð.[22]

Bete. XXXVII.

Personaca, however, otherwise

Þið ealle punda ꝗ þið næddꝛan ſlitaꝳ[23] genim þýꝳꝛe[24] pýꝛte ꝛeaꝳ þe man peꝛſonaciam ꝗ oðꝛum naman

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[1] ꝼꝛamað, H. [2] ꝛame, B. [3] agýfe, H. [4] þáꝳ ꝼꝛæcnýꝳꝛe, H.; ꝼꝛæcneꝳꝛe, B. [5] ylcán, H. [6] ambeꝛ, H. B. [7] mænge, H. B. [8] húmige, B. [9] Ad auriginem, Lat., *jaundice*. [10] ylca, H. [11] mæge, H. B. [12] illcan, V. [13] todꝛæfð, H. B. [14] eác, H. [15] þaꝛe, B. [16] pýꝛttꝛuman, H. B. [17] pænega, H. B. [18] ꝛcæncaꝳ, B. [19] naſelan, B. [20] deꝛgean, B. [21] genī, V. B., against the construction. [22] utapýꝛꝛð, H. B. Perhaps V. may have rejected a letter to make the utterance easy: it may then stand in the text. [23] ſlites, H. [24] ilcan, B. adds.

thereto; it benefits similarly dim eyes, so that the brightness (of vision) is restored (to them). Fever fuge. Art. xxxvi.

4. If one then fall into this mischief, take a good handful of this same wort, seethe it in wine or in ale, so that of the wine there be an ambur *or jug* full; have it stand three days; take then every day when there may be occasion, a half sextarius, mix with honey; then let him drink *this* fasting.

5. For spasm of sinews,[a] take this same wort, seethe in water to a third part; administer (to the patient) to drink as much as he then is able, and as may be needful; he will be healed.

6. For tasting of poison, take this same wort, pound it with vinegar, give to drink; it will soon drive off the poison. Take also roots of the same wort by weight of ten pennies, throw it into wine; give to drink three draughts.

7. In case that worms vex about the navel, do as we before said.

8. For tugging (*spasm*) of sinews, it is *needs* then that thou take this same wort, seethe it in water to a third part; it will cast out the worms.[b]

Beet.[c] xxxvii. *Beta. Bot.*

1. Against all wounds, and against bites of snake, take juice of this wort, which is called personaca, and

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[a] The Latin has Ad auriginem, *for jaundice*. The translator was ignorant of that word.

[b] This receipt does not match the Latin text. The translator passed from "Ad auriginem" to "Ad lumbricos et tineas."

[c] The drawings, MS. V., fol. 29 b, and MS. A., fol. 22 a, furnish the plant with a small globular tuber, and the leaves are beet leaves. In MS. Bodley, 130, also, Personata is glossed in the margin Bete, and the drawing with the fructification is faithful.

Persolata, is *Burdock* = clate.

boetc[1] nemneð sýle ðruncan on ealdon[2] pine ealle nædran flitaþ hýt pundurlice[3] gehæleð.[4]

Þið feferaþ genim þýrre ylcan pýrte leaf bezýrð to þam fefergendan[5] rona[6] hýt pundorlice ðone fefer arligeð.[7]

Þið[8] cancor on punde pexe[9] genim þaf pýrte pyll[10] on pætere bebe þa[11] punde ðærmið sýððan genim þa pýrte ȝ rapan ȝ rmeru[12] cnuca mid ecede do þonne on clað leȝe to ðære[13] punde.

Þið innoðef sare genim þýrre ylcan pýrte reaper anne rcenc[14] ȝ hunigef tpezen rýle ðruncan[15] fær-endum.

Þið pede[16] hundef rlite genim þýrre ilcan[17] pýrte pýrtruman[18] cnuca mid gneatan realte leȝe to ðam rlite.

MS. V. is here much eaten out.

Þið nipe punda þe þone pætaN gepýrceaþ[19] genim þiffe ylcan pýrte pýrttruman[20] ȝ hæȝðornef leaf æȝþref efen mycel cnuca tosomne leȝe to ðam undum.[21]

Streorberian[22] pirt. XXXVIII.

Ðeor pýrt ðe man fraȝa ȝ oðrum naman ftreap-berȝean[23] nemneð bið cenneð[24] on dihȝlum[25] ftopum ȝ on clænum ȝ eac[26] on dunum.

Þið miltan rare genim þýrre ylcan pýrte reap þe pe fraȝan nemdon ȝ hunig sýle ðruncan hýt fremað[27] pundurlice.[28]

Ðýrre ylcan pýrte reap pið hunig gemenȝceð[29] mid

[1] bete, H.; béte, B. [2] –dan, B. [3] –dor–, B. [4] ȝehæld, H. [5] –dum, H. [6] rona, H. omits. [7] arlíȝeð, B. [8] Read þið þ, against V. H. B. [9] peaxe, B.; peaxað, H. [10] pýl, H. [11] þar, B. [12] rmera, B. [13] ðare, B. [14] rcénc, B. [15] –ca, O. [16] pode, O. [17] ylca, H. [18] pýrttruman, H. [19] pýrcað, B. [20] –me, O. [21] ðan punda, O. [22] Streap berȝe, H.; ſtreaberie, B., by the later hand. [23] berȝan, B. [24] cænneð, H. B. [25] diȝlum, H. B. [26] eác, H. [27] rramað, H. [28] pundorlice, H. B. [29] ȝemænȝceð, H.; –mænȝeð, B.

by another name beet; give to drink in old wine; it wonderfully heals all bites of snake.

2. Against fevers, take a leaf of this same wort; gird *it* to the fevered patient; soon it will wonderfully put to flight the fever.

3. In case that a cancer wax upon a wound, take this wort, boil it in water; bathe the wound therewith; afterwards take the wort and soap and grease, pound them with vinegar, place them on a cloth, lay them to the wound.

4. For sore of inwards, take a draught of the juice of this same wort, and of honey two draughts; give (this to the sick) to drink fasting.

5. For bite of mad dog, take a root of this same wort, pound with coarse salt,[a] lay *that* to the wound.

6. For new wounds which work up the wet *or humour*, take root of this same wort and hawthorns leaves, of either an equal quantity; pound them together; lay to the wounds.

Strawberry.[b] xxxviii.

1. This wort, which is named fraga (*fragaria*), and by another name strawberry, is produced in secret[c] places and in clean ones, and also on downs.

2. For sore of milt (*spleen*),[d] take juice of this same wort, which we named fragaria, and honey; give to drink; it benefits wonderfully.

3. Juice of this same wort, mingled with honey,

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[a] Latin, cum sale marino.

[b] Named in V., Stpeopbepian pıɼe. *Strawberry plant.*

[c] Latin, opacis, *shady.*

[d] Latin, penis; splenis was perhaps read.

þipeþe hit þremað[1] mýclum[2] ȝeðþuncen þið nyþþýt[3] ⁊ þið innoðeȝ ȝaþe.

Meþȝe mealupe. XXXIX.

Ðeoȝ þýþt þe man hibiȝcum ⁊ oðȝum Naman meþȝe mealpe[4] nemneð bið cenneð[5] on ȝuhtum ſtopum ⁊ on ȝelðum.

Þið ȝotaðle ȝenim þaȝ[6] þýþte þe pe hibiȝcum nemðon[7] cnuca miþ ealðum þýȝle leȝe to ðam ȝaþe þý þȝýððan daȝe heo hýt ȝehæld·[8] þýȝȝe þýþte onfunðelnýȝȝe maneȝa ealðþaȝ ȝeȝeðað.

Þiþ æȝhþýlce ȝeȝaðeþunȝa þe on þam lichoman[9] acenneð[10] beoð ȝenim þaȝ ylcan þýþte seoð miþ þýlle cæþȝan[11] ⁊ miþ linȝæðe ⁊ miþ melpe[12] leȝe to þam ȝaþe hit toȝeþeð ealle þa ȝtiðnýȝȝa.[13]

Horsetail. XL. *Equisetum.*

Þið þ̄ mon[14] on þambe ȝoþþexen ȝý ȝenim þýȝȝe þýþte ȝeap þe ȝþecaȝ ippiþum ⁊ italı æquiȝeiam nemnað[15] on ȝeȝpettum pine ȝýle ðþincan tpeȝen ȝcenceaȝ·[16] pel ýȝ ȝelýfeð þ̄ hýt þ̄ ýfel ȝehæle.

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[1] ȝþamað, H. [2] micc–, B. [3] nýþþet, H. B.
[4] mealupe, B. [5] cænneð, H. B. [6] þæȝ, H. [7] nemðun, H.
[8] ȝehæleð, B. [9] –hamon, B. [10] acænneð, B. [11] cepȝan, B.
[12] melepe, H. [13] –neȝȝe, B. [14] man, B. [15] –neð, B.
[16] ȝcæncaȝ, B.

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[a] The drawing, MS. V., fol. 29 d, is no representation of marsh mallow, nor of any English kind of the *Malva* nor *Althæa* of the botanists. In MS. A. is a figure neither like marsh mallow nor like the English drawing. But MS. T. draws the wort known to the mediæval botanists, especially

along with pepper, benefits much when drunk, for oppression of the chest and sore of inwards. STRAWBERRY. Art. xxxviii.

MARSH MALLOW.[a] XXXIX.

Althea officinalis. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called hibiscus, and by another name marsh mallow, is produced in moist places, and in fields.

2. For gout, take this wort, which we named hibiscus, pound it with old lard, lay it to the sore; by the third day it will heal it. Many authorities affirm the approved worth of this wort.

3. For the several gatherings which are produced on the body, take this same wort, seethe it with cress[b] from a spring, and with linseed, and with meal, lay it to the sore; it removes all the stiffnesses.

HORSETAIL.[c] XL.

1. In case that a man be overwaxen[d] in wamb (*belly*), take juice of this wort, which the Greeks name ἵππουρις, and the Italians equisetum, in sweetened wine; give to drink two draughts. It is confidently believed that it will heal that ill.

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to Fuchsius, as Malva silvestris pumila, our dwarf mallow, *Malva rotundifolia* of Hooker, *M. pusilla* of Sir J. E. Smith.

[b] Latin, cum fœno græco, which is *trigonella.*

[c] The drawing in MS. V., fol. 30 a, is incorrect; it has a straight stem and rising branches as in *Equisetum fluviatile, Bot.*, but is furnished with secondary verticillate branchlets as in *E. silvaticum*, and has no catkin. The drawing in MS. A., fol. 23 b, is evidently the same tradition: but MSS. G. T. clearly intend Hippuris, with simple stem.

[d] See the table of contents: poppexen, however, cannot mean diarrhoic. See LIII. 1.

Lýf hpa blod fpiþe hpæce genime ðýrre ylcan pýrte reap reoðe on rtrangum pine butan fmice ðrince þonne pæftende rona hýt þ blod geprið.[1]

Nocleaf. XLI.

Ðeof pýrt þe man maluæ erpatícæ[2] ⁊ oðrum naman hocleaf nemneð býð cenneð[3] æghpæp[4] on beganum ftopum.

Þið blædpan rape genim þýrre pýrte þe pe maluam erpatícam nemðon mið hýne pýrtpuman[5] anef punðef gepihte reoð on pætepe þeaple to healfan[6] dæle ⁊ ðæf pætepef rý refter ful oððe mape ⁊ þ rý binnan[7] þrim dagum gepýlleð fpa pe æp cpæðon to healfan dæle rýle ðrincan pæftendum hýt hýne gehæleð.[8]

Þið rina sape genim þaf ilcan pýrte cnuca mið ealðun nýrle hýt þæpa[9] rina rap pundorlice gehæleð.[10]

Þið riðan rap[11] genim þaf ylcan pýrte reoð on ele ⁊ rýððan þu hý[12] gerooen[13] hæbbe togædepe gedón[14] genim[15] þonne þa leaf cnuca on ánum morterpe ðo þonne ón anne[16] clað lege þærto[17] rpa þ ðu hýt þrim dagum ne unbinde þu þ rá gebetft.

Þið nipe punda genim þýrre ylcan pýrte pýrttpuman bærn to duſte do on þa punda.[18]

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[1] restringet, MS. 17063. [2] épparice, H. [3] cænneð, B. [4] æghpap, B. ; æghpæp, H. [5] pýrttpuman, H. [6] In H. the corrector made to þeapre healfan, very wrongly. [7] -non, B. [8] gehælð, B. [9] hit þapa, B. [10] gehælð, H. B. [11] rapre, B. [12] hig, B. [13] gerooan, B. [14] gedón, B. [15] V. is here much in holes. [16] ænne, H. B. [17] þap, B. [18] punðe, B. Plural as before ?

2. If one hreak up blood much, let him take juice of this same wort; let him seethe it in strong wine without smoke; let him drink it then fasting; soon it stanches the blood. HORSETAIL. Art. xl.

HOCKLEAF.[a] XLI.

Malva silvestris. Bot.

1. This wort, which one nameth malva erratica, and by another name hock leaf, is produced everywhere in cultivated places.

2. For sore of bladder, take this wort which we named malva erratica, with its root, by weight of one pound; seethe in water thoroughly to the half part, and let there be of the water a sextarius (1½ *pint*) full or more, and let that be boiled within three days, as we before said, to a half part; give it (to the patient) to drink fasting; it will heal him.

3. For sore of sinews, take this same wort, pound it with old lard; it wonderfully healeth the sore of the sinews.

4. For sore of side, take this same wort, seethe it, and after thou hast sodden them put up together; then take the leaves and pound them in a mortar; then put them on a cloth; lay thereto, *that is to the sore,* so that thou for three days unbind it not; thou shalt amend the sore.

5. For new wounds, take a root of this same wort, burn it to dust; put it on the wounds.

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[a] The technical name is from the synonym in Apuleius. The drawings in MS. V. A. are more like Pyrola. MS. T. gives also leaves growing on long footstalks from the root, but cordate. MS. G. only has stems and correct leaves.

Wunder tunge. XLII.

See the glossary.

Ðeor pýrt þe gnecar buglorfram ⁊ fomane lingua bubula nemnað[1] ⁊ eac engle[2] gloppýrt ⁊ oðrum naman[3] hunder tunge hatað[4] heo bið cenned[5] on beganum ftopum ⁊ on fandigum landum.[6]

Lir hpýlcum men[7] fý þær þridan dæger fefer oðde[8] þær feorðan genim fonne[9] pýrttruman[10] þýrre pýrte ðonne[11] heo hæbbe þriý bogar[12] ðær fæder feoð fone[13] pýrttruman on pætere sýle ðrincan þu hýne gelacnaft.[14]

Seo eac[15] ðe hæfð þær fæder feoper bogar fremað[16] þam gelice[17] þe pe her berofan cpædon.

Ðonne[18] ýr oþer pýrt þýrre gelic feo hæfð[19] sume dæle[20] lærran lear[21] ðonne[22] doccoe ·[23] þære[24] pýrte[25] pýrttruma[26] on pætere geðýged[27] piðpæð iceom ⁊ næddrum.

Þið nýppýt[28] genim þar ýlcan pýrte[29] ⁊ hunig ⁊ hlar[30] þe fý mid fmerure[31] gebacen[32] þam gelice þe þu clýðan pýrce pundorlice hýt þ fár torliht.

Glædene.[33] XLIII.

Þið pætер feocnýrre[34] genim þar pýrte þe man bulbiscillitici ⁊ oðrum naman glædene[35] nemneð ⁊

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[1] nēneð, B. [2] eác on ænglirc, H. [3] nama, O. [4] hátað, B. [5] cænneð, H. B. [6] O. omits a line. [7] Gif man, O. [8] oððer, H., by a *κρâσις*; oþþar, O. [9] þane, O. [10] –me–, O. [11] þanne, O. [12] –ger, O. [13] þane, O. [14] –nort, H.; –nert, O. [15] eác, H. [16] rpamað, H. [17] gelíce, B. [18] þañ, O. [19] hanеð, O. [20] dælan, B.; dale, O. [21] léar, B. [22] þañ, O. [23] docce, H. B. [24] ðare, B.; þara, O. [25] pýrt, O. [26] –man, O. [27] geþígeð, B. [28] nýppet, H. B. [29] þeor ýlca pýrt, O. [30] hlær, H. [31] smerpe, H. B. [32] baccen, O. [33] Gladene, O. [34] –nerre, H. [35] gladene, O.

Hounds tongue. xlii.

Cynoglossum officinale. Bot.

1. This wort, which the Greeks name βούγλωσσον, and the Romans lingua bubula, and also the Engle call glovewort, and by another name hounds tongue, is produced in cultivated places, and in sandy lands.

2. If any man have a tertian fever, or a quartan, take the root of this wort, when it has three shoots to seed; seethe the root in water; give (it) him to drink; thou shall cure him.

3. The wort also which has four seed stalks, benefits like that which we have before mentioned.

4. Besides, there is another wort like this, which hath in some degree a less leaf than the dock. A root of that wort swallowed in water, is an antidote against frogs and snakes.

5. Against oppression of the chest,[a] take this same wort and honey, and a loaf which has been baked with lard, in the manner in which thou wouldst make a poultice; wonderfully doth it disperse the disorder.

Gladden,[b] *falsely.* xliii.

Scilla maritima. Bot.

1. For water sickness (*dropsy*), take this wort, which is named βολβὸς σκιλλητικός, and by another

[a] Latin, Ad suppurationes in corpore. The old interpreter read suspirationes.

[b] The traditional figure may be *Scilla nutans, Bot.*, or some other, but the leaves are drawn too broad for the squills. In MS. Add. 17063, a flowerpot has been made out of the bulb. Βόλβος σκιλλητικός is in so many words the bulb of the squill, and should not have been confused with gladden, gladiolus. But this wort does duty for others.

ȝeðpẏȝe[1] hẏ[2] ſẏððan[3] eal onbutan ȝenim þonne ınne-
peaſðe[4] ſeoð on pætelſe[5] ðonne[6] hẏt peaſm ſẏ ȝe-
menȝc[7] eac[8] þæſto[9] hunıȝ ꝛ ēceð[10] ſẏle þſẏ ſcencear[11]
ſulle ſpẏðe hſaðe[12] ſceal ſeo[13] seocnẏſ[14] beon ut atōȝen
þuſh mıȝðan.

Þıð lıþa ſaſe ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan pẏſte[15] ſſa pe ǣſ
cpæðan[16] ınnepeaſðe[17] pẏll[18] on ele ſmẏſa[19] þ ſāſ ðæſ[20]
mıð sona hẏt ſſemað.[21]

Þıð þa[22] adle þe ȝnecaſ paponıchıaſ nemnað ȝenim
þẏſſe ẏlcan pẏſte pẏſttſuman cnuca mıð eceðe ꝛ
mıð hlaſe leȝe to þam ſaſe[23] punðoſlice hẏt hẏ[24]
ȝehæleð.

Þıð þ man ne mæȝe pætelſeocef manneſ þuſſt
ȝecelan ȝenim þẏſſe ſẏlꝑan[25] pẏſte leaſ leȝe unðeſ
þa tunȝan ſona heo þone[26] þuſſt ſoſbẏt.

Umbılicum. XLIIII.

Ðeoſ pẏſt ðe ȝnecaſ cotıledon ꝛ ſomane umbılicum
ueneſıſ nemnað bẏð cenneð[27] on hſoſum ꝛ on
beoſȝum.

[28]Þıð ſſẏlaſ ȝenim þaſ pẏſte ꝛ ſpınen ſmeſu pıſum
ſpa ðeah unȝeſẏlt æȝþneſ ȝelice micel be pıhte[29]

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[1] ȝeðpıȝȝe, B. [2] hıȝ, B. O. [3] feððan, O. [4] –perðe, O. [5] pæte, O. [6] V. omits five words. [7] ȝemænȝc, B. H. [8] eác, H. [9] þaſ, B. O. [10] ecoðe, O. [11] ſceattaſ, B.; –teſ, O. [12] ſaðe, H. B. O. [13] þeo, O. [14] seócneſ, H. [15] þa pẏſt, O. [16] cpæðon, H. [17] perðe, O. [18] pẏl, H.; pel, O. [19] smẏſe, H. [20] þaſ, B. O. [21] ſſamað, H. [22] þā, B. If so, adle is for adlum. [23] ſore, O. [24] hıȝ, B.; O. omits. [25] ẏlcan, H.; O. omits. [26] þane, O. [27] cænneð, H. B. [28] Ad strumas discutiendas. Herba cotyledon pisata cum assungia ovilla [fuilla alii] feminis sine sale æquis ponderibas calida imponatur strumas discutit. But the ed. of 1528 reads feminibus, so that the sense would be less disturbed. [29] ȝpıhte, H.

name gladden, and next dry[a] it all about; then take the inward part, seethe it in water, when it be warm;[b] mix also thereto honey and vinegar; administer three cups full; very quickly shall the sickness be drawn out by urine. GLADDEN. Art. xliii.

2. For disease of joints,[c] take this same wort as we before said, the inner part; boil it in oil; smear the sore therewith; soon it benefits.

3. For the disorder the Greeks name παρωνυχίας, *angnails*, take root of this same wort, pound with vinegar and with a loaf, lay it to the sore; wonderfully it healeth the same.

4. In case that the thirst of a dropsical man may not be assuaged, take a leaf of this same wort, lay it under the tongue, soon it abateth the thirst.

Wall penny wort, (Our) Ladys navel.[d] XLIV. *Cotyledon vmbilicus.*

1. This wort, which the Greeks name κοτυληδών, and the Romans umbilicus veneris, is produced on roofs and on barrows. *Bot.*

2. Against swellings,[e] take this wort and swine lard, yet without salt, of either *constituent* alike much by

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[a] The interpreter translates torretur etymologically.

[b] Latin, madidum; this is tepidum.

[c] Latin, Ad perniones, that is *kibes, heelsores*, from the old sense of Perna=Πτέρνα, *a heel.*

[d] The figure in V. represents "*Cotyledon umbilicus*, stem and flowers alone; the leaves rarely coexist with them." (H.) The drawing in MS. Bodley, 130, is monstrous; in MS. A. valueless; in MS. G. it gives us *convolvulus arvensis;* in MS. T. the cymbal-shaped leaves of *Cot. umb.* are given, the stem has been roughened, and gl. peny gres. So "Vmbilicus Veneris, peniwort," MS. Sloane, 5. So Florio, Cotgrave, etc. etc.

[e] In the word pipum, the interpreter decidedly followed his Latin copy, which read "cum assungia ovilla feminis sine sale æquis ponderibus calida imponatur," as does MS. A. But the ed. of 1528 reads feminibus, *on the thighs.*

cnuca toromne lezе to þam ſpylum hyt hy[1] toreneð· þæt pyrte þu ſcealt niman on pintenitiðe.

Attorlaðe.[2] XLV.

Ðeor pyrt þe man zallı cruſ ȝ oðrum naman attorlaðe nemneð bið cenneð[3] on ræſtum ſtorum ȝ þið pezar.

Þiþ hundes ſlite zenim þar pyrte cnuca mid hrýrle[4] ȝ mid heorðbacenum[5] hlafe leze to ðam ſlite ſona hyt bið zehæleð· eac[6] þýſ sylfe fremað[7] þið heard zeſpell ȝ hit eal toreneð.

Ðarehune.[8] XLVI.

Þið zeporu[9] ȝ þið þ man hefelice hræce zenim ðar pyrte ðe zrecar þrarrion ȝ romane marubium nemnað ȝ eac anzle[10] harehune hatað[11] reoð on pætere sýle drincan þam þe hefelice hræcen heo hine[12] zehæleð þundorlice.

Þið mazan sare zenim þyrre ylcan pyrte reap rýle drincan hyt þær mazan rā̆r fram aðeð· ȝ zif him refer deritze· rýle him þar ylcan pyrte pel drincan on pætere heo hýne ahræreð.[13]

Þið renz pyrmar abutan[14] narolan[15] zenim þar ylcan pyrte marubium ȝ permod ȝ elehtran ealra þyrra pyrta zelice fela be zerihte reoð on zerpetton pætere ȝ mid pine trie[16] oððe þrira leze to þam narolan[17] hit cpelð þa pyrmar.

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[1] hiȝ, B.; V. is here gone to pieces. [2] atterloðe, B., by the xii. century hand. [3] cænneð, H. B. [4] þýrle H. B. [5] -nan, H. [6] eác, H. [7] rramað, H. [8] horhune, B., by the later hand. [9] Ad tussim gravem. [10] eác on ænzlirc, H. [11] húne hátað, B. [12] *Iis qui graviter tussiunt.* The hine in singular is negligence. O. has mauled this paragraph. [13] aræreð, H. B. [14] -ton, B. [15] nearelan, H.; narelan, B. [16] trizea, H.; tura, B. [17] narelan, B.

weight, pound together, lay to the swellings, it removes them. This wort thou shalt take (up) at winter-tide.

Cotyledon vmbilicus. Art. xliv.

Attorlothe. xlv.

Panicum crus galli. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named galli crus, and by another name attorlothe, is produced in solid places, and against ways.

2. For bite of dog, take this wort, pound it with grease, and with a hearth baked loaf, lay to the wound, soon it will be healed; also this same is of benefit for a hard swelling, and removes it all.

Horehound.[a] xlvi.

Marrubium vulgare. Bot.

1. For colds in the head, and in case a man hreaks heavily (*makes great efforts to clear his throat of phlegm*), take this wort, which the Greeks name πράσιον, and the Romans marrubium, and also the English call it horehound, seethe it in water, give to drink to them that hreak heavily; it will heal *them* wonderfully.

2. For sore of maw (*stomach*), take juice of this same wort, give (*the sufferer*) to drink; it doth away the sore of the maw; and if fever vex him, give him this same wort in water to drink freely, it will raise him up.

3. For tape worms about the navel, take this same wort marrubium, and wormwood, and lupins, of all these worts alike much by weight, seethe in sweetened water and with wine, twice or thrice, lay to the navel; it killeth the worms.

[a] A mistake has occurred in MS. V. in the placing of the figure, which seems intended for Ceterach. Horehound is truly drawn as Prassion in MS. Bodley, 130: glossed horehounde in hand of xii. century. In MS. A., fol. 25 b, the figure has the flowers terminal, which ought to be axillary. The drawings in MSS. T. G. are monstrous.

Wið liþa ſaþe[1] ⁊ wið ȝeþinð ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan wyrte bæþn to ahſan[2] do to þam ſaþe ſona hit ȝehæld.

Wið attrer ðiȝne ȝenim þyrre ẏlcan wyrte por ſyle on ealdum wine[3] ðrincan ſona ƿ attor toræþð.

Wið ſceb[4] ⁊ wið tetes ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan wyrte ſeoð on wætere ðreh[5] þone lichoman[6] þæt[7] mid þæt[7] ƿ ſáſ rẏ· heo oſȝenimð þone ſcruf[8] ⁊ þone tetes.

Wið lunȝen adle ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan wyrte ſeoð on hunise ſyle þiȝȝean[9] he bið wundorlice ȝehæleð.

Wið ealle ſtiðnerſſa þæs lichoman[10] ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan wyrte· cnuca mid wyrle leȝe to þam ſaþe heo hæld wundorlice.

Foxesfot. XLVII.

Iris xifium. Wið uncuðe ſpinȝaſ þe on lichoman[10] acennede[11] beoð ȝenim þyrre wyrte wyrttruman þe man xirion ⁊ oðrum naman foxesfot nemneð þreora yntrena ȝewihte ⁊ wedman ſix yntrena ȝewihte· eceder tweȝen[12] ſcenceaſ[13] ⁊ foxes ſmeorupes[14] ðreora yntrena[15] ȝewihte cnuca toȝomne on wine· dēc[16] wonne anne[17] cladð þæt[18] of leȝe to ðam ſaþe þu wundraſt þære lacnunȝe.[19]

Wið heafod brȳce[20] ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan wyrte uſeweorde[21] ȝedrȳȝe hẏ ⁊ cnuca[22] ȝenim wonne be ȝewihte esen mycel wines menȝ[23] tōȝomne leȝe to þam ſaþe hẏt ðonne þa forbrocenan bān ūt atȳhð· eac[24] ȝif hæt on þam lichoman[25] derȝende bẏð hẏt wel wið ƿ

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[1] *Ad condilomata*, Latin. [2] ðuſte, H.; axran, B. [3] V. omits three words. [4] ſcæb, H. B. [5] þweah, B. [6] –haman, B.; –ma, O. [7] þaſ, B., twice. [8] ſcurſ, H. B. O. Both forms are still current. [9] þiȝȝcan, H.; þicȝan, B. [10] –haman, B., twice. [11] acænnede, H. B. [12] tweȝean, V. [13] ſcæncaſ, B. [14] ſmerwes, B. [15] yntra, H.,

4. For sore of joints and for inflation, take this same wort, burn it to ashes, apply it to the sore, soon it healeth. HOREHOUND Art. xlvi.

5. For swallowing of poison, take ooze of this same wort, give (to the sufferer) to drink in old wine, soon the poison passes off.

6. Against scab and against tetter, take this same wort, seethe it in water, wash the body therewith, where the sore may be; it removes the scurf and the tetter.

7. For lungs disease, take this same wort, seethe it in honey, give it to swallow; he will be wonderfully healed.

8. For all stiffnesses of the body, take the same wort, pound it with lard, lay it to the sore; it healeth wonderfully.

FOXES FOOT. XLVII.

Sparganium simplex. Bot.

1. Against strange pustules which are produced on the body, take a root of this wort, which is named ξίφιον, and by another name foxes foot, by weight of three ounces, and of smede *or fine flour*, by weight of six ounces, two draughts of vinegar, and of foxes grease by weight of three ounces, pound together in wine, cover then a cloth therewith, lay to the sore, thou wilt wonder at the cure.

2. For head breach (*a broken head*), take the upper part of this same wort, dry it and pound it; take then by weight as much of wine, mingle together, lay to the sore, it then draweth out the broken bones; also if somewhat on the body be annoying, it is well

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confirming the argument in St. Marh., p. 87, § 30. [16] ðo, H. [17] ænne, B. [18] þaþ, B. [19] þaþe lácnunge, B.; lacnugge, H. [20] bnece, H. [21] þeaþe, H. B. [22] geðpiġeðe ȝ cnuca hỳ, H.; geðpiġġe hiġ, B. [23] mænge, H. B. [24] eác, H. [25] -hamen, B.

ꝼꝛemað.[1] oððe ȝiꝼ hꝑa[2] miþ hiꝼ ꝼæt oꝼ ſtepð[3] ættꝛiȝ banꝼnacan[4] oððe næddꝛan ðeoꝼ ꝼýlꝼe ꝑýꝛt iꝼ ꝼꝑýꝼe ꝼceaꝛꝑ[5] numul ꝑiþ þæt attoꝛ.

Þæteꝛ ꝑýꝛt. XLVIII.

Liꝼ ſꝑýlaꝼ ꝼæmnum ðeꝛiȝen[6] ȝenim ðaꝼ ꝑýꝛte þe man callitꝛicum[7] ⁊ oðꝛum naman þæteꝛ ꝑýꝛt nemneð cnuca hý[8] ꝼýndꝛiȝe leȝe to þam ꝼaꝛe heo hýt hælð.

Liꝼ manneꝼ ꝼex[9] ꝼealle ȝenim þaꝼ ýlcan ꝑýꝛte cnuca on ele ſmýꝛa[10] ðonne þ ꝼex[11] þæꝛmiþ[12] hýt ꝼona bið ꝼæſt.

Sýnȝꝛene. XLIX.

Allium moly. Ðeoꝼ ꝑýꝛt þe man temolum ⁊ oðꝛum naman ꝛinȝꝛene nemneð þæꝼ þe omeꝛuſ ꝼæȝð ýꝼ ꝑýꝛta[13] beoꝛhtuſt[14] ⁊ þ meꝛcuꝛiuꝼ hý ꝼindan ꝼceolde.[15] ðýꝼꝼe ꝑýꝛte p̄os. ýf ꝼꝑýðe ꝼꝛemꝼul ⁊ hýꝛe ꝑýꝛttꝛuma ýꝼ ꝼýnepealt ⁊ ꝼꝑeaꝛt eac on ðæꝛe[16] mycele þe leaceſ.

Þið cꝛiþan ꝼaꝛe ȝenim þaꝼ ꝑýꝛte cnuca ⁊ leȝe þæꝛto[17] heo ȝehþeȝað þ ꝼáꝼ.

Siȝelpeáꝛꝛa. L.

Holiotropion scorpiurus. [18]Ðeoꝼ ꝑýꝛt þe ȝꝛecaf helioꝛopꝛuſ ⁊ ꝓomane ueꝛtamnum nemnað. ⁊ eac anȝle.[19] ſiȝel hꝑeoꝛꝛa hatað.[20] bið cenneð[21] ȝehpæꝛ[22] on beȝanum ſtopum ⁊ on clænum ⁊ eác on mæðum.

Ðeoꝼ ꝑýꝛt hæꝼð miþ hýꝛe sume punðoꝛlice ȝoðcunðneꝼꝼe[23] þ iꝼ þonne þ hýꝛe bloꝛman hý[24] æꝼteꝛ þæꝛe[25] sunnan ꝑýne[26] pendað[27] spa þ þa bloꝛtman þonne ꝛeo

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[1] ꝼꝑamað, H. [2] hꝑá, B. [3] ꝛtæpð, B.; ſtapð, H. [4] bán, B. [5] teaꝛt, B., *tart.* [6] beꝛien, H.; beꝛiȝan, B. [7] ȝallitꝛicum, V. [8] hí, B. [9] ꝛeax, B. [10] ſmeꝛa, B. [11] ꝛeax, B. [12] þaꝛ, B. [13] ꝑýꝛte, H. [14] –toſt, H. [15] ꝛcolde, H. B. [16] ðaꝛe, B. [17] þaꝛ, B. [18] V. is here but little legible. [19] eác on æȝlhꝛe, H. [20] hateð, H. [21] cænneð, H. B. [22] ȝehꝑaꝛ, B. [23] –nysꝛe, H. [24] hiȝ, B. [25] þaꝛe, B. [26] hꝛýne, B. [27] ꝼændað, B.

serviceable against that; or if any one with his foot steppeth on a poisonous deadly snake, or on an adder, this same wort is very efficacious against the poison. Foxes foot. Art. xlvii.

Water wort. xlviii.

Callitriche verna. Bot.

1. If swellings annoy maids, take this wort, which is called καλλίτριχος, and by another name water wort, pound it apart, lay it to the sore; it healeth it.

2. If a mans hair fall off, take this same wort, pound it in oil, smear then the hair therewith, it soon becometh fast.

Singreen, *or Houseleek.*[a] xlix.

Sempervivum tectorum. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called μῶλυ, and by another name singreen, of which Homeros saith it is of worts the brightest, and that Mercurius should find (*found*) it, ooze of this wort is very beneficial, and its root is round and swart, also of the size as of a leek.[b]

2. For sore of matrix, take this wort, pound it and lay it thereto; it alleviates the sore.

Solwherf. l.

Achillea tomentosa. Bot.

1. This wort, which the Greeks named ἡλιοτρόπιον, ἡλιότροπος, and the Romans vertamnus, and also the English call it solwherf, is produced everywhere in cultivated places, and on clean ones, and in meadows. This wort hath with it some wonderful divine qualities, that is, that its blossoms turn themselves according to the course of the sun, so that the blossoms

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[a] The drawing in MS. V., fol. 32 c, represents in a way this wort, but the flowering stem and flower are given as very slender, and solitary, so that one thinks of "Pinguicula vulgaris." (H.) In MS. Bodley, 130, under moly, a wort resembling houseleek is drawn. MS. A., fol. 26 b, is like MS. V.; the flowers look like arbute berries.

[b] The root of singreen is not a bulb: a garlic, *allium moly*, was in the mind of Apuleius.

ſunne ȝeſýhð hý[1] ſýlfe beclýſað • ȝ eft þonne heo upȝanȝeð hý[1] ſýlfe[2] ȝeopenıað •[3] ȝ tobrædað ȝ heo ſnemað •[4] to þiſſum læcedomum þe pe heſ þið æftan appıten habbað.

Þið ealle attru ȝenım þaſ ſýlfan pýnte cnuca to ſpiðe[5] ſmalon[6] ðuſte oððe hýne poſ[7] sýle ðrincan on ȝoðum pine punðoplice heo þ attoſ toſeneð.

Þiþ ſlepſan[8] ȝenım ðýſſe ỳlcan pýnte leaf cnuca ȝ leȝe to ðam ſaſe hýt ỳs[9] ȝelýfeð þ heo ſceaſplice ȝehæle.

Mæðeſe. LI.

Ðeoſ pýnt þe man ȝnýaſ ȝ oðrum naman mæðeſe nemneð býð cenneð[10] ſýrmuſt[11] ın lucanıa heo hæfð hnıteſ maſman[12] bleoh ȝ heo bið ȝeſſætepuð[13] mið ſeoſeſ ſeaðum ſtælum.[14]

Þið ban ece • ȝ þið ban bnýce ȝenım þaſ ỳlcan pýnte cnuca hý[15] leȝe to þam bane þý ſnıððan ðæȝe hım bið sel ſpýlce pæſ[16] clýþa toȝelæð pæſe.[17]

Ȼac[18] þýſſe pýnte pýnttruma ſnemað[19] þið ælc ſáſ þe þam lichoman ðeſeð[20] þ ỳſ ðonne þ man þone pýnttruman cnucıȝe[21] ȝ to ðam ſaſe ȝelecȝe • eal þ ſaſ he ȝehælð.

Wýmele.[22] LII.

Ðeoſ pýnt ðe man polıtıcum ȝ oðrum naman hýmele nemneð býþ cenneð[23] on ealðum huſ ſtoðum ȝ eac[24] on ſuhtum ſtopum.

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[1] hıȝ, B., twice. [2] V. is here illegible. [3] –mað, B.; –nað, H. [4] ſnamað, H. [5] ſnðan, H. [6] ſmalan, B. [7] póſ, B. [8] Ad luxum, *looseness*. [9] hýs, V. [10] cænneð, H. B. [11] –meſt, H. B. [12] maſman, H. has altered by the same hand to maſbran, being a later utterance than the penman found in the text. [13] ȝeſſætpoð, B. [14] ſtelū, B. [15] hıȝ, B. [16] þaſ, B. [17] toȝeléð pépe, B. [18] Ȼác, H. [19] –tſuman ſnamað, H. [20] ðeſnað, B. [21] cnuca hý, H., spoiling the sentence. [22] humele, B., by later hand; so in index. [23] cænneð, H. B. [24] eác, H.

when the sun is setting close themselves, and again when he upgoeth they open and spread themselves; and it is beneficial for the leechdoms which we here have after written. Solwherf. Art. l.

2. For all poisons, take this same wort, pound it to very small dust, or its ooze, administer (*this*) to drink in good wine; it wonderfully removes the poison.

3. For flux, take leaves of this same wort, pound and lay them to the sore; it is believed that it healeth sharply (*efficaciously*).

Madder.[a] li.

Rubia tinctorum.

1. This wort, which is named grias, is produced first in Lucania; it has the complexion of white marble, and it is ornamented with four red stalks.

2. For leg ache[b] and for leg breach, take this same wort, pound it, lay it to the leg; on the third day comfort will be for him, as if a poultice were laid there.

3. Also a root of this wort is beneficial for each sore which troubles the body, that is, when a man pounds the root and lays it to the sore, it healeth all the sore.

Hop trefoil.[c] lii.

Trifolium procumbens. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named πολύτριχον, and by another name hymele, is produced in old house-steads (*tofts*) and also in damp places.

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[a] For madder, MSS. V. G. T. A. draw a great rhizome, as of Acorus or Iris, with lanceolate leaves growing out at intervals; yet varied by the fantasy of the artists. MS. Bodley, 130, is different.

[b] Latin, Ad sciaticos sanandos.

[c] By aid of the figure in MS. G., fol. 17 b, which has trefoil leaves, the interpretation of MS. V., hymele, is rendered consistent with our English tradition of names.

Wið innoðes fare[1] genim þysse wyrte leaf þe se politricum nemdon[2] hyre þriga[3] beoð sfylce sinen byrst · cnuca ðonne þa leaf ⁊ nigon wipes corn ⁊ colianðran fæðes nigon corn[4] eall to somne · sylle drincan on godum[5] wine ⁊ þys sy ðonne he gange to bæðe · eac[6] þeos ylce wyrt gedeð þ ægþer ge pera ge wifa[7] feax[8] wexeþ.[9]

Wuduhrofe.[10] LIII.

Wið þ man on wombe[11] forwexen[12] sy genim þysse wyrte wyrttruman ðe grecas malochin agnia ⁊ romane astula negia nemnað · ⁊ eac ængle[13] wuduwofe hatað cnuca mid wine syle drincan sona þu ongitst þysses fremfulnysse.[14]

Wið innoðes flexsan genim þysse wyrte sæd þe se astula negia nemdun[15] gemencgeð[16] mid fniþum eceðe syle drincan hyt gewrið done innoð.

Porig.[17] LIV.

Wið eagena sare þ ys þ se cweðað tornige[18] genim þysse wyrte pos ðe grecas moccomas ⁊ romane papauer album nemnað ⁊ engle[19] hwit porig hatað[20] oððe done stelan mid þam sæstme lege to þam eagan.

Wið þunponga[21] sare oððe þær hearðes genim þysse sylfan wyrte pos cnuca mid eceðe lege ofer done andlitan[22] hyt gelicegað læt sar.

[1] sáre, B. [2] nemdun, H. [3] triga, H. [4] coliantoran, V.; H. omits two words. [5] gódū, B. [6] eác, H. [7] wifa, B. [8] wex, H. [9] weaxeð, B., but the conjunctive is required. [10] wuðe-roue, B., by later hand. [11] wambe, H. B. [12] weaxen, B. [13] eác on ænglire, H.; engle, B. [14] gwæm–, H.; –negre, B. [15] –don, B. [16] gemængceð, H. [17] hwit popi, B., by later hand. [18] tornege, H. [19] nemneð ⁊ on ænglire, H. [20] hátað, B. [21] þan, B. [22] wlatan, H. B.

2. For sore of inwards, take leaves of this wort, which we named πολύτριχον, its twigs are as swine bristles; pound then the leaves and nine pepper corns and nine grains of coriander seed all together; give to drink in good wine, and let this be when he goes to the bath. Also this wort is efficacious to make either mens or womens hair grow. HOP TREFOIL. Art. lii.

WOODROFFE. LIII.

Asphodelus ramosus. Bot.

1. In case a man be overgrown in the wamb,[a] take roots of this wort, which the Greeks name μαλάχη ἀγρία, and the Romans hastula regia, and also the Engle call woodroffe, pound with wine, give to drink; soon thou shalt understand the advantage of this.

2. For flux of inwards, take seed of this wort, which we named hastula regia, mixed with strong vinegar, administer (*this*) to be drunk; it bindeth the inwards.

POPPY.[b] LIV.

Papaver somniferum. Bot.

1. For sore of eyes, that is what we denominate bleariedness, take the ooze of this wort, which the Greeks name μήκωνα, and the Romans papaver album, and the Engle call white poppy, or the stalk, with the fruit, lay it to the eyes.

2. For sore of temples or of the head, take ooze of this same wort, pound[c] with vinegar, lay upon the forehead; it alleviates the sore.

[a] See art. XXXIII. In the table of contents truly translated after the Latin; but poppexen can be only *wrongly grown*, not troubled with diarrhœa. Similarly II. 4, XL. 1., LXIX. 1.

[b] Poppy would not be recognized either in MS. V., fol. 33 c, or in the dissimilar figure, MS. A., fol. 28 b. In MS. T., gl. "chesbol album," but not like either a garlic or a poppy.

[c] The notion of pounding an infusion with vinegar is due to our old interpreter.

Þið ſlæpleaſte[1] ȝenym þyſſe ylcan pyrte poſ ſmyle[2] þone man mid ſona þu him þone ſlep[3] onſenſt.[4]

LV.

Gyf hpa[5] ȝemiȝan[6] ne mæȝe ȝenim þyſſe pyrte[7] pyrttruman[8] þe[9] man oenantef ꝛ oðrum naman nemneð tō duſte ȝecnucude[10] ſyle drincan on ſine tpeȝean[11] ſcenceaſ[12] ſulle hyt ſnemað[13] healice.

Gyf hpa ſpyþe hpæce[14] ȝenime þyſſe ylcan pyrte[15] pyrttruman þicȝe þam ȝemete þe pe nu hēſt beforan[16] cpæðun[17] hyt ȝelīðiȝað þone[18] hpacan.[19]

Walſ pyrt.[20] LVI.

Þið þa punda þe on þam men[21] beoð acenned[22] ȝenim þyſſe pyrte pyrttruman[23] ðe man napciſſum[24] ꝛ oðrum naman[25] halſpyrt nemneð mid ele ꝛ mid melupe ȝecnucudne[26] þam ȝelice þe þu to[27] cliþan pyrce leȝe to þære[28] punde hyt hælð pundorlice.[29]

Brune pyrt. LVII.

Þið miltan ſare ȝenim þyſſe pyrte pyrttruman þe ȝnecaſ ſplemion ꝛ nomane teucrion[30] nemnað ꝛ eac enȝle[31] brune pyrt hataþ cnuca to ſriðe ſmalan duſte

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[1] ſlæp–, B. [2] ſmera, B. [3] ſlæp, B. [4] onſrænſt, H. B. [5] man, O. [6] ȝe, B. O. omit. [7] pyrt, O. [8] pyrtume, O. [9] þa, O. O. alters the text a little. [10] ȝecnocoðe, B.; cnuca to ð., H. [11] tpeȝen, H. B. [12] ſcæncaſ, B. O. [13] –með, O.; ſnamað, H. [14] hæce, B. [15] pyrt, O. [16] –ren, O. [17] –ðon, B. O. [18] þane, O. [19] hpácan, B. [20] See cxxvii. HЄALSƑYRT, H. [21] on þa mana, O.; fol. 15=57. [22] acænneð, H. B. [23] –me þ, O. [24] napciſū, V. B. [25] nama, O. [26] ȝecnucuð, H. [27] to, B. omits. [28] þare, B. O. [29] –ðer–, O. [30] ueriō, O. [31] eác on ænȝlirc, H.

3. For sleeplessness, take ooze of this same wort, smear the man with it; and soon thou sendest the sleep on him. Poppy. Art. liv.

Dropwort.[a] LV.

Œnanthe pimpinellifolia. (Sprengel).

1. If one may not pass water, take roots of this wort, which is named οἰνάνθη, and by another name, pounded to dust, administer in wine, two cups full; it is of high benefit.

2. If one hreak much, let him take roots of this same wort, let him swallow them in the manner which we now here before quoth; it allays the hreaking.

Halswort.[b] LVI.

Probably Campanula trachelium.

1. For the wounds which are produced on a man, take roots of this wort, which one nameth νάρκισσος, and by another name halswort, pounded with oil and with meal, as if thou wert working it to a poultice; lay to the wound; it healeth wonderfully.

Brownwort. LVII.

Ceterach officinarum. Bot.

1. For disease of spleen, take roots of this same wort, which the Greeks name ἀσπλήνιον, and the Romans teucrium, and also the Engle call brownwort;

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[a] Drawn in MS. V., fol. 33 d, as a naked stalk, with opposite branches furnished with tufts of leaves, and so in the Latin MS. A., fol. 29 a, and in MS. G.; in MS. Bodley, 130, as a trailing plant with compound leaves on peduncles and spiked flowers; in MS. T., as bryony, and gl. "Vitis nigra." None of these have any resemblance to the dropworts.

[b] Falsely interpreted, perhaps; see the glossary. In MS. Bodley, 130, at this place, narcissus is glossed "Oxngen launge. i. hundestunga."

sỹle ðpincan on liþum þine healic[1] þinge þu þæp[2] mid onzitſt eac[3] ỳp sæd þ heo þup funden[4] pæpe • þ ip ðonne þ hỳt zelamp hpilon þ man þeapmap mid þæpe[5] miltan uppan þap pỳpte zeþceapp þa þona zeclỹþde[6] þeo milte to þỳþe pỳpte y heo hpæðlice þa miltan þopnam þop ðỳ heo eac[7] þpam þumum mannum[8] ſplenion zecizeð ỳp þ ỳp on upe zeðeode milte nemneð þop þam[9] þæp þe man þæzð •[10] þa þpin[11] þe hỳpe pỳpttpuman[12] etað þ hỳ beon butan[13] milten[14] zemette.[15]

Sume eac þæczeað[16] þ heo ſtelan mid tpizum[17] hỳsopan zelicne[18] hæbbe y leaf[19] beanum zelice þanon[20] hỳ[21] þume men þam þỳlfum naman nemnað hỳþopan • þa pỳpte man nimeð • þonne heo bleþ[22] þpiðuþt[23] heo ỳp zeheþeð[24] on þam muntlandum þe man cilicia y pipidia nemneð.

LVIII.

Ðeop pỳpt þe man polion y oðþum naman nemneð bið cenneð[25] on unſmeþum[26] þtopum.

Þið monoð[27] þeoce zenim þỳþe pỳpte þeap þe pe polion nemdun zemenzc[28] þið eceð ſmỳþa[29] þæp[30] mid þa ðe þ ỳþel þolizen topopan þam þe hỳt hỳm to pỳlle y þeh[31] þu hỳpe leaf y hỳpe pỳttpuman dō on[32] ānne[33] clænne clað y zepþiðe onbutan[34] þæf manneſ

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[1] –hce, O. [2] þap, B. [3] eác, H. [4] –ðe, O. [5] þape, B. [6] –þode, H. [7] eác, H. [8] mannum, H. omits. [9] þæm, H. [10] þeȝð, B. [11] ſpín, B. [12] –tpuma, B., dropping n. [13] buton, B. [14] miltan, B. [15] ȝemete, H. [16] eác secȝeað, H.; þecȝað, B. [17] tpizan, H. [18] ȝelícne, B. [19] léaf, B. [20] þonon, B. [21] hiȝ, B. [22] bleþð, B. [23] –ðoſt, B. [24] –poð, B. [25] cænneð, B. H. [26] unſmeþan, H. [27] *Ad lunaticos*, Latin; munoð, V., but monoð, V. in index, and H. B. [28] ȝemænc, B.; ȝemænȝe, H. [29] þmýpe, H.; ſmepa, B. [30] þap, B. [31] þeah, B. [32] ón, H. [33] æune, H. B. [34] abutan, H.; onbuton, B.

pound it to small dust; give it to drink in lithe (*soft*) wine, therewith thou wilt observe a remarkable thing. Also it is said, that the wort was thus found, that is, it whilome happened that a man scraped intestines with the spleen upon this wort, then soon the spleen clave to this wort, and it quickly consumed the spleen, for which reason it is also designated as splenium by some men, which (*spleen*) in our language is called the milt. Hence it is said of the swine, which eat its roots, that they are found to be without spleen. BROWNWORT. Art. lvii.

2. Some also say that it has a stalk with twigs like hyssop, and leaves like beans; hence some men name it by the same name hyssop. The wort must be collected when it is in full blossom. It is *of a* famed *sort* in the mountain lands which are named Cilicia and Pisidia.

[a] LVIII. *Teucrium polium. Bot.*

1. This wort which is called πόλιον, and by another name , is produced in unsmooth places.

2. For a lunatic, take juice of this wort which we named polion, mix with vinegar, smear therewith them that suffer that evil, before it will to him (*before the access*), and shouldest thou put the leaves of it and the roots of it on a clean cloth, and bind about

[a] In MS. Bodley, 130, the drawing represents Plantago lanceolata. See further on, art. CL. The drawing in MS. V., fol. 34 b, might do for teucrium (H.), it is pretty much like. MSS. A. G. have the same figure as MS. V. MS. T. gives composite discs terminal.

ꝛꝓẏꝛan þe þ ẏꝛel ðolað hẏt ðeþ onꝛundelnẏꝛꝛe[1] þæꝛ ꝛẏlꝛan þinzeꝛ.

Cneopholen. LIX.

Þið þone ðꝛopan ⁊ pið þone maȝan[2] ȝenim tꝛeȝen ꝛcenceaꝛ[3] ꝛulle poꝛeꝛ ðẏꝛꝛe pẏꝛte þe man uictoꝛiole ⁊ oðꝛum naman cneopholen nemneð ꝛẏle ðꝛincan ꝛæꝛtendum[4] pið hunig ȝemenȝeð.[5] ꝛona hẏt ðone ðꝛopan ȝepæceð.

Calluc. LX.

Ðeoꝛ pẏꝛt þe man conꝛiꝛman ⁊ oðꝛum naman ȝalluc nemneð bið cenneð[6] on moꝛum ⁊ on ꝛelðum ⁊ eac[7] on mæðum.

Þið piꝛa ꝛlepꝛan ȝenim þaꝛ pẏꝛte conꝛiꝛmam cnuca to ꝛpẏþe[8] ꝛmalon[9] ðuꝛte sẏle ðꝛincan on pine ꝛona ꝛe ꝛlepꝛa ætꝛtanðeþ.[10]

Cẏꝛ hpa innan toboꝛꝛten[11] ꝛẏ ȝenime[12] þẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan pẏꝛte pẏꝛttꝛuman ȝebꝛæðe[13] on hatan[14] axan[15] þicȝe þonne on hunige ꝛæꝛtenðe he bið ȝehæleð ⁊ eac hẏt þone maȝan ealne aꝛeoꝛmað.

Þið maȝan ꝛaꝛe ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte ⁊ ȝemenȝ[16] pið hunig ⁊ pið eceð þu onȝitꝛt mẏcele[17] ꝛꝛemꝛulnẏꝛꝛe.[18]

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[1] nẏsse, H. [2] þæꝛ maȝan ꝛaꝛe, H. [3] ꝛcæncaꝛ, B. [4] ꝛæꝛtenðe, H. [5] ȝmænȝeð, H. B. [6] cænneð, B. [7] eác, H.; éac, B. [8] ꝛꝓþan, H. [9] ꝛmalan, B. [10] –ꝛtánð–, B. [11] toboꝛocen, H. [12] ȝenim, H. B. [13] ȝebꝛæðe, B. [14] hatan, H. omits, and spoils his text by blunders. [15] axon, B. [16] ȝemænȝe, H. B. [17] micele, B. [18] ꝛꝓẏm–, H.

the mans swere (*neck*), who suffers the evil, it will give an experimental proof of that same thing (*its virtue*). Art. lviii.

Knee holly,[a] *or Butchers broom.* lix.

Ruscus aculeatus. Bot.

For the wrist drop, and for the maw *or belly*, take two cups full of the ooze of this wort, which is named victoriola, and by another name knee holly; administer it (*to the patient*) to drink fasting mixed with honey; soon it diminishes the wrist drop.

Yalluc,[b] *or Comfrey.* lx.

Symphytum officinale. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called confirma (*comfrey*), and by another name yalluc, is produced on moors and on fields, and also on meadows.

2. For wives (*womens*) flux, take this wort confirma, pound it to very small dust, administer it in wine to drink; soon the flux stancheth.

3. If one be bursten within, let him take roots of this wort, let him roast them in hot ashes, then swallow them in honey fasting, he will be healed; and it also purges the whole stomach.

4. For sore of maw (*stomach*), take this same wort, and mingle with honey and with vinegar; thou shalt perceive much advantage.

[a] MS. V., fol. 34 c, draws leaves, some serrated, some crenate, blue with a round red spot in the middle, root bulbed. MS. Add. 17063, fol. 30 a, similarly, but leaves green, entire, red spot has a yellow circle round it. MS. G. has the spots; they are the nectaries, and characteristic.

[b] The drawing in MS. V, fol. 34 d, has comfrey leaves and no more. MS. A., fol. 30 b, has leaves not quite so distinct, and the root has become bulbous. In MS. Bodley, 130, one of the mint tribe is drawn.

[1] LXI.

Ðeos ꝑẏꝛt ꝥe man aſtepꝛon ⁊ oðꝛum naman nemneð bẏð cenneð[2] betpeoh ꝛtanum ⁊ on unſmeꝥum[3] ſtopum.

Ðeoꝛ ꝑẏꝛt[4] ꝛcineð on mihte ꝛꝑilce ſtæoꝛꝑa[5] on heoꝛone[6] ⁊ ꝛe ðe[7] hẏ[8] nẏtente[9] ȝeꝛihð he ꝛæȝð[10] ꝓ he ꝛcinlac ȝeꝛeo ⁊ ꝛꝑa aꝑæꝛeð[11] he bið tæleð ꝑꝛam hẏꝛðum[12] ⁊ ꝑꝛam ſꝑẏlcum mannum ꝛꝑẏlce[13] ꝥæꝛe ꝑẏꝛte[14] mihta[15] cunnun.[16]

Ꝑið ꝑẏlle ꝛeocnẏꝛꝛe ȝenim ꝓẏꝛꝛe ꝑẏꝛte beꝛȝean[17] ꝥe ꝥe aſtepꝛon nemðon ꝛẏle etan on panıȝendum[18] monan[19] ⁊ sẏ ꝓ ðonne[20] ꝥæꝛe[21] ꝛunnan[22] ꝑẏne beo on ꝥam tacne ꝥe man uiꝛȝo nemneð ꝓ bið on ꝥam monðe ꝥe man auȝuſtuꝛ hateð[23] ⁊ hæbbe ðaꝛ ꝛẏlꝑan ꝑẏꝛte on hiꝛ ꝛꝑẏꝛan[24] ahanȝene[25] he bið ȝelacnuð.[26]

O. condenses.

Ꝺaꝛan hẏȝe.[27] LXII.

Ꝑið ınnoꝥeꝛ ꝑæſtnẏꝛꝛe[28] ȝenim ðaꝛ ꝑẏꝛte ꝥe man lepoꝛıꝛ peſ ⁊ oðꝛum naman haꝛan hıȝe nemneð ȝeðꝛẏȝe hẏ cnuca ꝓonne to ðuſte ſẏle ðꝛıncan on ꝑine ȝıꝑ he unꝑeꝑeꝛıȝ sẏ ȝẏꝑ he ꝓonne on ꝑeꝑeꝛe sẏ ꝛẏle ðꝛıncan[29] hım on ꝑætepe sona ꝛeo ꝑæꝛtnẏꝛ to ꝛlẏpeð.[30]

Fuchsius, p. 479, figures *Trifolium arvense* not *Geum urbanum*.

LXIII.

Ðeoꝛ ꝑẏꝛt ꝥe man ðictamnum ⁊ oðꝛum naman nemneð bẏꝓ cenneð[31] on ðam ıȝlande[32] ꝥe

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[1] O. gives ſauíne for the English. [2] cænneð, H. B. [3] -ſmẏð-, B. [4] ꝑẏꝛte, B. [5] ſterre, O. [6] heuena, O. [7] ⁊ ꝥe, O. [8] hıȝ, B. [9] -ende, O. [10] ꝛeȝð, O. [11] he aðꝛæteð, H. [12] hẏꝛðū, B. [13] ſꝑylcū, O., *error*. [14] ꝥaꝛa ꝑẏꝛta, B., in the plural. [15] ne, O. inserts. [16] -non, B. [17] beꝛȝan, B. [18] panȝendum, H. [19] mónan, B. [20] ꝥāne, O. [21] ꝥaꝛe, B. [22] ſuñe, O., omitting article. [23] háteð, B. [24] ꝛꝑẏꝛan, B.; ꝛꝑeoꝛan, H. [25] aháng-, B.; ahanȝe? O. [26] -noð, B. O. [27] hẏne, V., but hıȝe below; hyȝe, H.

[a] LXI.

1. This wort, which is named ἀστέριον, and by another name , is produced between stones and in unsmooth places.

2. This wort shineth at night as a star in heaven, and he who seeth it, not witting *what it is*, he supposes that he seeth an apparition, and so afeard (*as he is*), he is ridiculed by herdsmen and by such men as know the virtues of the wort.

3. For the falling sickness, take berries of this wort, which we name asterion, administer it to be eaten when the moon is on the wane, and let that be when the course of the sun is in the constellation named Virgo; that is, in the month which is called August; and let him have the same wort hung on his swere (*neck*); he will be cured.

HARESFOOT. LXII. *Trifolium arvense. Bot.*

For costiveness of inwards, take this wort, which is named leporis pes, and by another name haresfoot; dry it, then pound it to dust, administer it in wine to drink, if he (*the patient*) be unfeverish; if however, he be in a fever, give it him to drink in water; soon the costiveness will pass away.

DITTANY.[b] LXIII. *Diptamnus alba. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named dittany, and by another name , is produced in the island

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[a] The drawing in MS. V. is beyond interpretation; so MSS. A. G. In MS. B. 130, the drawing reminds us of *Stellaria media, Bot., Chickweed.*

[b] The figure in MS. V., fol. 35 c, has eaten itself away.

The later hand in B. glosses auence. [28] –neȝȝe, B. [29] ðpincan, B. omits. [30] ȝlípeð, B. [31] cænneð, H. B. [32] íg–, B.

man cpéte[1] hateð[2] ꝛ on þam munte þe man ida nemneð.

Lýf hpýlc pif hæbbe on hýne innoðe deað bofen tuddur zenim þýrre pýrte pó[3] þe pe dictamnum nemdun[4] zif heo butan feþepe fý sýle drincan on pine· zif hýne þonne feþep deþize sýle drincan on peafmum pæteþe fona hit þ tuddur ut afendeþ[5] butan fnecnýrre.[6]

Eft pið punda fom hý fýn of ifeþne fom hý fýn of ftence[7] oðde fnam næðdan zenim þýrre ilcan pýrte pof do on þa[8] punda ꝛ fýle drincan sona he býð hal.

Eft foðlice pið næddan flite zenim þýrre ylcan pýrte feap fýle drincan on pine fona hýt þ attor tofeþeð.

Lýf hpa[9] attor þicze zenime þýrre ylcan pýrte pó[f] drince on pine pitodlice fpa mýcel ýf þýrre pýrte ftpenzð[10] fpa na þ án þ heo mið hýne andpeaðnýrre[11] næddan offlýhð fpa hpæf fpa hý[12] hýne zehende[13] beoð ac fopþon of hýne ftence[14] þonne he mið pinde ahafen bið fpa hpæf[15] fpa hý[16] beoð ꝛ hý[16] þone fpæc zefticað hý fcealon[17] fpeltan.[18]

Eac[19] ýf sæd be þýrre fýlfan[20] pýrte zýf man on huntuþe fan[21] oðde fæzean[22] mið flane oðde oðrum pæpne zepæceþ þ hý[23] pýllon þaf pýrte etan[24] fpa hý[25] hnaþoft to cuman mæzen ꝛ heo fona[26] þa flane ut adeð ꝛ ða punde zehæleþ.[27]

Þið nipe punda zenim þaf ylcan pýrte ꝛ æþelfeþðinc[28] pýrte ꝛ hinde hæleþan[29] cnuca mið buteran[30]

[1] zpete, V. [2] hátað, B. [3] pór, also B. [4] -ðon, B. [5] afrendeð, B. H. [7] fpæcnýrre, B. H. [7] ftrenze, H.; ftenze, B. [8] oþa, corrected to on þa, H. This correction is frequent and needless; see St. Marh., p. 96, § 57. [9] hpá, H. [10] fpenð, V.; ftpænzð, H. [11] -nefre, B. [12] hiz, B., omitting hýne. [13] zehænde, H. [14] ftænce, H. [15] hpafn, B. [16] hiz, B., twice. [17] fculon, B.

DITTANY. Art. lxiii.

which is called Crete, and on the mountain which is called Ida.

2. If any wife (*woman*) have in her inwards a dead-borne offspring, take wash of this wort, which we named dittany; if she be without fever, give (*it her*) to drink in wine; if fever then trouble her, give (*it her*) to drink in warm water; soon it outsendeth the offspring without mischief.

3. Again, for wounds, whether they be from iron, whether they be from pole, or from snake, take wash of this ilk wort, apply to the wounds, and give to drink; soon he will be hole.

4. Again, verily, for bite of snake, take juice of this same wort; administer it to drink in wine; soon it will remove the poison.

5. If any one swallow poison, let him take ooze of this same wort; let him drink it in wine. So mickle, in fact, is the strength of this wort, so that not only it by its presence stayeth snakes wheresoever they be handy to it, but by reason of its smell, when it is carried by the wind, wheresoever it is, and they smell the stench, *that is odour*, they shall die, *or they die, it is said.*

6. Also, it is said of this same wort, if a man in hunting with arrow or other weapon weaken a roe-buck or a roe, that they will eat this wort as quickly as they may come to it; and it soon puts out the arrow and healeth the wound.

7. For new wounds, take this same wort and stich-wort and water agrimony, pound with butter, lay to

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[18] ſpylꝛá, H., n seems to have been erased; ꝑpylꝛan, B. [19] eác, H. [20] ılcan, B. [21] hꝑan, B. [22] pæȝan, B. [23] hıȝ, B. [24] eácan, H., an error. [25] hıȝ, B. [26] sóna, H. [27] -hǽl-, B. To the same purpose, Isidorus, Origin. xviii. 9=p. 152 B. [28] -ðıngc, B. [29] heleþan, B. [30] bꝛeꝛpán, H.

leȝe to þæȝe[1] punde þu pundȝaȝt on eallum þinȝum ðýȝȝe pýȝte ȝeȝȝeminȝe.[2]

LXIV.

Þið næddȝan ȝlite ȝ pið ȝcoȝȝioneȝ ſtincȝ[3] ȝenim þaȝ pýȝte þe man ȝolaȝo maioȝ ȝ helioȝcoȝȝion nemneð dȝýȝe[4] hý[5] þonne ȝ cnuca to ȝpýþe[6] ȝmalon[7] duȝte sýle dȝincan on pine ȝ ȝenim þa pýȝte ȝecnucude[8] leȝe to þæȝe[9] punde.

Næddȝan.[10]

LXV.

Þiþ ðæt ȝænȝc[11] pýȝmaȝ[12] deȝȝen[13] ymb naȝolan ȝenim þaȝ pýȝte þe man ȝolāȝo minoȝ ȝ oþȝum naman æliotȝiopion[14] nemneð ȝedȝiȝede cnuca to duſte ȝýle dȝincan on peaȝmum pætene heo þa pýȝmaſ ofſliðð.

Peonia. LXVI.

Ðeoȝ pýȝt ðe man peonian nemneð pæȝ ȝunden ȝȝam peonio þam ealdne ȝ heo þone naman oȝ him hæȝð · he bið cenneð[15] ȝýȝmeſt in ȝneca ·[16] þa eac ȝe mǣna[17] ealdoȝ homeȝuȝ on[18] hýȝ bocum ameaȝcode heo bið ȝunden[19] ſȝýþoſt ȝȝam hýȝdum[20] ȝ heo hæȝð coȝn þæne mycelnýȝȝe[21] þe malı ȝȝanati · ȝ heo on[22]

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[1] ðaȝe, B. [2] ȝeȝȝǣminȝe, H.; –ȝȝemminȝe, B. [3] ȝtíncȝ, B. [4] dȝiȝȝe, B. [5] hiȝ, B. [6] ſȝiþan, H. [7] ȝmalan, B. H. [8] ȝecnocode, B. [9] þaȝe, B. [10] A snake and scorpion are drawn. [11] ȝenȝc, B. [12] ȝýnȝyȝmas, H., with a gloss *lumbrici*. [13] –ȝan, B. [14] celio–, V. [15] cænneð, B. H. [16] cneaca, H.; creca, B. [17] H. omits mæȝa. [18] ón, H. [19] ȝúnden, B. [20] hýȝiðū, B. [21] –neȝȝe, B.; –neſȝe, H. [22] an, H.

the wound; thou shalt wonder on all accounts at the efficacy of this wort. DITTANY. Art. lxiii.

[a] LXIV. *Heliotropium Europæum.*

For bite of snake and for sting of scorpion, take the wort which is named solago maior and ἡλιοσκόπιος, then dry it and pound it to very small dust; administer it in wine to drink, and take the wort pounded, lay it to the wound.

Painting of a fight between a scorpion and a snake. MS. V., fol. 36 *a.*

[b] LXV. *Croton tinctorius.*

In case that round worms annoy about the navel, take this wort, which is called solago minor, and by another name ἡλιοτρόπιον, dried, pound it to dust; give it in warm water to be drunk; it slayeth the worms.

PEONY.[c] LXVI. *P. officinalis. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named peony, was found by Παίων, the chieftain, and it has the name from him. It is produced principally in Græcia. Also, as the illustrious author Homeros, in his books remarked, it is found chiefly by herdsmen; and it has grains of the magnitude (*of those*) of the malum granatum,

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[a] The figure in MS. V., fol. 36 a, was once nearly a duplicate of the next.

[b] The drawing in MS. V., fol. 36 a, when compared with the figure in the Flora Græca, has points of resemblance.

[c] The painting in MS. V., fol. 36 b, is eaten away, but it was not much like pæony.

nihte fcineð fpa leoht fæt • ⁊ eac hýfe copn beoð gelice coccele • ⁊ heo[1] býð fpa pe æfi cpæðon oftuft[2] fnam hýfðum on nihte gemet ⁊ gegaðefiað.[3]

Fið monoð fceonýffe[4] gýf man faf pýfte peoniam þam monoð feocan higcgendon[5] ofef aleցð[6] fona he hýne fýlfne halne[7] upahefð ⁊ gif he hý[8] mið him hafað næfne feo aðl him eft ne[9] genealæceð.

Fiþ hýpe ban ece genim þýffe ylcan pýfte fumne ðæl pýfttfuman ⁊ mið linenan[10] claðe gepnið to þam fafe • hýt gehældð.

Beofbena.[11] LXVII.

Ðeof pýft þe man pefiftefeon ⁊ oðfum naman befbenam[12] nemneð • heo yf culfnon fniðe hifcuð[13] þanan[14] hý[15] eac[16] fum þeodfcife columbinam hateð.

Gýf hpa faf pýfte[17] mið him hafað þe pe pefiftefeon nemðon ne mæg he fnam hundum[18] beon bofcen.[19]

Fið ealle attfu[20] genim þýffe sylfan[21] pýfte ðuft fýlle ðfincan ealle attfu[22] heo toðnifð eác mon fægð[23] ꝑ ðnýas[24] to heofa cnæftum hýfe bfucen.[25]

[1] he, B. [2] -toft, H. [3] -nað, H. [4] -nefffe, B. H. [5] lecg-, B.; -ðan, H. [6] aleið, H. [7] hálne, B. [8] hig, B. [9] ne, V. omits. [10] -nū, B.; V. has here lost many letters. [11] befbene, H. [12] uel ueruenam, O., fol. 37=8. The drawing may be meant for vervain, not for aquilegia. [13] hýf-, B. [14] þanon, B. [15] hig, B. [16] eác, H. [17] pýft, O. [18] hundef, O. [19] bfocen, H. [20] attre, O. [21] O. omits. [22] attra, O. [23] fegð, B. [24] ðnýaf, B.; þnaf, O., fol. 20. [25] bfúcen, B.; bfuca, H., with loss of n, on which see St. Marh., p. 80, § 13; -con, O.

PEONY. Art. lxvi.

or pomegranate; and it shineth at night as a light fat *or lamp,* and also its grains are like cockle;[a] and it is, as we before said, most often met with and gathered by herdsmen at night.

2. For lunacy, if a man layeth this wort peony over the lunatic, as he lies, soon he upheaveth himself hole; and if he hath *this wort* with him, the disease never again approaches him.

3. For hip bone ache *or sciatica,* take some portion of a root of this ilk wort, and with a linen cloth bind it to the sore; it healeth.

VERVAIN.[b] LXVII.

(Confused with columbine).

1. This wort, which is named περιστερεών, and by another name verbena, is very near akin in colour to culvers *or doves.* Whence also some people call it columbina.[c]

2. If any one have with him this wort, which we named peristereon, he may not be barked at by dogs.

3. Against all poisons, take dust of this same wort, administer it to drink; it driveth away all poisons; also it is said that sorcerers use it for their crafts.

[a] Latin, "cocci simile," *a cochineal grain or insect:* our Saxon gives a wrong interpretation.

[b] Verbena officinalis is intended by the drawing in MS. V., and by περιστερεὼν in Dioskorides. Columbina, *culverwort,* is a bad translation; περιστερεὰν means *dovecot.*

[c] This clause is not in the Latin of 1528. The author of our text evidently, by the expression about the colour, meant the columbine, *aquilegia vulgaris.*

Þýmele.[1] LXVIII.

Bryonia dioica. Þið miltan ſaſie ȝenim þaſ pýſte ðe man bſýonia ⁊ oþſum naman hýmele nemneð ſýle þýcȝean[2] ȝemanȝ mete þonne ſceal þ ſáſ liþelice þuſh þone micȝþan[3] ſoſð ȝan.[4] ðeoſ pýſt iſ to þam heſiȝndlic[5] þ hý man pið ȝefune ðſenceaſ[6] ȝemencȝeað.[7]

LXIX.

Þið þ man on pambe ſoſſexen ſý ȝenim þýſſe pýſte sæd þe man nýmfete ⁊ oðſum naman
nemneð cnuca mið pine ſýle ðſincan.

Eft[8] þ sýlfe[9] be ðam pýſttſuman[10] sýle hýne þam ſeocan þicȝean · x.[11] ðaȝaſ.
Eft ȝýf þu þaſ pýſte ſýlft þicȝean[12] on ſtſanȝon[13] pine heo þæſ innoðeſ unſýne ȝefſið.

Clæfſe.[14] LXX.

Þið þæſa ȝomena ſáſe ȝýf hpa þýſſe pýſte pýſttſuman þe man cſiſion ⁊ oðſum naman clæfſe nemneð mið him hafeð ⁊ on hiſ ſpýnan býſð næfſe him hiſ ȝoman ne deſiað.

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[1] bꝛionia pilðemep, B., by later hand. [2] þicȝan, B. [3] micȝan, B.; micȝan, by correction from miȝan, H. [4] ſoſð ȝan, B. omits. [5] heſȝendlíc, H.; so B., without accent. [6] ðſencaſ, B. [7] –mænȝ–, B. [8] for, O. adds. [9] ðam ylcan, H.; þan ſylfe, O. [10] nim þañ pyrtrume, O. [11] þicȝan · týn, B. O. [12] þicȝan, B. [13] –ȝum, B.; ſtange, O. [14] clæſe, H., *so.*

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[a] In the painting, MS. V., fol. 36 d, I trace no likeness whatever to the hop "root," as the hoppers call it, whether

Hymele.[a] lxviii.

Humulus lupulus.

1. For sore of spleen, take this wort, which is named βρυωνία, and by another name hymele; give it (*to the sick*) to swallow among (*his*) meat; then shall the disease gently go forth through the urine. This wort is to that degree laudable that men mix it with their usual drinks.[b]

The water lily.[c] lxix.

1. In case a man be overwaxen in wamb,[d] take seed of this wort, which is named νύμφαια, and by another name , pound it with wine, and give it to drink.

2. Again for the same, of the root, give it to the sick to eat for ten days.

3. Again, if thou givest this wort in strong wine to be swallowed; it restrains ill running (*diarrhœa*) of the inwards.

Clover. lxx.

Trifolium pratense. Bot.

For sore of the jaws[e] *or back of the mouth,* if one hath with him a root of this wort, which is named χίρσιον, and by another name clover, and beareth it on his neck, his fauces will never give him trouble.

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male or female, nor to the bryony; it is more like *Mentha piperita* (H.) In MS. Bodley, 130, bryony is drawn tolerably well, with red berries; it is also rightly glossed "wildenep."

[b] In this clause hymele is *humulus, the hop plant.* It was not said of bryony in the Latin text.

[c] In MS. V., fol. 37 a, drooping leaves, like confervæ lifted from the water, on erect stalks remain.

[d] Latin, Ad dysentericos. The interpreter misunderstood the word. See liii. 1.

[e] Latin, Ad faucium dolorem, and below, fauces.

LXXI.

Ðaſ ſýſte ȝſecaſ ıſatıſ ⁊ ſománe alutam nemnaþ[1] ⁊ eac anȝle[2] hateð[3] að ſeſſentıſ moſſum.[4]

Þıð næðſan flıte ȝenım þýſſe ſýſte leaſ þe ȝſecaſ ıſatıſ[5] nemnað cnuca on pæteſe leȝe to þæſe[6] punde heo ſſemað[7] ⁊ þ ſáſ oſȝenımð.

LXXII.

Þıð næðſan ſlıte ȝenım þaſ ſýſte þe man ſcoſðean ⁊ oðrum naman nemneð ſeoð on ſine ſýle ðrıncan • cnuca þonne þa ſýſte ⁊ leȝe[8] to þæſe[9] punde.

Þıð ſına ſaſe ȝenım þaſ ſýlfan ſýſte cnuca hý • ⁊ ȝepýlð mıð ðam ele ðe sý oſ lapeſ tſeope ȝeſſunȝan[10] hýt þ ſáſ oſ anımð.

Þıð þam ſefoſe þe ðæȝhpamlıce oþþe ðý ſſıddan ðæȝe[11] on man becýmð ȝenım þaſ ýlcan ſýſte ⁊ ȝepſſuð hý[12] onbutan[13] þæſ maneſ lıchoman[14] heo oſanımð þone ðæȝhpamlıcan ⁊ þý ſſıddan ðæȝeſ[15] ſefoſ.

Felt[16] ſýſt. LXXIII.

Ðeos ſýſt þe man ueſbaſcum ⁊ oðrum naman ſelt ſýſt[17] nemneð bıð cenneð[18] on ſandıȝum ſtopum ⁊ on mýxenum þaſ[19] ſýſte ýſ ſæð þ meſcuſıuſ ſceolde[20]

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[1] nemneð, B. [2] eác on æŋȝlıſc, H. [3] hatað, B. [4] ad serpentis morsum, H. also; it should be það, *woad*, which in B. has been forced in. In B., the later hand which put in the numbering after XXVIII., seeing a space left for the drawing of a snake, has made it a new wort. [5] ıſſatıſ, V. [6] þaſe, B. [7] ſſamað, H. [8] leȝe þon̄, H. [9] þaſe, B. [10] ȝeſſúnȝen, B. [11] ðæȝ, H.; V. B. omit. [12] hıȝ, B. [13] búton, B. [14] líc–, H.; –hamon, B. [15] ðæȝe, V.; ðæȝeſ, with the next word erased, H. [16] ſelð, B., here and in contents, but not in text. [17] ſelð ſýſð, V. [18] cænneð, H. B. [19] þeoſ, H. [20] ſcolðe, B.

Woad. LXXI.

Isatis tinctoria. Bot.

1. This wort the Greeks name ἰσάτις, and the Romans aluta, and also the Engle *ad serpentis morsum.*[a]

Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 37 *b.*

2. For bite of snake, take leaves of this wort, which the Greeks name isatis; pound it in water, lay it to the wound; it benefits and removes the sore.

LXXII.

Teucrium Scorodonia? Bot.

1. For bite of snake, take this wort, which is named σκόρδιον, and by another name[b] , seethe it in wine, give it (the sick) to drink. Pound then the wort and lay it to the wound.

2. For sore of sinews, take this same wort, pound it, and boil it with the oil which is wrung out of laurel tree; it removes the sore.

3. For a quotidian fever or a tertian, take the same wort, and tie it about the mans body; it removes the quotidian and the tertian fever.

Felt wort, *or Mullein.* LXXIII.

Verbascum thapsus. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named verbascum, and by another name feltwort, is produced in sandy places and on mixens. It is said that Mercurius should give

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[a] Our interpreter was dozing when he transferred the heading of the next paragraph *ad serpentis morsum* to this place, and called it English. The plant is woad, pas. The drawings are worthless.

[b] The Latin has Scordion, id est, sorbus: the σκόρδιον of Dioskorides was herbaceous, πόα, not a service tree. The drawing in MS. V., fol. 37 c, may, with large allowance, be T. Scorodonia, it cannot be T. Scordion.

ıulıxe þam ealdoþmen ſýllan þa he com to cıþcean ⁊ he na ſýþþan æniȝe hýne ýfelan peoþc ondþeð.[1]

Lýf hpa mid hým þýſſe pýnte ane tealȝþe býnð ne bið he bneȝed mid æniȝum oȝan ne him pildeoþ ne deþeþ[2] ne æniȝ ýfel ȝeancýme.[3]

Þiþ fot adle ȝenim þaſ ylcan pýnte uerbaſcum ȝecnucude[4] leȝe to þam ſaþe binnan[5] ſeapum tidum heo ȝehælþ þ ſáſ to ðam ſceaſplice þ he eac[6] ȝan dýrre ⁊ mæȝe • eac[6] upe aldþaſ cpæden ⁊ ſæden[7] þ ðeos ȝeſetedný ſ healicoſt ſneme de.[8]

LXXIV.

Se þe pýlle oſeþ lanȝne peȝ fénan hæbbe mid him on þam peȝe þaſ pýnte þe man heþaclean ⁊ oðþum naman nemneþ þonne ne ondþædeþ he hým æniȝne ſceaþan[9] ac heo hý aflýȝeþ.[10]

Cýleþenie. LXXV.

Þiþ eaȝena dýmnýſſe[11] ⁊ ſaþnýſſe[12] ⁊ oſeþtoȝennýſſe ȝenim þýſſe pýnte ſeap þe man[13] celidoniam[14] ⁊ oðþum naman þam ȝelice cýleþenie[15] nemneð cnucud[16] oþ þam pýnttþuman mid ealdum pine ⁊ hunige ⁊ pipoſe ſý þ pel toſomne ȝepunud[17] ⁊ ſmýrre[18] þonne þa eaȝan innan.[19]

[1] peóſc • ondþæd, H. [2] deþað, B. [3] ȝéan–, B. [4] ȝepunude, H.; –node, B. [5] –non, B. [6] eác, H., twice. [7] ſeðdon, B., *verified.* [8] –mode, B.; ſnamude, H. [9] æniȝne (so) ſcaðan, B., with gloss þeaf. [10] aflıȝð, B. [11] –neſſe, H. B. [12] –neſſe, H. [13] H. omits man. [14] ⁊ on, H. [15] cýleþeniȝe, B. [16] ȝecnuð, H.; ȝecnocað, B. [17] –nod, B. [18] ſmepa, B.; ſmeþe, H. [19] V. has here suffered much.

(*gave*) this wort to Ulixes, the chieftain, when he came to Circe, and he after that dreaded none of her evil works. FELT WORT. Art. lxxiii.

2. If one beareth with him one twig of this wort, he will not be terrified with any awe, nor will a wild beast hurt him, or any evil coming near.

3. For gout, take this same wort verbascum pounded, lay it to the sore; within a few hours it will heal the sore so effectively that (*the gouty man*) can even dare and be able to walk. Also our authorities declared and said that this application was in the highest degree beneficial.

[a] LXXIV.

He who will travel an over long way, let him have with him on the journey, the wort which one nameth ἡρακλεία, and by another name , then he dreadeth not any robber, but the wort puts them (all) to flight.

CELANDINE.[b] LXXV. *Chelidonium maius.*

1. For dimness of eyes and soreness and obstruction,[c] take juice of this wort, which is named χελιδονία, and by another name like that celandine, beaten out of the roots, let that be well pounded with old wine and honey and pepper together, then smear the eyes inwardly.

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[a] The figures are fantastic. In MS. Bodley, 130, is a gloss calcetreppe; but MS. V. does not represent *centaurea calcitrappa*. In MS. G. is a gloss "hannichamp," that is, *clavaria coralloides*, but neither G. nor V. draw a fungus, nor yet Heraclea sphondylium.

[b] MS. V. aims at drawing *chelidonium maius*. (H.)

[c] Oþeрcoȝennýȝ, overtuggenness, is *a drawing over, obductio*; the Latin has, Ad caliginem oculorum, et qui ulcera in oculis et scabritudinem habent, et ad albuginem oculorum. See þhe, in glossary.

Eac þe onþunðun[1] þ̄ þume men oþ ðæþe meolce þẏþþe ẏlcan þẏþte heoþa eaȝan[2] ſmẏþeðon[3] ⁊ him þẏ[4] sel pæþ.

Eþt pið ðẏmȝenðum eaȝan[5] ȝenim þẏþþe ẏlcan þẏþte p̄ōþ oþþe[6] ða bloþtman[7] ȝepþunȝene ⁊ ȝemenȝceð.[8] mið humiȝe ȝemenȝc[9] þonne liþelice peallende axan þæþto[10] ⁊ þeoð þæþ to[10] þomne on æþenum þæte. ðẏþ iþ þẏnðeþlic[11] læcedom pið eaȝena[12] ðẏmnẏþþe.

Eac iþ ȝepiþ þ̄ þume men[13] ſpa þe æþ[14] cpæðon[15] þæþ poþeþ þẏnðeþlice bṗucað.

Pið cẏþnlu ȝenim þaþ ẏlcan þẏþte cnuca mið þẏþle leȝe to þam cẏþnlun[16] ſpa þ̄ hi[17] æneþt[18] þẏn mið pætepe ȝebeþode.

Piþ heaþod ece ȝenim þaþ þẏlþan þẏþte cnuca mið ecede þmẏþe[19] þone andplatan[20] ⁊ þ̄ heaþod.

Pið þ̄ man þoþbæþneð[21] þẏ ȝenim þaþ ẏlcan þẏþte cnuca mið ȝætena[22] ſmeþpe[23] ⁊ leȝe þæþto.[24]

Solſequia. LXXVI.

Solanum nigrum and *dulcamara.*

Pið ȝeþpel ȝenim þaþ þẏþte þe man þolate ⁊[25] oðþum naman poloþece nemneð ȝecnucude ⁊ mið ele ȝemenȝcede[26] leȝe þæþto[27] hẏt þþemað:

Piþ eaþena þaþe ȝenim ðẏþþe ẏlcan þẏþte pos ȝemenȝc[28] mið þam ele oþ cẏppo ⁊ ȝepẏþm hẏt ⁊[29] ſpa plæc dþẏpe on þ̄ eaþe.

Pið toð ece sẏle etan ðẏþþe þẏlþan[30] þẏþte cþoppaþ.

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[1] –ðon H. B. [2] –ȝon, B. [3] ſmeþaðon, B. [4] þe, H. [5] –ȝū, B. [6] oðða b., H. [7] bloſm–, B. [8] –mænȝeð, B.; cede, H. [9] –mænȝc, B. [10] þaþ, B., twice. [11] þiþlic, H. [12] eaȝan, B. [13] mæn, H. [14] æþ, B. [15] ræðan, H. [16] –lon, B. [17] hiȝ, B. [18] –oſt, B. [19] þmeþa, B. [20] –plit–, B. [21] ȝebæþneð, B. [22] ȝætenum, B., and H., with a later gloss, ȝotene. [23] ſmeþupe, B. H. [24] þaþ, B. [25] ⁊ on, H. [26] ȝemænȝede, B. [27] þaþ, B. [28] ȝemænȝeð, B.; ȝemænȝcðo, H. [29] ⁊, H. omits. [30] þylþán, H.

2. Also, we have found that some men have smeared their eyes with the milk of this same wort, and it was thereby better with them. CELANDINE. Art. lxxv.

3. Again, for eyes getting dim, take ooze of this same wort, or the blossoms wrung out, and mixed with honey; mingle then gently[a] hot ashes thereto, and seethe together in a brazen vessel; this is a special leechdom for dimness of eyes.

4. Also, it is certain that some men, as we before said, use this ooze separately.

5. Against kernels (*hard glandular swellings*),[b] take this same wort, pound with lard; lay to the kernels, so that they be first bathed with water.

6. For head ache, take this same wort, pound it with vinegar; smear the forehead and head.

7. In case a man be badly burned, take this same wort, pound it with goats grease, and lay thereto.

SOLSEQUIUM.[c] LXXVI.

Rather Niht-rcaðu, *night-shade.* But solsequa in the glossaries is *marigold.*

1. For a swelling, take this wort which is named solatrum, and by another name solsequa, pounded and mingled with oil, lay it thereto; it will do good.

2. For sore of ears, take ooze of this same wort, mingle with oil of privet,[d] and warm it, and so when lukewarm, drip it in the ear.

3. For tooth ache, give to eat the flower heads of this same wort.

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[a] The interpreter read leniter for leuiter, leviter.

[b] Latin, Ad parotidas; παρωτίδας, *swellings of the glands behind the ears.* Small hard swellings are still called kernels.

[c] MS. V. has drawn *Solanum dulcamara* (H.), instead of solatrum.

[d] Latin, Oleo cyprino. The oil of privet obtained from the flowers by infusion was "not often used" in 1693. (Salmons Druggist's Shop Opened, p. 1129 a). Cyprus was the mediæval name for privet. (G. J. Voss, de Vitiis Sermonis, p. 122).

MS. V. is here imperfect.

Þið blod þýne oþ noþum ȝenim þýþþe ylcan þýrte poþ ȝ dýpe anne[1] hnenne[2] clað ȝ þoþſete þa næþðýþlu þæþ[3] miþ • þona ðæt blod oðſtænt.[4]

Þrunde þpýhiȝe. LXXVII.

Ðeoþ pýrt ðe man þenecio ȝ oðþum naman ȝþunde þpýhiȝe[5] nemneð býþ cenneð[6] on hþoþum ȝ onbutan[7] paȝum.

Þið punda þeah hý þýn þpýþe ealde ȝenim þaþ pýrte þe pe þenecio nemðun[8] cnuca miþ ealdum þýfle leȝe to þam[9] punðum[10] hýt hæleþ[11] sona.

Þýþ hpa[12] miþ ıþeþne[13] ȝeþleȝen sý ȝenim þaþ ylcan pýrte on æþne meþȝen oðde to middan dæȝe cnuca hý[14] ſpa pe ǣþ cpædon miþ ealdum þýfle leȝe to þæþe[15] punde sona heo þa punde ȝeopenað ȝ apeoþmað.[16]

Þið þot adle ȝenim þaþ ilcan pýrte cnuca miþ þýfle leȝe to þam þotum hýt ȝelþeȝað þ̄ rā̄þ •[17] eac hit þnemað[18] mýcelum[19] þiþ þæþa[20] þina rā̄ne.

Þiþ lendena[21] þaþe ȝenim þaþ ylcan pýrte cnuca miþ þealte þam[22] ȝemete ðe þu clýþan pýrce leȝe to ðam lendenum •[23] þam ȝelice hýt þnemað[24] eac þiþ þæþa[25] þota saþe.

Feþn.[26] LXXVIII.

Þið punda[27] ȝenim þýþþe pýrte pýrttþuman þe man þilicem ȝ oðþum naman þeaþn nemneþ ȝecnucuðne leȝe to þæþe[28] punde ȝ æþelþeþþincȝ[29] pýrte tþeȝþa[30] tþymeþþa ȝepæȝe sýle ðþincan on pine.

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[1] ænne, B. [2] hnene, B., suppressing a consonant without sound. [3] þaþ, B. [4] æt–, B. [5] þpilce, H. [6] cænneð, H. B. [7] –ton, B. [8] –ðon, B. [9] þæþto þǣ, H. [10] punðúm, H. [11] hælð, H. [12] hpá, H. [13] ıþéþne, H. [14] hiȝ, B. [15] ðape, B. [16] ȝ þ., H. [17] þa þap, H. [18] þþýmað, H. [19] miclū, H.; micclum, B. [20] ðapa, B. [21] lænð–, B. [22] þæm, H. [23] lænð–, B. [24] þþamað, H. [25] ðapa, B. [26] fearn, B., later hand. [27] A plural. [28] þape, B. [29] –ðinȝ, B. [30] tþeȝea, V.

4. For blood-running from the nose, take ooze of this same wort, and dip a linen cloth in it, and stop the nostrils with it; soon the blood stancheth. Solsequium. Art. lxxvi.

Groundsel.[a] lxxvii.

Senecio vulgaris.

1. This wort, which is named senecio, and by another name groundsel, is produced on roofs and about walls.

2. For wounds, though they be very old, take this wort, which we named senecio; pound it with old lard, lay it to the wounds; it healeth them soon.

3. If any one be struck with iron, take this same wort at early morning, or at midday; pound it, as we before said, with old lard; lay it to the wound; soon it openeth and purges the wound.

4. For gout, take this same wort, pound it with lard, lay it to the feet; it alleviates the disorder; also it benefits much for sore of the sinews.

5. For sore of loins, take this same wort, pound it with salt, in the manner in which thou wouldest work a poultice; lay it to the loins, like that; it also is of advantage against sore of the feet.

Fern. lxxviii.

Aspidium, Polypodium, etc.

1. For wounds, take a root of this wort, which is named filix, and by another name fern, pounded, lay it to the wound; and stichwort, by weight of two drachms, administer to drink in wine.

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[a] The drawing in MS. V., fol. 38 d, intends groundsel, without being like.

[b] There is a later gloss in MS. V. on the drawing, "Feuger," which is French for *fern*. The drawing, fol. 39 a, is apparently unfinished; as it stands it is like *fucus purpurascens*.

Þið þæt ȝeonȝ man healýde[1] sý ȝenim þaȝ ýlcan pýnte þæp[2] heo on bécenan tpeopeȝ pýnttpuman ȝepexen[3] ȝý cnuca miþ pýȝle ȝ ȝeþec[4] anne[5] claþ þæpmiþ .[6] ȝ ȝeppiþ to ðam[7] saȝe ȝpa þ he þa hpýle[8] uppeaȝþ sý ȝepenþ .[9] þý ꝥiꝥtan dæȝe he biþ ȝehæleþ. •

Cpice. LXXIX.

Þið miltan saȝe ȝeným þýȝȝe pýnte leaȝ þe man ȝnamen ȝ oðȝum naman cpice nemneð ȝ ȝeȝeoð hý[10] ſmýȝe[11] þonne anne[12] claþ þæpmiþ[13] leȝe to þæpe[14] miltan • þu onȝýteſt ꝥnempulnýsse[15] þæȝóꝥ.[16]

Clædene. LXXX.

Þið blædȝan ȝaȝe ȝ piþ þ man ȝemiȝan ne mæȝe ȝenim[17] þýȝȝe pýnte pýnttpuman utepeaȝde ðe man ȝladiolum ȝ oþȝum naman ȝlædene nemneþ ðniȝe hýne[18] þonne ȝ cnuca ȝ ȝemencȝc[19] ðæȝto[20] tpeȝean[21] ſcenceaȝ[22] pineȝ ȝ þný[23] pætepeȝ sýle ðninçan.

Þið miltan ȝaȝe ȝenim þaȝ ilcan[24] pýnte ȝladiolum þonne heo ȝeonȝ[25] ȝý ðniȝe[26] hý[27] ȝ cnuca to ȝpýþe ȝmalan ðufte sýle þicȝean[28] on liþum pine • hýt iȝ ȝelýȝeð þ hit pundoȝlice þa miltan ȝehæleþ.

Þiþ innoþeȝ ȝaȝe ȝ þæþa[29] bneosta ȝenim[30] þýȝȝe ȝýlȝan pýnte beȝȝean[31] ȝecnucuðe[32] ȝ on ȝætenȝe[33]

[1] –leðe, B. [2] þaȝ, B. [3] becænan ȝepeaxen, H.; ȝepeaxen, B. [4] ȝeðéc, B. [5] ænne, B. [6] þaȝ, B. [7] ðæm, H. [8] hpíle, B. [9] ȝepænð, H. B. [10] hiȝ, B. [11] ſmeȝa, B. [12] ænne, H. B. [13] þaȝ, B. [14] þaȝe, B. [15] –neȝȝe, B. [16] þaȝ, B. [17] ȝenime, H., *let him take.* [18] In H., hýne, which was correct, referring to ȝyntȝuman, has been altered to hý. [19] ȝemænc, B.; ȝemænȝc, H. [20] þaȝ, B. [21] tpeȝen, H. B. [22] ȝcencaȝ, H.; ſcæncaȝ, B. [23] þniȝ, B. [24] illan, V. [25] ȝeonc, H. [26] ðniȝȝe, B. [27] hiȝ, B. [28] þýcȝan, H. B. [29] þaȝa, B. H. [30] ȝenime, H. [31] beȝȝan, B. [32] –coðe, B. [33] ȝætenne, H.

2. In case a young man be ruptured, take this same wort, where it is grown on the root of a beech tree; pound it with lard, and cover a cloth therewith, and tie to the sore so that it, *the cloth*, the while be turned upward; on the fifth day he will be healed. FERN. Art. lxxviii.

QUICK OR QUITCH GRASS.[a] *Quickens, Couch.* LXXIX. *Triticum repens. Bot.*

For sore of spleen, take leaves of this wort, which is named gramen, and by another name quitch,[b] and seethe them, then smear a cloth therewith, lay it to the spleen; thou shalt understand the advantage thereof.

GLADDEN.[c] LXXX. *Iris pseudacorus. Bot.*

1. For sore of bladder, and in case that a man may not pass water, take the outer part of the root of this wort, which is named gladiolus, and by another name gladden; dry it then, and pound it and mix thereto two draughts of wine and three of water; give this (*to the patient*) to drink.

2. For sore of spleen, take the same wort gladiolus, when it is young,[d] dry it, and pound it to very small dust; give it (*to the sufferer*) to swallow in lithe (*soft*) wine. It is believed that it wonderfully healeth the spleen.

3. For sore of inwards and of the breasts, take berries[e] of this same wort, pounded, and rendered

[a] Quick grass is most fantastically disguised in the drawing, MS. V., fol. 39 b.

[b] Still so called by country folk, better known to gentlemen and ladies as couch-grass.

[c] Gladden is drawn in MS. V., fol. 39 c.

[d] Maturissimam, Lat. 1528.

[e] Lat. baccam, as a hip is a berry: the seed is contained in a trilocular capsule.

meolce oððe ȝyt ſelfe on pine ȝeplehte sýle ðpincan ꝑ rā̆ ȝerpiceþ.

Boðen. LXXXI.

Ðeoſ pýpt þe man noſmaþum ꝛ oðrum naman boþen[1] nemneþ býþ cenneð[2] on ſandiȝum landum[3] ꝛ on pýpt beddum.[4]

Þið toþ ece ȝenim þýſſe pýpte pýptpalan[5] þe pe noſmaþum nemdun[6] ſýle etan butan ỳldincȝe[7] he ȝenimð[8] þæþa[9] toða rā̆ ꝛ healde ꝑ poſ on hiſ muþe ſona hýt ȝehælþ þa teð.

Þið adliȝende[10] ȝenim þaſ pýpte noſmaþinum cnuca mid ele ſmýre[11] ðone[12] adliȝendan[13] pundoþlice þu hine ȝehæleſt.[14]

Þið ȝicþan ȝenim þaſ ỳlcan pýpte ȝecnuca hý[15] ꝛ ȝemenȝc[16] hýre poſ pið eald pin ꝛ pið peaþm pætel ſýle ðpincan[17] þry[18] daȝaſ.

Þið liſel ſeocnýſſe[19] ꝛ þæſ innoðeſ ȝenim þýſſe sýlfan[20] pýpte ſumne[21] ȝpipan ſceaþfla on pætel ꝛ ȝemencȝ[22] þæltо[23] naþdýſ ſpā̆ hand ſulla[24] ꝛ nudan ſumne ſtelan ſeoð to somne on pætele ſýle ðpincan he bið hal.

Þið nipe punda ȝenim þaſ ỳlcan pýpte þe pe noſmaþinum nemdun[25] cnuca mid ſýsle leȝe to þam pundum.

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[1] boȝen, O. [2] cænneð, B. H. [3] lándū, B.; lænde, O. [4] bedde, O., which, as usual, pares off redundant words. [5] pipt-tpuman, B. [6] –ðon, B. [7] This word is glossed or amended in H. by ſpolopinȝe, *swallowing*. [8] binimð, O. [9] þaþa, B. [10] Ad languentes in the Latin, and glossed in H. bedpede, *bedridden*. [11] ſmeþa, B. [12] þoū, H.; þane, O. [13] –da, O. [14] –lyt, B. [15] hiȝ, B. [16] ȝmænȝe, H. B. [17] ðpin, H. [18] þpiȝ, B. [19] –nejſe, B. [20] ilcan, B. [21] Glossed in H. i., that is, *one*; litel.

lukewarm in goats milk, or yet better, in wine[a] administer *this;* the sore will cease. GLADDEN. Art. lxxx.

BOTHEN. LXXXI.

Rosmarinus officinalis. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named rosemary, and by another name bothen, is produced on sandy lands and on wort beds.

2. For tooth ache, take a root of this wort, which we named rosemary, give it (the sufferer) to eat, without delay it removes the sore of the teeth; and let him hold the ooze in his mouth; soon it healeth the teeth.

3. For the sickly,[b] take this wort rosemary, pound it with oil, smear the sickly one; wonderfully thou healest him.

4. Against itch, take this same wort, pound it, and mingle its ooze with old wine and with warm water; administer this for three days.

5. For liver sickness, and *that* of the inwards, take of this same wort one[c] handful, scrape it into water, and mingle thereto of nard two hands full and a stalk of rue, seethe together in water, give it *to the patient* to drink; he will be whole.

6. For new wounds, take this same wort, which we named rosemary, pound it with lard; lay it to the wound.

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[a] Lat. asinino, which the translator made out as uino.

[b] Lat. Ad languentes.

[c] This sense has been discussed in Spoon and Sparrow, art. 199.

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[22] ȝemænȝc, H. B. [23] ðap, B. [24] fulle, B. [25] -ðon, B.; næmðun, H.

Feld moru.[1] LXXXII.

Þeos[2] wyrt þe man wæstmace[3] wluatice ⁊ oðrum naman felð morru nemneþ bið cenned[4] on landizum stowum ⁊ on beorzum.

Wið ƿ wirmen eallfuðlice[5] cennen.[6] zenim þas wyrte þe we wæstmacam wluaticam nemdun[7] weoð on wætere wyle þonne ƿ we man hyne wæl[8] mid beðize[9] he bið zehæled.

Wið wifa afeorrmunzæ[10] zenim þas ylcan wyrte wæstmacam weoð on wætere ⁊[11] þonne heo zewoden beo menzc[12] hy wel ⁊ wyle drincan hy[13] beoð afeormade.

Dolhrune. LXXXIII.

Ðeos wyrt we man werdicalir ⁊ oðrum naman dolh rune nemneð byþ cened[14] wið wezas ⁊ wið wallas ⁊ on beorzum.

Wið fot adle ⁊ wið cancor[15] zenim þas wyrte we we werdicalir[16] nemdun[17] weoð on wætere beþe[18] þonne þa fet ⁊ þa cnepu.[19] cnuca wyðdan þa wyrte mid rysle dō on ænne clað ⁊ lezе to þam[20] fotum ⁊ to þam[20] cneorum þu hy[21] wel zehælrt.

Cedelc.[22] LXXXIV.

Wið þæs innoðes heardnyssе[23] zenim þas wyrte we man mercurialir ⁊ oðrum naman cedelc[24] nemneð on

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[1] feldmoze, B., later hand. [2] Ðeo, H. [3] wæstmace, H. [4] cænned, H. B. [5] –soð–, B.; –sað–, H. [6] cænnen, H. B. [7] –don, B.; nædun, H. [8] þas, B. [9] beðie, H. [10] Sing., *purgationem*, Lat. [11] ⁊, H. omits. [12] mænzc, H. B. [13] syle hy, H. [14] cænned, H. B. [15] In H., the corrector and glossator has written on his erasure, cneopu, *knees*. [16] In H., perdicalis is glossed halmerwet. [17] –don, B.; nædun, H. [18] beða, B. [19] cneopa, B.; cneopu, H. [20] dæm, H., bis. [21] hiz, B. [22] In B. appears, in faded ink, over-written by the later xii. century hand, smeozepurt. [23] –nessе, B.; neasunessе, H. [24] cedelc, B., also in heading.

Field more, *or Parsnep.* lxxxii.

Field more. Art. lxxxii.

1. This wort which is named pastinaca silvatica, and by another name field more, is produced on sandy places and on hills.

2. In case that women kindle (*bear children*) with difficulty, take this wort, which we named pastinaca silvatica, seethe in water; give it then that the man may bathe himself[a] (*woman—herself*) therewith; he (*she*) will be healed.

3. For wives purifying, take this same wort pastinaca, seethe it in water, and when it be sodden, mingle it well, and administer it; they will be purged.

Dolhrune, *Pellitory.*[b] lxxxiii.

Parietaria officinalis. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named perdicalis, and by another name dolhrune, is produced against ways and against walls, and on barrows.

2. For gout and for cancer,[c] take this wort, which we named perdicalis, seethe it in water, then bathe the feet and the knees; pound afterwards the wort with lard, put into a cloth, and lay it to the feet and to the knees; thou healest them well.

Cheadle.[d] lxxxiv.

Mercurialis perennis. Bot.

1. For hardness of the inwards, take this wort, which is named mercurialis, and by another name cheadle,

[a] Woman was in old times a masculine word, as it followed the gender of the second part of the compound. The plural had preceded in the Latin also.

[b] Parietaria, MS. Bodley, 130, and other accounts support Somner. MS. V., fol. 40 b, and MS. A., fol. 38 a, may have intended this herb. So MS. T., Plinius, xxi. 104.

[c] Gonagram, Lat., *gout in the knee.*

[d] *Perennis* seems ascertained by the drawings in MS. V., fol. 40 c, MS. A., fol. 38 b, MS. T.

pæteþe ȝeȝnidene ſýle þam ðoleȝendum ſona heo ða heaþdnýſſe[1] ut[2] atýhð ⁊ ðone maȝan aþeoþmað þam ȝelice þ ſæd þnemað.

Þið eaȝena ſáþ ⁊ ȝeſpel ȝenim ðýſſe sýlfan pýnte leaf ȝecnucude[3] on ealdum pine leȝe to þam[4] ſaþe.

Gif pæteþ on eaþan ſpiðe ȝeþiȝen sý ȝenim þýſſe ylcan pýnte ſeaf plæc ðnýpe on þ eaþe ſona hýt toflýð.[5]

Efoþ feaþn.[6] LXXXV.

Ðeoſ pýnt þe man þadiolum ⁊ oðþum naman efoþ feaþn[7] nemneð[8] ýſ ȝelic feaþne ⁊ heo býð cenneð[9] on ſtaniȝum ſtopum[10] ⁊ on ealdum huſ ſtedum ⁊ heo hæfð on æȝhpylcum leafe tpa endebýþdnýſſa[11] fæȝeþþa pþicena ⁊ þa ſcinað ſpa ȝolð.

Þið heafod ece ȝenim þaſ pýnte þe pe þadiolum nemdun[12] ſpiðe clæne afeoþmude[13] ſeoð on ecede þeaþle ſmýþe[14] þonne þ heafuð[15] þæþ[16] hýt ȝelðeȝað þ ſáþ.[17]

Pudu ceþuille.[18] LXXXVI.

Þið blædþan ſaþe oðde ȝeſpelle ȝenim þýſſe pýnte pýnttþuman þe man ſpaþaȝi aȝþeſtiſ ⁊ oðþum naman pudu ceþfillu[19] nemneð ſeoð on pætepe to ſeoþðan dæle ðþince ðonne pæftende ſeofan[20] daȝaſ • ⁊ he

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[1] –neſſe, B. [2] út, B. [3] –ade, H.; ȝecnocode, B. [4] ðæm, H. [5] ſhhð, H. B. [6] De radiolo, id est, pollipodio, O.; eueoȝfearn and euerfearn, B.; later hands. [7] euoþ–, B. H.; eaforfirn, O. [8] næmneð, H. [9] cænneð, B. [10] landе, H. [11] –neſſa, B.; ændebypdnýſſæ, H. [12] –ðon, B.; næmðun, H, [13] –mode, B.; afermede, O. [14] ſmeþa, B. [15] –ſoð, B. [16] þaþ, B. [17] In B., one of the intermeddlers has erased ſaþ, thinking perhaps, it was not a good answer to ece. The vacant space left for a painting is

rubbed in water;[a] give to the sufferer; soon it draweth out the hardness and purges the maw (*or stomach*). In the same way the seed is beneficial. CHEADLE. Art. lxxxvi.

2. For sore of eyes and swelling, take leaves of this same wort, pounded in old wine; lay *that* to the sore.

3. If water be sunk far into the ears, take juice of this same wort lukewarm, drip it in the ear; soon it fleeth away.

EVERFERN. LXXXV.

Polypodium vulgare. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named radiolus, and by another name everfern, is like fern; and it is produced in stony places, and in old house steads; and it has on each leaf two rows of fair spots, and they shine like gold.

2. Against head ache, take this wort, which we named radiolus, purged very clean, seethe it in vinegar thoroughly, smear then the head therewith[b]; it alleviates the sore.

[*Red*] WOOD CHERVIL. LXXXVI.

Asparagus acutifolius.

1. For sore of bladder, or for swelling, take a root of this wort, which is named asparagus agrestis, and by another name wood chervil, seethe it in water to a fourth part; let him drink it then fasting for seven

[a] Lat., ex passo, *wine made of raisins*, Frontignac.
[b] I read þæpmiδ, against V. B. H.

filled in B., by the letters of the alphabet, and atque ·.· est. amen aue maria gracia plena dominus tecum benedicta tu in muneribus atque benedictus fructus uentris tui amen. in manus tuas commando spiritum meum redemisti me domine deus. [18] puδe cearuilla, B. [19] cỹpɹille, H.; ceapuilla, B. [20] –ron, B.

manezum ðazum bæþeſ[1] bruce ⁊ na on calðum pætepe[2] cume ne he cealðne pætan ne þicze pundoþlice hé hæle onzýt.

Þið toð ece zenim þýrre sýlfan pýrte seap þe pe rpaþazı nemðun[3] rýle supan · ⁊ healðe hýt rpa on hýr muðe.

Þið æðdþena raþe zenim þýrre ýlcan pýrte pýrtpalan zecnucude[4] on pine rýle ðrincan hýt rnemað.[5]

Lýf hpýlc ýfel dæde man þurh æniznе æfþancan oþerne bezaleþ zenim þýrre sýlfan pýrte pýrttruman zeðrizede[6] sýle þiczean[7] mið pýlle[8] pætepe ⁊ berrpenzc[9] hýne mið þam pætepe he bið unbunden.

Sauine. LXXXVII.

Þið þa cýnelican aðle þe man aurizinem[10] nemneð þ ýr on upe zeþeoðe[11] þæra[12] rýna zetoh ⁊ rota zerrpel · zenim þaf pýrte þe man rabinam ⁊ oðrum naman pel þam zelice rauinam hatep[13] sýle ðrincan[14] mið hunize heo toreneþ[15] þ rá þ sýlfe heo deþ mið pine zecnucuð.[16]

Þiþ heafoð[17] ece zenim þaf ýlcan pýrte rabinam eorðlice[18] zecnucude[19] mið ecede ⁊ mið ele zemencz-ede[20] ſmyra[21] þonne þ heafuð[22] ⁊ þa þunponza[23] healice hýt rnemað.[24]

Þiþ deadrþrinzaf zenim þaf pýrte rabinam mið hunize zecnucude[25] ſmýre[26] þonne þ rá þ.

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[1] beþær, H. [2] The corrector inserts ne, H. [3] –on, B. [4] zecnocode, B. [5] rnamað, H. [6] Faintly distinguishable from zeðrizide, in V. [7] ðizcan, B. H. [8] pyll, H. [9] –rpræncze, B. [10] aurrizinem, H. [11] ðeode, H. [12] þapa, B. [13] háteð, B. [14] ðrincan, H. [15] –pað, B. [16] zecnocoð, B. [17] héafoð, B. [18] eorðlice, H. [19] zecnocode, B. [20] zemæncde, H.; zemænzeð, B. [21] rmýre, H.; ſmera, B. [22] heafoð, H. B. [23] þunpanza, H. [24] rnymað, H. [25] zecnocode, B. [26] rmere, H.; ſmera, B.

days; and for many days let him use the bath, and let him come not into cold water; and let him not take *any* cold liquid; wonderfully he obtains a cure. [*Red*] Wood chervil. Art. lxxxvi.

2. For tooth ache, take juice of this same wort, which we named asparagus; give this to sup *to the sufferer*, and let him hold it so in his mouth.

3. For sore of kidneys, take roots of this same wort, pounded in wine, give to drink; it is of benefit.

4. If any ill-doing man enchants another through any spite, take roots of this same wort dried; administer (*this*) with spring water, and sprinkle him with the water; he will be released (*from the charm*).

Savine.[a] lxxxvii.

Juniperus savina. Bot.

1. For the morbus regius,[b] which is named aurigo, aurugo, which is in our language spasm of the sinews and swelling of the feet; take this wort, which is called sabine, and by another name pretty much like that, savine, administer it with honey; it removes the sore. The same effect it hath when pounded with wine.

2. Against head ache, take this same wort sabina, diligently pounded with vinegar, and mixed with oil; smear then the head therewith, and the temples; highly it is beneficial.

3. For carbuncles, take this wort sabina, pounded with honey; then smear the sore.

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[a] Savine is not a native of England; it is drawn somewhat like in MS. V.

[b] Ad morbum regium, hoc est, auriginem, Lat. See Gloss.

Hundeſ heafod. LXXXVIII.

Wið eagena ſār ⁊ geſpel genim þýſſe pýrte pýrtpalan þe man caniſ caput ⁊ on ufe geþeode hundeſ heafod[1] hatað[2] feoð on pætere ⁊ ſýþþan mid þam pætere þa eagan[3] gebeþa hræðlice hýt þ ſār gelīgað.[4]

Bremel. LXXXIX.

Wið eafena ſār genim þaſ pýrte þe man eruſti[5] ⁊ oþrum naman bremel[6] nemneð ſpa mearre gecnuca nim þonne þ pōſ gepleht ðrýpe on þ eare hýt þ gepanað ⁊ gepīrlice gehæleþ.[7]

Wið pīfeſ flepsan genim þyſſe ýlcan pýrte croppaſ ſpa mearre ⁊ þæna[8] sýn þrira feorfeone[9] feoð on pætere to þriddan dæle sýle ðrincan fæſtende þrý dagaſ ſpa þ ðu þeah æghpylce dæg[10] þone ðrenc nīre.[11]

Wið heorte ece genim þýſſe ýlcan pýrte leaf gecnucude[12] þurh hý ſylfe lege ofer þone pýnſtran tit þ ſār torfæreð.

Wið nīre punda genim þýſſe ſylfan pýrte bloſtman[13] lege to ðam pundum butan ælcre[14] yldincge ⁊ frecenýſſe[15] hý þa punda gehælað.[16]

Wiþ liþa sare genim þýſſe ýlcan pýrte sumne dæl feoð on pine to þriddan dæle ⁊ of þam pine sýn[17] þonne þa lýþu gebeðede ealle þæna[18] liða untrumnýsse[19] hýt gelīðigaþ.[20]

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[1] héafoð, B. [2] hateð, H. B. [3] eagon, B. [4] -egað, B. [5] The printed Latin, Eruscus, id est rubus, or Nomina et virtutes herbæ Erusci, rubive. [6] brǣbel, H. [7] ȝhælþ, H. B. [8] þara, B. [9] ſýfone, H.; feofone, B. [10] dæȝ, also H. B. [11] nīrige, B. [12] gecnocode, B. [13] bloſman, B. [14] ælcere, B. [15] -cennýſſe, B. [16] -næl-, B. [17] ſýn, B. [18] þara, H. B. [19] -nerſſe, B. [20] gelīþegað, H. B.

Hounds head. LXXXVIII.

Antirrhinum orontium. Bot.

For sore of eyes and swelling, take roots of this wort, which is called canis caput, and in our language hounds head; seethe them in water, and then bathe the eyes with the water; soon it (*namely, the application*) relieves the sore.

Bramble.[a] LXXXIX.

Rubus fruticosus. Bot.

1. For sore of ears, take this wort, which is named eruscus, and by another name bramble, so tender, pound it; then take the wash made lukewarm, drip it in the ear; it diminishes the sore, and surely healeth.

2. For flux of wife (*woman*), take heads of this same wort, so tender, and of them let there be thrice seven; seethe in water to a third part; administer (*this*) to be drunk fasting for three days, so however, that thou every day renew the drink.

3. For heart ache,[b] take leaves of this same wort, pounded by themselves; lay them over the left teat; the sore passes off.

4. For new wounds, take blossoms of this same wort, lay them to the wounds; without any delay and mischief,[c] they will heal the wounds.

5. For sore of joints,[d] take some part of this same wort, seethe in wine to the third part, and with the wine let then the joints be bathed; (*the application*) relieves all the infirmity of the joints.

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[a] The drawings in MS. V. and MS. Add. 17063 intend this.

[b] Ad cardiacos. Lat. In classical Latin hardly so much spoken of the heart as of the stomach.

[c] Aut flos aut mora (Lat. MS. Addit. 17063), *blossom or berries.* The interpreter blundered.

[d] Ad condylomata. Lat.

Þið næddþan ɾliꞇe ȝenim þýɾɾe ilcan pýꞇe leaf þe pe eꞃuſꞇi nemdun[1] ſpa nipe ȝecnucude[2] leȝe ꞇo ðam saꞃe.

Leaꞃꞃe.[3] xc.

Ðaf pýꞇe[4] þe man milleꞃoliu[m] ɣ on upe ȝeþeode ȝeaꞃꞃe nemneþ ýɾ ɾæd þ achilleɾ ɾe ealdoꞃman hý[5] ꞃindan ɾcolde.[6] ɣ he mid þyɾɾe sýlfan pýꞇe ȝehælde[7] þa þe mid iɾeꞃne[8] ȝeɾleȝene ɣ ȝepundude[9] pæꞃan.[10] Eac[11] heo oþ sumum mannum foꞃ þý[12] ȝenemneð[13] ýɾ · achýlleoɾ mid þæꞃe[14] pýꞇe ýɾ sæd þ he eac[15] sumne[16] man ȝehælan ɾceolde[17] þam[18] pæɾ ꞇhelephon nama.

Þið ꞇoð ece ȝenim þýɾɾe pýꞇe pýꞇpalan ðe pe milleꞃoliuꞃ nemdun[19] ɾýle eꞇan pæſꞇendum.

Þiþ punda þe mid iɾeꞃne ɾýn ȝeꞃoꞃhꞇe ȝenim þaɾ ýlcan pýꞇe mid ɲýɾle ȝecnucude.[20] leȝe ꞇo þam pundum heo þa punda aꞇeoꞃmaþ ɣ ȝehæleð.[21]

Þiþ ȝeɾpell ȝenim þaɾ ýlcan pýꞇe mýlleꞃoliuꞃ mid buꞇeꞃan ȝecnucude[22] leȝe ꞇo þam[23] ȝeɾpelle.

Þið þæꞇ hpýlc man eaꞃfoðlice ȝemiȝan[24] mæȝe ȝenim þýɾɾe ýlcan pýꞇe pos mid ecede ɾýle ðꞃincan punduflice[25] heo hæleþ.[26]

Liꞃ pund on men acoloð sý ȝenim þonne ða[27] sýlfan pyꞇe milleꞃoliuꞃ ɣ ȝnid ſþýþe ɾmale ɣ meñȝc[28] þið buꞇeꞃan leȝe ðonne on ða punda[29] heo cɾicaþ ɾona ɣ peaꞃmað.[30]

Liꞃ men þ heaꞃod beꞃɾꞇe oðde uncuð ɾpýle onȝe-

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[1] næmdan, H.; nemdon, B. [2] ȝecnocode, B. [3] ȝarupe, B., by later hand. [4] pýꞇ, B. [5] hiȝ, B. [6] ɾceolde, H.; ɾcolde, V. B. [7] ȝehǽlde, H. [8] iɾéꞃne, H. [9] –ðode, B. [10] pæpán, H.; pǽꞃon, B. [11] Eác, H. [12] ꞃoꞃðiȝ, B. [13] ȝenǣneð, H. [14] þaꞃe, B. [15] eác, H. [16] sume, H. [17] ɾcolde, B. [18] þám, H. [19] –ðon, B. [20] ȝecnocode, B. [21] –hǽl–, B. [22] ȝecnocode, B. [23] þæm, H. [24] –míȝ–, B. [25] –ðoꞃ–, B. [26] hǽl–, B. [27] þaɾ, H. [28] mænec, H. B. [29] punde, B. [30] heo ȝepeaꞃmað, H., omitting three words ; péaꞃm–, B.

6. For rend by a snake, take leaves of this same wort, which we named eruscus, so fresh, pounded, lay them to the sore. BRAMBLE. Art. lxxxix.

YARROW.[a] XC.

Achillea millefolium. Bot.

1. Of this wort, which is named millefolium, and in our language yarrow, it is said that Achilles, the chieftain, should find (*found*) it; and he with this same wort healed them who with iron were stricken and wounded. Also for that reason, it is named of some men, Achillea. With this wort it is said that he also should heal (*healed*) a man whose name was Telephos.[b]

2. For tooth ache, take a root of this wort, which we named millefoil, give it (*to the patient*) to eat fasting.

3. For wounds which are made with iron, take this same wort, pounded with grease; lay it to the wounds; it purgeth and healeth the wounds.

4. For a swelling, take this same wort millefoil, pounded into butter; lay it to the swelling.

5. In case that any man with difficulty can pass water, take ooze of this same wort with vinegar, give it him to drink; wondrously it healeth.[c]

6. If a wound on a man be chilled, take then the same wort millefoil, and rub it very small, and mingle it with butter, lay it then on the wound; it soon quickeneth and warmeth it.

7. If a mans head burst, or a strange swelling

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[a] The drawing in MS. V., fol. 42 a, intends yarrow.

[b] Hyginus, fab. ci., and the poets.

[c] The rest of yarrows leechdoms are not in the printed Latin, 1528, nor in MS. A., nor G. T.

ſittɛ nime þýrre ylcan pýrte pýrtpalan binde on þone ſpýnan[1] ðonne cymeð[2] hým þ to zodre rneme.

Eft rið þam ylcan zenim þar ylcan pýrte pýrc to duſte do on ða punde ponne býþ heo rona hatizende.[3]

Lýr hpylcum men æðran aheardode sýn[4] oðde[5] hir mete zemýltan[6] nelle ným[7] þýrre ylcan pýrte[8] rear menzc[9] ðonne rin ȝ[10] pætes ȝ hunig ȝ þ rear eall tosomne[11] rýle hýt him ðonne[12] pearin ðrincan ðonne[13] býþ him sona bet.

Eft rið þæra[14] ðearima ece[15] ȝ rið ealler[16] þær
O. condenses. innoðer[17] nim þar ylcan pýrte[18] ðrýȝ hý ponne ȝ zeznid to durte spýþe rmale do ðonne[19] þær durtef fir cuculenar[20] rulle ȝ ðreo rull zoder pinef sýle hým ðonne ðrincan[21] þ. ðonne deah hýt him rið ſpa hpylcum earfoðum rra him on innan bið.

Lýr ðonne æftes ðam men rý rozoþa zetenze[22] oðde[23] hpylc innan zund[24] brýne. zenim ðonne[25] þyrre pýrte pýrtpalan ȝ zecnuca ſpýþe pel do ðonne[26] on ſpýþe zod beor[27] rýle hýt him ponne[28] placu rupan. ðonne[29] pene ic þ hýt him pel rremie[30] ze rið rozoðan ze rið æzhpylcum incundum[31] earfoðnýrrum.[32]

Þið heafod[33] ece zenim þar ylcan pýrte pýrc clýþan[34] þæfor[35] leze ðonne[36] on þ heafod ðonne[37] zenimð[38] hýt rona þ sár onpez.[39]

Þiþ þan[40] næddes cynne ðe man rpalanziur hated[41] zenim þýrre ylcan pýrte trizo ȝ þa leaf reoð on pine.

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[1] rpeopan, H. [2] cymð, B. [3] hát–, B. [4] rýn, B. [5] oðð, B. [6] –ten, O., fol. 11 = 34. [7] nime, O. [8] þ. pýrt, O. [9] mænc, H. B.; menz to, O. [10] ȝ, B. omits. [11] to gadere, O. [12] þane, O. (for þanne.) [13] þane, O. [14] þapa, B. O. [15] eca, O. [16] ealle, O. [17] A modern hand in H. proposes to add ſare. [18] pyrt, O. [19] þane, O. [20] –cel–, B. [21] ðrican, O., and so often. [22] zetænze, H.; zetæncze, B. [23] oþþer, O. [24] cunð, B. O. [25] þane, O. [26] ðane, O. [27] béop, B. [28] After þon̄, H. adds rpa; þan̄, O. [29] þanne, O. [30] –mize, B.; –mia, O. [31] incunda, O.; in margin,

YARROW. Art. xc.

appear on it, let him take roots of this same wort, and bind them on his neck; that will come to be of good service to him.

8. Again for the same, take this same wort, work it to a dust; apply it to the wound, then it will soon be heating.

9. If any mans veins be hardened, or his meat will not digest, take juice of this same wort, then mingle wine and water and honey and the juice all together, then give it him warm to drink; then it will soon be well with him.

10. Again, for ache of the bowels and of all the inwards, take this same wort, dry it then, and rub it to dust, very small; then put up five spoons full of the dust, and three cups of good wine; then give him that to drink. Then it is good for him for whatsoever annoyances he hath within.

11. If then, after that, there befall the man hiccuping, or any ratten-burn [a] within (him), take then roots of this wort, pound them very well; put them into good beer; give it him then lukewarm to sup. Then I ween that it may be of good benefit to him either for hiccup or for any internal difficulty.

12. For head ache, take this same wort, work a plaster thereof, then lay it on the head; then it soon removes the sore away.

13. Against the serpent kind, which are called φαλάγγια, *tarantulas*, take twigs of this same wort

[a] Ratten is *pus, matter*, in Devonshire: understand *purulent inflammation.*

uncūða. [32] -neȝȝum, H. [33] héaȝoð, B. [34] ꝛo cly̆ðan, H. [35] þaȝ, B. O. [36] þane, O. [37] þañ, O. [38] bınımð̆, O. [39] apeg, O. [40] ð̆am, H.; O. omits the paragraph. [41] háꝛ-, B.

ȝnıð ðonne[1] ſpıþe ſmale ꝛ leȝe on ða[2] punde ȝýꝛ heo tosomne hleapan polde ꝛ þonne æꝛteꝛ þam ȝenım ða pýꝛte ꝛ hunıȝ menȝc[3] to somne ꝛmýꝛe[4] þa punde ðæꝛ[5] mıð þonne hatað heo ꝛona.

Þıð næddꝛan ſlıte ȝýꝛ hpýlc man hýne beȝýꝛðeþ mıð þýſſe pýꝛte[6] ꝛ hý[7] on peȝe mıð hım beꝛeþ he bıð ȝeꝛcýlðeð ꝛþam[8] æȝhpylcum[9] næddeꝛ cýnne.[10]

Þıð pede[11] hundeꝛ ꝛlıte ȝenım ðaꝛ ylcan pýꝛte ȝnıð ꝛ hpæten coꝛn leȝe on þa punde ðonne halað heo ꝛona.

Eꝛt þıð næðꝛan[12] ſlıte ȝýꝛ ꝛeo punð[13] ꝛoꝛþunden[14] sý ȝenım þýꝛꝛe sylꝛan[15] pýꝛte telȝꝛan[16] ꝛeoð on pæteꝛe ȝnıð þonne[17] ꝛpýþe ꝛmale ȝeꝛoðene leȝe þonne on ða punde[18] ðonne[19] þ ðolh open ꝛý ȝenım þa ylcan pýꝛte unꝛoðene[20] ȝnıð ſpýþe ꝛmale menȝc[21] þıð hunıȝ lacna[22] þonne þa punde[23] þæꝛmıð ðonne[24] býð heo sona hal.

Rude. XCI.

Liꝛ blod oꝛ nosum ꝛlope ȝenım ðaꝛ pýꝛte þe man ꝛutam ꝛ þam ȝelıce oðꝛum naman ꝛuðan nemneþ · ðo ȝelomlıce on þa næꝛðýꝛlu[25] pundoꝛlıce heo þ blod oꝛ ðam næꝛðýꝛlun[26] ȝepꝛıð.

Þıð toðundennýsse[27] ȝenım þaꝛ ylcan pýꝛte ꝛutam sýle hý[28] dælmelum ꝛꝛa ȝꝛene etan[29] oðde on ðꝛınce[30] þıcȝean.[31]

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[1] þon̄, H. omits. [2] ða, V. B. omit. [3] mæncȝ, H. B. [4] ſmeꝛa, B. [5] þaꝛ, B. [6] pyrt, O. [7] hıȝ, B. [8] þıð for ꝛþā, B. [9] -cen, O. [10] næddre cunne, O. [11] podeſ, O.; See St. John, x. 21, Marsh. O. condenses. [12] næddra, O. [13] ſe punde, O. [14] -don, O. [15] ılcan, B. [16] telȝan, B.; þıſſan pýrt telȝran, O. [17] þane, O. [18] punda, O. [19] þañ, O. [20] -done, B.; pyrt ȝeeſodone, O. [21] mæncȝ, H.; mænc, B.; meng, O. [22] lácna, B. [23] punda, O. [24] þaꝛ, B. O. [25] B. H.

and the leaves, seethe them in wine; then rub them very small, and lay them on the wound, if it be willing to unite; and after that, take the wort and honey, mingle together, smear the wound therewith; then it soon heateth.[a] YARROW. Art. xc.

14. For bite of snake, if any man girdeth himself with this wort, and beareth it on the way with him, he is shielded from every serpent kind.

15. For tearing of mad dog, take this same wort, rub it and wheat grains; lay them on the wound; then it soon healeth.

16. For a rent by a snake, if the wound is swollen, take twigs of this same wort, seethe in water, rub them then very small; when sodden, lay them on the wound. When the incision is open take the same wort unsodden, rub very small, mingle with honey, then dress the wound therewith; then it will be soon whole.

RUE.[b] XCI.

Ruta graveolens. Bot.

1. If blood flow from the nose, take this wort, which is named ruta, and by another name like that, rue; apply it frequently to the nostrils; it wonderfully stanches the blood from the nostrils.

2. For bloatedness, take this same wort rue, give it so green, in pieces, to be eaten or swallowed in drink.

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[a] All the MS S. haꞇað; but halað would be better.

[b] The figure in MS. Add. 17063, fol. 41 b, intends rue. MS. V., fol. 43 a, cannot, but rather *Vlex Europæus* (H.), *furze*.

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omit seven words by error. [26] þurle, O. [27] -neɲɲe, B. [28] hıȝ, B. [29] ꞇo eꞇan; O. [30] ðpıncan, H. O. [31] þıcȝan, B.

Þið þæt magan[1] þaþe genim þýrre ýlcan pýrte sæd ⁊ rpeþel ⁊ eced sýle þicgean[2] færtenðum;·

Þið eagena saþe ⁊ geſpel genim þaf ýlcan pýrte[3] rutan pel gecnucuðe[4] lege to ðam[5] raþe eac re pýrttruma gecnucuð[6] ⁊ ðæt[7] mið geſmýreð[8] þ rā hýt pel gebet.

Þið þa aðle ðe man hiraþgum hateð[9] þ ýr on ure geþeoðe[10] ofergýtulnýr[11] cpeðen genim þaf ýlcan pýrte rutan mið eceðe gepeðe beget þonne ðæne[12] anðplatan ðæt mið.[13]

Þiþ eagena ðýmnýrre[14] genim ðýrre sýlfan pýrte[15] leaf sýle etan færtenðum ⁊ sýle hý[16] ðrincan on pine.

Þið heafoð ece genim ðaf ýlcan pýrte rýle ðrincan[17] on pine cnuca[18] eft þaf sýlfan pýrte ⁊ princ þ pos on eced[19] rmýre[20] ðonne þ heafoð þæimið ·[21] eac þeor pýrt fremað[22] pið deaðſprincaf.

Horsemint.[23] XCII.

Þið eafena[24] sāre genim þýrre pýrte pos þe[25] man mentaſtrum ⁊ oðrum naman [26] hateþ mið rtranzon[27] pine gemencged[28] ðō on þ eafe þeah ðæt[29] beon pýrmaf on acennede[30] hi[31] þurh[32] ðir rceolon[33] beon ācpealde.

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[1] mæge, O. [2] þicgan, H. B. [3] pyrte, V. omits. [4] ge-cnocoðe, B. [5] þæm, H. [6] gecnocoð, B. [7] þaþ, B. [8] gefmeþeð, H. B. [9] hát–, B. [10] –þéoðe, B. [11] –nef, B.; oferg ittolnef, H. [12] þone, B. [13] þaþ, B. [14] –nerre, B. [15] rilfe pyrtan, B. [16] hig, B. [17] –ca, O. [18] cnuca, H. omits; V. is here fretted away. [19] eceðe ⁊, H. [20] ſmeþa, B. [21] þaþ, B. [22] frýmað, H. [23] hoꝛſminte, B., by later hand. [24] eapan, O., fol. 12. [25] þara purte pof þ, O. [26] O. supplies brocminte, and alters the text. [27] ſtrange, O. [28] gemængceð, H.; –ged, B. [29] þaþ,

3. For sore of the maw, take seed of this same wort and sulphur and vinegar; administer (*to the patient*) to eat, fasting. RUE. Art. xci.

4. For sore of eyes and swelling, take this same wort rue, well pounded, lay it to the sore, also the root pounded, and smear therewith; it well amendeth the sore.[a]

5. For the disease which is called lethargy, and in our language is denominated forgetfulness *or unconsciousness*, take this same wort rue, washed, *that is, macerated* in vinegar, souse then the forehead therewith.

6. For dimness of eyes, take leaves of this same wort, give them (*to the sufferer*) to eat fasting, and give (*them him*) to drink in wine.

7. For head ache, take this same wort, give it to be drunk in wine; again, pound the same wort, and wring (*out*) the ooze into vinegar; then smear the head therewith. This wort also is beneficial for carbuncles.

Horsemint.[b] XCII.

Mentha silvestris. Bot.

For sore of ears, take ooze of this wort, which is called mentastrum, and by another name *horsemint*, mixed with strong wine, apply it to the ear; though worms be therein existing, they through this (*application*) shall be killed.

[a] The idiom of the Saxon is not uncommon.

[b] The painting, MS. V., fol. 43 b, is intended probably for horsemint. In MS. Bodley, 130, glossed "horseminte," but drawn wrong.

B. O. [30] acænneðe, H. B.; -neð, O. [31] hiȝ, B. [32] þur, O. [33] ꝛculon, B.

Þið hneoþlan ȝenim þýþþe ýlcan pýþte leaf sýle etan ȝepiþlice[1] he bið ȝehæleð.[2]

Þæl pyþt[3] vel ellen pýþt. XCIII.

Þið ꝑ þtanaf on blæðþan pexen[4] ȝenim þaf pýþte þe man ebulum ꝛ oðþum naman ellen pýþte[5] nemneþ ꝛ eac sume[6] men peal pýþt hatað[7] ȝecnuca hý[8] þonne þpa meaþpe mið hýþe leafum þýle ðþuncan on pine heo[9] ût anýðeþ[10] ða untþumnýþþe.[11]

Þið næddþan ſlite ȝenim þaf ýlcan pýþte þe pe ebulum nemdun[12] ꝛ æfter þam ðe þu hý[13] þorceorþe healð hý[13] on þinþe handa[14] ꝛ cpeð þnipa[15] nigon riþan[16] omnef malaf beftiaf canto · ꝑ ýf þonne on upe[17] ȝeþeode beþing ꝛ ofercum ealle ýfele pildðeor · þorceorþf[18] hý[19] ðonne mið ſpýþe þceaþpon þexe[20] on þnýd[21] dælaf · ꝛ þa hpile þe þu ðif dô·[22] þenc[23] be þam men þe þu ðæþmið[24] þencft[25] to ȝelacnienne[26] ꝛ þonne þu þanon pende[27] ne beþeoh þu þe nâ · nim ðonne þa pýþte ꝛ cnuca hý[28] leȝe to þam ſlite þona he bið hal.

Þiþ pætep þeocnýþþe ȝenim þýþþe ýlcan pýþte pýþtpalan ȝecnucude[29] þninȝ þonne þæþof[30] þpa þæt þu hæbbe þæþof[30] þeopeþ þcenceaf[31] ꝛ pineþ healfne

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[1] ȝep–, B. omits. [2] –hal–, O. [3] palpurt, B., by later hand. [4] þeaxaþ, H. [5] pýþt, H. [6] sumæn, H. [7] hát–, B.; hatеð, H. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] héo, B. [10] anýð–, B. [11] –neþþe, B. [12] –ðon, B. [13] hiȝ, B., twice. [14] hánda, B. [15] þnípa, B. [16] þiðon, B. [17] úpe, B. [18] þorceorþe, H. [19] hiȝ, B. [20] seaxe, H. [21] þnýȝ, B. [22] ðó, B. also. [23] þænc, H. [24] þaþ, B. [25] þæncft, H. [26] ȝelacniȝenne, B. H. [27] pænde, H.; pénde, B. [28] hí, B. [29] ȝecnocode, B. [30] þaþ, B., twice. [31] þcæncaþ, B.

[a] The old interpreter has omitted this. Vt scias in cuius stellæ tutela natus sis. Herbam mentastrum tolles mundus et in linteolo mundo habeto, et quando in pane cocto gra-

2. For leprosy, take leaves of this same wort, administer to be eaten; surely (*the patient*) shall be healed.[a] HORSEMINT. Art. xcii.

WALL WORT, or ELDER WORT.[b] XCIII.

Sambucus ebulus. Bot.

1. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take this wort, which is named ebulum, and by another name elder wort, *or dwarf elder*, and (which) also some men call wall wort; pound it then so tender, with its leaves, administer it to drink in wine; it forces out the infirmity.

2. For rent by snake, take this same wort, which we named ebulum, and ere thou carve it off, hold it in thine hand, and say thrice nine times, Omnes malas bestias canto,[a] that is, in our language, Enchant and overcome all evil wild deer; then carve it off with a very sharp knife, into three parts; and the while that thou be doing this, think of the man whom thou thinkest therewith to leech, and when thou wend thence, look not about thee; then take the wort and pound it, lay it to the cut; soon it will be whole.

3. For water sickness, *that is, dropsy*, take roots of this same wort pounded; wring then thereof, so that thou have of the ooze four draughts, and (*add*) a

num frumenti integrum inveneris, simul cum herba ponito, et preceris septem stellas, hoc est Solem, Lunam, Martem, Mercurium, Iovem, Venerem, Saturnum, et sub puluino pone, atque roga ut tibi per quietem ostendant, in cuius stellæ tutela sis.

[b] The drawing in MS. V., fol. 43 c, is apparently meant for dwarf elder, as so MS. Add. 17063. In MS. Bodley, 130, is also a rough likeness, with the glosses "walwort, danewort, "wylde elder." Classical Latinity authorizes only ebulum, but ebulus is favoured by the analogies.

[c] Canto, Lat. 1528, but the English text has the verbs in the imperative.

ꝛeſtep ꝛýle ðꝛincan ænne[1] on ðæȝ hýt ꝓꝛemað[2] mýclum[3] þam pætepꝛeocan.

Ɛac[4] hýt býnnan[5] healꝓon[6] ȝeaꝛe ealne þone pætan ut atýhþ.

Dpeoꝛȝe ðpeoꝛle. XCIV.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man polleȝium ꝛ oþꝛum naman ðꝛeoꝛȝe ðpoꝛle nemneþ hæfð mið hýꝛe maneȝa læce-domaꝛ þeah hý[7] ꝛela manna nē cunne ·[8] þonne ýꝛ þeos pýꝛt tpeȝea[9] cýnna þ ıꝛ peꝛ[10] ꝛ piꝛ · Se peꝛ[10] haꝓaþ hꝛıte bloſtman[11] ꝛ þ piꝛ haꝓaþ ꝓeaðe oþþe bꝛune æȝhpæþeꝛ ýꝛ nýtlıc[12] ꝛ punðoꝛlıc ꝛ hı[13] on hım hab-baþ punðoꝛlıce mihte mið þam mæſtan bleo[14] hý blopaþ[15] ðonne nealıce oþꝛe pýꝛta ꝛcꝛıncaþ ꝛ peoꝛ-nıað.

Þıþ ðæꝛ ınnoþeꝛ ꝛaꝛe ȝenim þaꝛ ýlcan ꝛýꝛte pol-leȝium ꝛ cýmen cnuca toꝛomne mið pætepe ꝛ leȝe to þam naꝓolan[16] ꝛona he bıð ȝehæleð.[17]

Ɛꝓt þıð þæꝛ maȝan ꝛaꝛe ȝenim þaꝛ ꝛýlꝓan pýꝛte polleȝium cnuca hý[18] ꝛ mið pætepe ȝepæꝛc[19] sýle ðꝛincan on ecebe hýt þone plættan þæꝛ maȝan pel ȝelıþıȝaþ.[20]

Þıð ȝıcþan þæꝛa[21] ȝeꝛceapa[22] ȝenim þaꝛ ýlcan pýꝛte seoð on peallenðon pætepe let[23] þonne colıan ꝛpa oðþ hýt[24] man ðꝛincan mæȝe ꝛ hýt þonne ðꝛince hýt ȝe-lıþeȝaþ þone ȝıcþan.

Ɛꝓt þıð þæꝛ ınnoðeꝛ ꝛaꝛe þeoꝛ ꝛýlꝓe pýꝛt ꝓꝛemaþ[25] pel ȝeetan[26] ꝛ to þam naꝓolan[27] ȝepꝛıþen ꝛpa þ heo[28] ꝓꝛam þam naꝓolan ꝓeallan ne mæȝe[29] ꝛona heo þ ꝛā̆ꝛ toꝓepeþ.

Þıð þam[30] ꝓeꝓoꝛe þe þý ðꝛýðdan dæȝe on man

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[1] æne, H. B. [2] ꝓꝛamað, H. [3] mıcclū, B. [4] Ɛác, H. [5] –non, B. [6] healꝓan,H. [7] hıȝ, B. [8] –na, O. [9] tpeȝꝛa, B. O. [10] pæꝛ, H., twice. [11] blosman, H. B. [12] netlíc, H. [13] hıȝ, B. [14] bléo, B. [15] blópað, B. [16] –ꝛel–, B. [17] –hǽl–, B. [18] hıȝ, B. [19] ȝepes,

half sextarius of wine; administer one a day to drink; it benefiteth much the watersick *or dropsical.* WALL WORT. Art. xciii.

4. Also, within half a year it draweth out all the *dropsical* humour.

DWARF DWOSLE, *Pennyroyal.* XCIV.

Mentha pulegium. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named pulegium, and by another name dwarf dwosle, hath with it many leechdoms; though many of men ken them not. Further is this wort of two kinds, wer and wife, *or male and female.* The wer, *or male,* hath white blossoms, and the wife, *or female,* hath red or brown; either is beneficial and wonderlike, and they have on them wondrous virtue. They blow with the greatest beauty when nearly other worts shrink and languish.

2. For sore of the inwards, take this same wort pulegium, and cummin, pound together along with water, and lay to the navel; soon he, *the patient,* will be healed.

3. Again, for sore of the maw, *or stomach,* take this same wort pulegium, pound and wash it with water, give to drink in vinegar; it well relieves the nausea of the maw, *or stomach.*

4. Against itch of the shape, *or sexual parts,* take this same wort, seethe it in boiling water, then let (*this*) cool, so far as till a man may drink it, and let him then drink it; it relieves the itch.

5. Again, for sore of the inwards, this same wort profits well, eaten and tied down to the navel, so that it may not fall from the navel; soon it removes the sore.

6. For *a tertian, or* the fever which cometh on a

H. B.; pef, O. [20] -eȝað, B. [21] þaþa, B. [22] -ꝛcapa, B. [23] læc, B. [24] hi, B. [25] ꝛþamað, H. [26] ȝeecen, H. [27] -þel-, B. [28] he, B. [29] maȝa, O. [30] þæm, H.

becýmeþ ȝenim þyrre ylcan pýrte tpiȝu[1] beþealð on pulle ſtep[2] hýne þæpmið[3] toþoþan[4] þam timan þe re þeþoþ hým to pylle • ⁊ ȝýþ hpa hýr heaþoð mið þýrre pýrte onbutan[5] bepindeþ• heo þ̄ rā̄þ þær heaþoðeþ[6] ȝelīðiȝaþ.[7]

Gýþ deadboþen cýld sý on piþeþ innoðe ȝenim þýrre ylcan pýrte þriý cýþaþ ⁊ þa rýn nipe rpa hý[8] rpýþoþt ſtincen cnuca[9] on ealdon[10] pine sýle ðpincan.

Gýþ hpa on rcipe plættan þoliȝe[11] ȝenime[12] þaþ ylcan þýrte polleian ⁊ pæpmoð[13] cnucie[14] tosomne mið ele ⁊ mið ecede ſmýpiȝe[15] hýne þæpmið ȝelomlice.

Þið blædþan sape ⁊ pið þ̄ rtanaþ þæþon[16] pexen[17] ȝenim þaþ ylcan pýrte polleian pel ȝecnucude[18] ⁊ tpeȝen rcenceaþ[19] pineþ ȝemencȝ[20] tosomne rýle ðpincan rona reo blæddeþ to relþan ȝehpýþeð[21] ⁊ binnan eapum daȝum heo þa untþumnýrre[22] ȝehæleþ ⁊ þa rtanaþ þe þæþ[23] on peaxeþ ut[24] anýdeð.

Gýþ hpa onbutan[25] hiþ heoþtan • oþþe on hiþ bneoston raþ þolie •[26] þonne ete he þaþ ylcan pýrte polleium ⁊ ðpince hý[27] pæptende.

Gýþ hpylcum men hpamma depiȝe ȝenim þaþ ylcan pýrte ⁊[28] tpeȝen rcenceaþ[29] eceþeþ ðpince pæſtende ;.[30]

Þið þær maȝan toþundennýrre[31] ⁊ þæpa[32] innoþa ȝenim þaþ ylcan pýrte polleȝium ȝecnucude[33] ⁊ on pætepe oðde on pine ȝepýllede oþþe þuph hý[34] rylre sýle þicȝean[35] rona býþ reo untþumnýþ ropþæten.[36]

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[1] tpiȝa, H. [2] ſtýþ, B. [3] þaþ, B. [4] –þon, B. [5] onbútan, B. [6] heaþdes, H. [7] –eȝað, B. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] cuca, H. [10] –dan, B. [11] þolce, H. [12] ȝnim, H. [13] pæpmo, V.; pepmoð, H. [14] cnuca, H.; cnociȝe, B. [15] ſmepa, B. [16] þaþ, B. [17] peaxað, H. [18] ȝecnocode, B. [19] scencas, H.; rcæncaþ, B. [20] ȝmæncȝ, H.; ȝemænc, B. [21] ȝehpeoþreð, H.; ȝefýrfeð, O. [22] –nerre, B. [23] þaþ, B. [24] út, B. [25] –ton, B. [26] ðolihȝe,

DWARF DWOSLE. Art. xciv.

man on the third day, take twigs of this same wort; fold them up in wool; incense *as with a censer, the patient,* before the time when the fever will be upon him; and if one windeth his head about with this wort, it alleviates the sore of the head.

7. If a dead-borne child be in a wifes *or womans* inwards, take three sprouts of this same wort, and let them be new, so do they strongest scent, pound in old wine; give to drink.

8. If any thole *or endure* nausea on shipboard, let him take the same wort pulegium, and wormwood, let him pound them together with oil and with vinegar; let him smear himself therewith frequently.

9. For sore of bladder, and in case that stones therein wax, take the same wort pulegium, well pounded, and two draughts of wine; mingle together; give to drink; soon the bladder shall turn to a better (*state*), and within a few days *the wort* shall heal the infirmity, and shall force out the stones which therein are waxing.

10. If any one about his heart or in his breast, thole, *that is, suffer* sore, then let him eat this same wort pulegium, and drink[a] it fasting.

11. If cramp annoy any man, take the same wort and two cups of vinegar; let him drink fasting.

12. For swelling of the maw and of the inwards, take this same wort pulegium, pounded, and boiled in water or in wine, or give it to be swallowed by itself; soon shall the infirmity be removed.

[a] Only glutiat. Lat., 1528.

H. B. [27] hiȝ, B. [28] ⁊, V. omits. [29] scencas, H.; ſcæncaſ, B. [30] ſéſtenðe, H. [31] þúnðenerre, B. [32] þaþa, B. [33] ȝecnocoðe, B. [34] hiȝ, B. [35] þicȝan, B.; þýnȝcan, H. [36] untþumnesse ſoplæcan, H.; -neſ ſoplæ̃cen, B.

Þiþ miltan ſaſe ȝenim þaſ ylcan pýſte polleium ſeoð on eceðe ſýle ðſincan ſpa peaſm.

Þiþ lenðena[1] ece ꝛ pið þæſa[2] þeona ſaſe ȝenim þaſ ylcan pýſte polleium ꝛ piſoſ æȝþſeſ ȝelice micel be ȝepihte cnuca tosomne ꝛ þonne þu on bæþe sý ſmýſe[3] þæſmið[4] þæſ[4] hýt ſpýþoſt ðeſiȝe.

Nepte. XCV.

Ðaſ[5] pýſte[6] man nepitamon ꝛ oþſum[7] naman nepte nemneþ ꝛ eac ȝſecaſ hý[8] mente oſinon hataþ.

neððſe.

Þiþ næðſan ſlite ȝenim þaſ pýſte[9] ðe pe nepitamon nemðun[10] cnuca miþ pine pſinȝ þonne þ poſ ꝛ[11] sýle[12] ðſincan on pine[13] ꝛ ȝenim eac þa leaſ[14] þýſſe sylſan pýſte ȝecnucuðe[15] leȝe to þæſe[16] punðe.

Cammoc. XCVI.

The fig., V., fol. 45 a, I hold to be *peucedanum officinale.*

Ðaſ pýſte[17] man peucedanum ꝛ oðſum naman cammoc[18] nemneþ.

Neððſe.

Ðeoſ pýſt þe pe peucedanum nemðun[19] mæȝ næðſan miþ hýſe ſpæce[20] aþlian.[21]

Þið næðſan ſlite ȝenim þaſ ylcan pýſte peucedanum ꝛ betonicam ꝛ heoſtef ſmeoſup[22] oððe[23] þ meaſh ꝛ eceð ðō tosomne leȝe þonne to þæſe[24] punðe he bið ȝehæleð.[25]

Þið þa adle þe ȝſecaſ ſſeneſiſ nemnað þ iſ on uſe

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[1] lænð–, B. [2] þeſa, V.; þaſa, B. [3] ſmeſa, B. [4] þaſ, B., twice. V. is here defective. [5] Ðeoſ, H. [6] pýſte; altered later to pýſt þe, B. [7] on uſum, H. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] pýſt, O. [10] nenðun, V.; nemðun, H.; –ðon, B. [11] ȝ, B. omits. [12] ſule, O. [13] miþ þan pine, O. [14] léaſ, B.; O. alters a little. [15] ȝecnuðe, V.; ȝecnocoðe, B. [16] þaſe, B. O. [17] A meddling hand has inserted þ into pýſte, in B. [18] cammuc, H. [19].–ðon, B.; næmðan, H.

13. For sore of milt, *or spleen,* take this same wort pulegium, seethe in vinegar, give it so warm to drink. DWARF DWOSLE. Art. xciv.

14. For ache of loins and sore of the thighs,[a] take this same wort pulegium, and pepper, of either alike much by weight; pound together, and when thou be in the bath, smear therewith, where it most troubleth.

NEPTE.[b] *Catsmint.* XCV.

Nepeta cattaria. Bot.

This wort is named nepeta, and by another name nepte, and also the Greeks call it καλαμίνθη ὀρεινή.

Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 44 d.

For bite of snake, take this wort, which we named nepeta; pound it with wine, wring (*out*) then the ooze, and give it to drink in wine; and take also the leaves of this same wort pounded, lay them to the wound.

CAMMOCK. XCVI.

Peucedanum officinale. Bot.

1. This wort is named πευκέδανος, and by another name cammock.

Drawing of a snake, fol. 45 a.

2. This wort, which we named peucedanus, has the power to put to flight snakes by its smell.

3. For bite of snake, take this same wort peucedanus, and betony, and grease or the marrow of a hart, and vinegar; put them together, then lay them to the wound; *the patient* will be healed.

4. For the disease which the Greeks name φρένησις,[c]

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[a] Ad sciam (*so*) vel coxarum dolorem. Lat., 1528. So that *thigh* must include *hip*.

[b] Drawn fairly well in MS. V., fol. 44 d.

[c] As Celsus, lib. iii. c. 18.

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[20] ȝpæcce, H. [21] aȝlíȝan, B. [22] ȝmepup, H.; -ȝu, B. [23] oþþaꞇ, O.
[24] þaꞃe, B. [25] ȝelacnuð, H.; -noð, B.

ȝeþeode ȝeþıtleȝt[1] þæȝ moðeȝ þ̄ bẏþ ðonne þ̄ heaȝoð ā̆peallen bẏþ ȝenim þonne þaȝ[2] ẏlcan þẏȝte peucedanum cnuca on eceðe beȝeot þonne þ̄ heaȝoð þæȝmið[3] hẏt ȝneməþ[4] healice.

Speȝe þẏȝt. XCVII.

MSS. V. G. draw spears rising from a root.

Þið blæðȝan ȝaȝe ȝenim þaȝ þẏȝte þe man[5] hinnula campana ⁊ oþȝum naman ſpeȝe þẏȝte nemneþ ⁊ meȝceȝ sæd ⁊ eoȝð naȝlan[6] ⁊ ȝinuleȝ[7] þẏȝtpalan cnuca tosomne sẏle þonne plæc ðȝincan ȝceaȝplice hẏt ȝneməð.[8]

Þið toþa ȝaȝe ⁊ paȝunȝe[9] ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan þẏȝte sẏle etan ȝæȝtenðum heo þa teþ ȝetȝẏmeð.

Ascarides lumbricoidæ.

Þið þ̄ ymb þæne naȝolan[10] sẏn ȝenȝ þẏȝmaȝ ȝenim þaȝ ẏlcan þẏȝte hinnulan cnuca on þ́ine leȝe to þam innoðe.

Ribbe. XCVIII.

Cynoglossum officinale.

Ðaȝ þẏȝte þe man[11] cẏnoȝloȝȝam ⁊ oðȝum Naman ȝibbe nemneþ ⁊ hẏ[12] eac[13] ȝume men linȝuam canıȝ hateþ.

Næðȝe.

Þið næðȝan ȝlite þeoȝ þẏȝt þe pe cẏnoȝloȝȝam nemðun[14] pel ȝneməð[15] ȝecnucuð[16] ⁊ on pine ȝeþiȝeð.

Þið þam[17] ȝeȝoȝe ðe þẏ[18] ȝeoȝþan ðæȝe on man becẏmeþ[19] ȝenim þaȝ ẏlcan þẏȝte cẏnoȝloȝȝam ða þe

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[1] –leaȝt, B. [2] þæs, H. [3] þaȝ, B. [4] ȝnamað, H. [5] H. omits þe man, inserts ẏlcan. [6] naȝelan, B. [7] ȝneleȝ, B. [8] ȝnamað, H. [9] puȝunȝe, H. B. omits four words. [10] naȝlan, H.; naȝelan, B. [11] H. omits þe man. Both V. and B. write þe, which is not wanted. [12] hiȝ, B. [13] eác, H. [14] –ðon, B. [15] ȝnam, H., with mað written over. [16] ȝecnocað, B. [17] þan, H. [18] þiȝ, B. [19] becẏmð, B. H. The folios of H. have been ill put together, we pass here from 17 b. to 50 a, four words being missing.

that is, in our language, witlessness of the mind, which is when the head is on fire; then take this same wort peucedanus, pound it in vinegar, then souse the head with it; it benefits highly.[a] CAMMOCK. Art. xcvi.

SPEARWORT. XCVII.

Inula helenium. Bot.

1. For sore of bladder, take this wort, which is named inula campana, and by another name spear-wort, and seed of marche, and roots of earth navel *or asparagus,* and of fennel, pound together, then give it to drink lukewarm; it benefits sharply.

2. For sore and looseness of teeth, take this same wort, give it (*to the sufferer*) to eat fasting; it steadieth the teeth.

3. In case that about the navel there be round worms, take this same wort elecampane, pound it in wine, lay it to the inwards.

RIBWORT. XCVIII.

Plantago lanceolata. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named κυνόγλωσσον,[b] and by another name rib, and also some men call it linguam canis. (*Sentence incomplete.*) Snake.[c]

Drawing of a snake.

2. For bite of snake, this wort, which we named cynoglossum, is of good advantage, pounded and swallowed in wine.

3. For *a quartan ague, or* the fever which cometh on a man on the fourth day, take this same wort

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[a] The Latin, ed. 1528, uses throughout the feminine form πευκέδανος; the English interpreter had a different text.

[b] Cynoglossa, Lat., ed. 1528. But Ribwort is Arnoglossum. In MS. Bodley, 130, glossed "Hundestongæ," and faithfully drawn. What remains of the outline in MS. V., and the neat figure in MS. A., fol. 45 a, might have been from nature, for Arnoglossum.

[c] Intended as a direction to the ornamentator.

ꝼeopeꝛ leaꝼ hæbbe cnuca hẏ[1] sẏle ðꝛincan on pæteꝛe heo alẏꝛeþ þone man.

Þiþ ðæꝛa[2] eaꝛena unnẏtlicnẏꝛꝛe ⁊ pið þ man pel ȝehẏꝛan[3] ne mæȝe ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte cẏnoȝloꝛꝛam ȝecnucuðe[4] ⁊ on ele ȝeplæhte[5] ðꝛẏpe on þ[6] eaꝛe punðoꝛlice hẏt hæleþ.

Sunðcoꝛn. XCIX.

For the figure, see the facsimile.

Ðeos pẏꝛt ðe man ꝛaxiꝼꝛaȝam ⁊ oþꝛum naman ꝛunðcoꝛn nemneð bẏþ cenneð[7] on ðunum ⁊ on ꝼænihtum[8] ꝛtopum.

Þið þ ꝛtanaꝛ on blæðꝛan pexen ȝenim þaꝛ pẏꝛte þe pe ꝛaxiꝼꝛaȝam nemðun[9] cnuca on pine ꝛẏle ðꝛincan þam þoliȝenðan[10] ⁊ ðam ꝼeꝼeꝛiȝenðan on peaꝛmum pæteꝛe ſpa anðpeaꝛð[12] heo ẏꝛ þæꝛ þe ıꝛ sæð oꝼ ðam þe hiꝛ aꝼanðeðon[13] þ heo þẏ ẏlcan ðæȝe þa ꝛtanaꝛ ꝼoꝛbꝛẏcð ⁊ hẏ[14] ut[15] atẏhð ⁊ þone man to hẏꝛ hæle ȝelæðeþ.[16]

Eoꝛð ẏꝼiȝ.[17] C.

Hedera helix.

Þið þ ꝛtanas on blæððꝛan[18] pexen ȝenim þẏꝛꝛe pẏꝛte þe man heðeꝛan niȝꝛan ⁊ oþꝛum naman eoꝛð iꝼiȝ nemneþ ꝛeoꝛon beꝛian oððe endluꝼon[19] on pæteꝛe ȝeȝniðene ꝛẏle ðꝛincan punðoꝛlice heo[20] ꝛtanaꝛ on þæꝛe[21] blæðꝛan ȝeȝaðeꝛað ⁊ hẏ to bꝛicð[22] ⁊ þuꝛh miȝþan ut atẏhð.

Þið heaꝛoð saꝛ̄[23] ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte heðeꝛam ⁊

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[1] hiȝ, B. [2] ðaꝛa, B. [3] ȝehẏꝛan, B. [4] ȝecnocoðe, B. [5] -ꝛleh-, B. [6] oþ, B. [7] cænneð, B. [8] ſtæmiȝum, H. B. [9] -ðon, B. [10] -ðū, H. B. [12] anꝛæðe, H., on an erasure; anðpeaꝛð, a mere Latinism, offended the later owner of the MS. [13] -ðoð-, B. [14] hiȝ, B. [15] út, B. [16] -læð-, B. [17] eoȝðíuí, B., by later hand.

cynoglossum, that one (*namely*) which may have four leaves, pound it, give it to drink in water; it releases the man. Ribwort. Art. xcviii.

4. For uselessness of the ears, and in case that a man may not hear well, take this same wort cynoglossum, pounded, and in oil made lukewarm, drip it on the ear; wonderfully it healeth.

Sundcorn. xcix.

Saxifraga granulata.

1. This wort, which is named saxifrage, and by another name sundcorn, is produced on downs and in stony places.

2. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take this wort, which we named saxifrage, pound it in wine; give it to the sufferer to drink, and to the feverish in warm water, so present, *that is, in the Latin sense, effective,* it is, that of it, it is said, by those who have tried it, *namely the experiment,* that it, *namely the wort,* breaketh to pieces the calculi the same day, and tuggeth them out, and leadeth the man to his health.

Earth ivy.[a] c.

Glechoma hederacea. Bot.

1. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take seven or eleven berries rubbed *small* in water of this wort, which is named hedera nigra, and by another name earth ivy, give them to drink; wonderfully it, *namely the wort,* gathereth the calculi in the bladder, and breaketh them to pieces, and tuggeth them out by means of the urine.

2. For head sore, take this same wort hedera, and

[a] The figure in MS. V. is *Hedera helix.*

[18] –ðpán, H. [19] ænlupan, H.; enðlyrene, B. [20] heo þa, B. [21] ðape, B. [22] bpincð, V. and H. before correction; ðó bpingð, B. [23] éce, H. B.

ꝓosan pos on ꝑine ȝepeꝛeð[1] ſmẏꝛe[2] ꝥonne ꝥa ðunꝓonȝa ꝛ ꝥone anꝺꝓlatan ꝓ̄ ꝛa̅ꝛ ȝelıðıȝaꝥ.[3]

Ꝑıð mılꞇan saꝛe ȝenım ꝥẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan[4] ꝑẏꝛꞇe cꝓoppaꝛ æꝛeꝛꞇ[5] ꝥꝛẏ·[6] æꞇ oꝓꝛum ꝛæle ꝑıꝛ· æꞇ ꝥam ꝥꝛẏꝺꝺan ꝛæle seoꝓone · æꞇ ꝥam ꝓeoꝓꝥan cẏꝛꝛe nıȝon·[7] æꞇ ꝥam ꝑıꝛꞇan cẏꝛꝛe[8] enꝺluꝓon·[9] æꞇ ꝥam ſıxꞇan cẏꝛꝛe ꝥꝛeoꞇẏne·[10] ꝛ æꞇ ꝥam ꝓeoꝓoꝥam cẏꝛꝛe ꝑıꝛꞇẏne·[11] ꝛ æꞇ ꝥam ehꞇeoꝥan[12] cẏꝛꝛe ꝓeoꝓonꞇẏne · ꝛ æꞇ ꝥam nıȝoꝥan cẏꝛꝛe nıȝonꞇẏne · æꞇ ꝥam ꞇeoꝥan ꝛæle a̅n[13] ꝛ ꞇꝓenꞇıȝ·[14] ꝛẏle ðꝛıncan ðæȝhꝥamlıce on ꝓ̄ine ȝẏꝛ he ꝥonne on ꝓeꝓoꝛe ꝛẏ ꝛẏle ðꝛıncan on ꝓeaꝛmum ꝓæꞇeꝛe mẏcelon he bẏꝥ ȝebeꞇ ꝛ ȝeſꞇꝛanȝoð.

Ꝑıð ꝓæꝛa[15] ꝑẏꝛma ꝛlıꞇe ꝥe man spalanȝıoneꝛ nemneð ȝenım ꝥẏꝛꝛe ꝛẏlꝛan ꝑẏꝛꞇe ꝛeaꝛ ꝓæꝛ ꝑẏꝛꞇꝓalan ꝥe ꝓe heðeꝛam nemðun[16] sẏle ðꝛıncan.

Ꞓꝛꞇ ꝑıð ꝓæꝛa[17] punda lacnunȝe ȝenım ꝓaꝛ ẏlcan ꝑẏꝛꞇe seoð on ꝑine leȝe ꞇo ꝥam punðum;·[18]

Ꝑıꝓ ꝓ̄ næꝛꝥẏꝛlu ẏꝛele ſꞇıncen[19] ȝenım ꝥẏꝛꝛe sẏlꝛan ꝑẏꝛꞇe seaꝛ · pel ahlẏꞇꝛeð[20] ȝeoꞇ on ꝥa næꝛꝥẏꝛlu.

Ꝑıð ꝓæꝛa[21] eaꝛena unnẏꞇlıcnẏſſe ꝛ ꝑıð ꝓ̄ man ne mæȝe pell[22] ȝehẏꝛan[23] ȝenım ꝥẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan ꝑẏꝛꞇe ꝛeaꝛ ſꝑẏꝥe clæne mıð ꝑine ðꝛẏꝥe on ꝥa eaꝛan[24] he bıð ȝelacnuð.[25]

Ꝑıꝓ ꝓ̄ heaꝛoð ne ace ꝓoꝛ ꝛunnan hætan ȝenım ꝥẏꝛꝛe sẏlꝛan ꝑẏꝛꞇe leaꝛ ſꝑẏꝥe hneꝛce cnuca on ecede ſmẏꝛe[26] ꝥonne ꝥone anꝺꝓlatan ꝓæꝛmıð[27] eac hẏꞇ ꝛꝛemaꝥ[28] onȝean[29] ælc ꝛaꝛ[30] ꝥe ꝥam heaꝛoꝺe[31] ðeꝛeꝥ.

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[1] –péꝛ–, B. [2] ſmẏꝛa, B. [3] –eȝað, B. [4] ẏlan, V. [5] æꝛoſꞇ, H. [6] ꝥꝛıȝ, B. [7] nıȝone, H. [8] cıꝛe, B. [9] ændlúꝓon, H.; enðlıꝛon, B. [10] –ꞇꞇẏne, B. [11] ꝑıꝛꞇene, B. [12] eahꞇoꝥan, B. [13] án, H. [14] ꞇꝓenꞇı, B. [15] ꝥaꝛa, B. [16] –ðon, B. [17] ꝥaꝛa, B. [18] punðun, V. [19] –ncan, B. [20] –ꞇꞇꝛeð, B. [21] ðaꝛa, B. [22] pel, H. [23] ȝehẏꝛan, B.

ooze of rose extracted in wine, then smear the temples and the forehead; it relieves the sore.

3. For sore of milt, *or spleen,* take heads[a] of this same wort, at first, three; the second time, five; the third time, seven; the fourth time, nine; the fifth turn, *or time,* eleven; the sixth time, thirteen; the seventh time, fifteen; the eighth time, seventeen; the ninth time, nineteen; the tenth time, one and twenty; give to drink daily in wine, then, if he, *the patient,* be in a fever, give it him to drink in warm water; much he is amended and strengthened.

Drawings like horned locusts; legs, eight; wings, two.

4. For bite of the worms, *or creeping things,* which are named φαλάγγια, *tarantulas,*[b] take juice of the root of this same wort, which we named hedera; give to drink.

5. Again, for healing of the wounds, take this same wort, seethe it in wine, lay it to the wounds.

6. In case that the nostrils smell ill, take juice of this same wort, pour it well refined into the nostrils.

7. For unprofitableness of the ears, and in case that a man may not well hear, take juice of this same wort, very clean, with wine, drip *it* on the ears; he, *the sufferer,* will be cured.

8. That *the* head may not ache for heat of sun, take leaves of this same wort, very nesh, *or tender,* pound them in vinegar, then smear the forehead therewith. It also is of benefit against every sore that vexeth the head.

[a] Grana, Latin text.

[b] Some pretend φαλάγγια are not tarantulas.

[24] þ eaþe, B. [25] –noð, B. [26] smýþa, B. [27] þaþ, B. [28] gþamaðð, H. [29] ongen, H. [30] gáþ, H. [31] heaþðe, B.

Oꝛȝane. CI.

Þiꝺ þæꝛ heaꝼoꝺeꝛ[1] saꝛe ȝenim þýꝛꝛe pýꝛt eseap þe man ꝛeꝛꝑillum ꝷ oþꝛum naman oꝛȝane nemneþ ꝷ ele ꝷ ȝebæꝛneꝺ[2] ꝛealt to ꝛpyþe[3] ſmalan ꝺuſte ȝebꝛýt ȝemenȝc[4] ealle to somne ſmýꝛe[5] þ heaꝼoꝺ þæꝛmiꝺ[6] hýt býþ hal.

Eꝼt piꝺ heaꝼoꝺ ece ȝenim þaꝛ ylcan pýꝛte ꝛeꝛꝑillum ȝeꝛoꝺene cnuca on eceꝺe ſmýꝛe[7] þæꝛmiꝺ[8] þa ðunponȝa ꝷ þone anꝺplatan.

Giꝼ hpa ꝼoꝛlbæꝛneꝺ sý ȝenim þaꝛ ylcan pýꝛte ꝛeꝛꝑillum ꝷ æꝛcþꝛote ænne[9] ꝑꝛiꝺ ꝷ anꝛe ynt ſan[10] ȝeꝑihte ȝeꝛþýꝛꝼeꝛ oꝼ seolꝼꝛe ꝷ noꝛan[11] þꝛeoꝛa ynt ꝛena[12] ȝeꝑihte ȝepuna þonne eall tosomne on anum moꝛtepe ꝺo[13] þonne ðæꝛto[14] pex ꝷ healꝼeꝛ punꝺeꝛ ȝeꝑihte beꝛan ſmeꝛupes[15] ꝷ heoꝛtener[16] ꝛeoð ealle[17] tosomne ꝛeoꝛma hýt ꝷ leȝe to þam bæꝛnette.[18]

Þeꝛmoꝺ. CII.

Ðeos pýꝛt þe man abꝛinthium ꝷ oþꝛum naman peꝛmoꝺ nemneð[19] býþ cenneꝺ[20] on beȝanum ſtopum ꝷ on ꝺunum[21] ꝷ on ſtænilicum[22] ꝛtopum.

Þiꝺ þ man læla ꝷ oðꝛe ſáꝛ oꝼ lichaman ȝeꝺo[23] ȝenim þaꝛ pýꝛte abꝛinthium ꝛeoð on pæteꝛe ꝺo þonne on anne[24] claꝺ leȝe to þam saꝛe ȝýꝼ þonne se lichoma[25] meaꝛu[26] ꝛý ꝛeoð on hunigе[27] leȝe to þam ꝛaꝛe.[28]

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[1] heaꝼoꝺeꝛ, H. B. [2] -neꝛ, B. [3] ſpiþan, H. [4] ȝemænȝc, H.; -mænȝ, B. [5] ſmýꝛa, B. [6] þæꝛmiꝺ, H.; þaꝛ, B. [7] ꝛmýꝛa, B. [8] þaꝛ, B. [9] anne, H. [10] yntꝛena, H., with marks of erasure. [11] noꝛan, B. [12] ynꝺꝛena, H.; ynꝺſa, B., see St. Marharete, p. 87, art. 30. [13] ꝺó, B. [14] þaꝛ, B. [15] -ꝛꝑeꝼ, B. [16] hyꝛtener, H. [17] eall, H.; eal, B. [18] Wanting in the Latin texts. [19] þeremoꝺ nemneꝺ, O., and here stops the sentence. [20] cænneꝺ, H. B. [21] ꝺúnū, B. [22] ſtæni-liȝum, altered by erasure to ſtæniȝum, H.; -niȝum, B. [23] ȝeꝺó, H. B.; ȝeꝺon? O., which omits a line. [24] ænne, H. B. [25] -hama, B. [26] -ꝛiuꝛ, B. [27] -niȝ, B. [28] ſoꝛe, O.

ORGANY,[a] *Wild marjoram.* CI.

Origanum vulgare. Bot.

1. For sore of the head, take juice of this wort which is named serpyllum, and by another name ὀρείγανον, and oil, and burnt salt, bruise it to very small dust, mix all together, smear the head therewith; it shall be whole.

2. Again, for the head ache, take this same wort serpyllum, sodden, pound it in vinegar, smear therewith the temples and the forehead.

3. If one be badly burnt, take this same wort serpyllum, and ashthroat, *or vervain,* one bundle, and by weight of one ounce of the filings of silver, *or litharge,* and roses by weight of three ounces, then pound all together in a mortar, than add thereto wax and of grease of bear and of hart, by weight of half a pound, seethe all together; purify it, and lay it to the burn.

WORMWOOD.[b] CII.

Artemisia absinthium. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named absinthium, and by another name ware-moth, or *wormwood,* is produced in cultivated places, and on downs, and in stony places.

2. In order that a man may remove from the body weals and other sores, take this wort absinthium, seethe it in water, then put it on a cloth, lay it to the sore; if then the body be tender, seethe it in honey; lay it to the sore.

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[a] The figure in MS. V., fol. 46 c., has root, stems and buds with swelling calyces, but no leaves. It is quite unlike the herb. MS. A., fol. 46 b, has the same as V.

[b] The distinctive features of wormwood may be recognized in MS. T. and MS. A., fol. 46 b: not so well in MS. V., fol. 45 d.

Ascarides lumbricoidæ.

Ꝑiꝺ ꝑ ꝑenȝ ꝑýꝑmaꝛ ýmbe[1] ꝑone naꝛolan[2] ꝺeꝑiȝen[3] ȝenim ꝑaꝛ ýlcan ꝑýꝑte[4] abꝑinthium ꝛ hæꝑe hunan[5] ꝛ elechtꝑum[6] ealꝑa ȝelice mýcel seoꝺ on ȝeſpettum pætepe[7] oꝑꝑe[8] on ꝑine leȝe tupa oꝺꝺe[9] ꝑꝑipa to ꝑam naꝛolan hýt cpelþ ꝑa ꝑýꝑmaꝛ.

Saluie. CIII.

Ꝑiꝺ ȝicꝑan ꝑæꝑa[10] ȝeꝛceapena[11] ȝenim ꝑaꝛ ꝑýꝑte ꝺe man ꝛaluian nemneꝺ seoꝺ on pætepe ꝛ miꝺ ꝑam pætepe fmyꝛe[12] ꝑa ȝeꝛceapu.[13]

Eꝛt piꝺ ȝicꝑan ꝑæꝛ setleꝛ ȝenim ꝑaꝛ ýlcan ꝑýꝑte ꝛalꝑian[14] ꝛeoꝺ on pætepe[15] ꝛ miꝺ ꝑam pætepe beꝑa ꝑ ꝛetl hýt ȝeliꝺiȝaꝺ ꝺone ȝicꝑan healice.

Celenꝺꝛe. CIV.

Ꝑiꝺ ꝑ ꝑenȝ ꝑýꝑmaꝛ ýmb[16] ꝺone naꝛolan pexen ȝenim ꝑaꝛ ꝑýꝑte ꝑe man colianꝺꝑum ꝛ oꝺꝑum naman ꝑam ȝelice cellenꝺꝛe nemneꝺ ꝛeoꝺ on ele to ꝑꝛýꝺꝺan ꝺæle ꝺo to ꝑam ꝛaꝛe ꝛ eac[17] to ꝺam heaꝛoꝺe.[18]

Ꝑiꝺ ꝑ piꝛ hꝛæꝺlice cennan[19] mæȝe[20] ȝenim ꝑýꝛꝛe[21] ýlcan colianꝺꝑan ꝛæꝺ enꝺluꝛon[22] coꝑn oꝺꝺe ꝑneotttýne[23] cnýte miꝺ anum ꝺꝛæꝺe[24] on anum clænan[25] lꝺenan[26] claꝑe nime ꝺonne an[27] man ꝑe sý[28] mæȝꝺhaꝺeꝛ[29] man· cnapa oꝑꝑe mæȝꝺen ꝛ healꝺe æt ꝑam ꝑýnꝛtꝑan ꝑeo neah ꝑam ȝepealꝺe ꝛ ꝛona ſpa eall seo[30] ȝeeacnunȝ[31]

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[1] yb, H., as in Narratiunculæ, p. 72, altered to ýmb; embe, O. [2] naꝛelan, B.; naꝛlan, by first hand, H. [3] ꝺepıen, H.; -an, O. [4] ꝑýꝛt, O. [5] húnan, B.; hara huna, O. [6] elehtꝑan, H. B. O. [7] paꝛere, O. [8] oꝺꝺer, O. [9] oꝺꝺer, O. [10] ꝑaꝑa, B. [11] ȝeꝛcapa, B.; ȝeꝛceapa, H.; cf. St. Marharete, p. 87, art. 30. [12] ꝛmýꝑa, B. [13] -ꝛcapu, B. [14] ꝛaluıan, B. [15] V. omits four words. [16] ýb, H. [17] eác, H. [18] heaꝛꝺe, B. [19] cænnan, B. H. [20] ne mæȝ, H.; mæȝ, V. [21] ꝑaꝛ, H. [22] enꝺlıꝛan, B. [23] -ttene, B. [24] ꝑꝛǽꝺe, B.; ꝺꝛæꝺe, H. [25] clǽnan, B. [26] lꝺenan, H. omits; -nū, B. [27] án, B. [28] ꝛý, B. [29] -háꝺ-, B. [30] ꝛéo, B. [31] eácnunȝ, H.

3. In case that round worms are troublesome about the navel, take this same wort absinthium, and horehound, and electre, *that is, lupins*, alike much of all, seethe in sweetened water or in wine, lay *it* twice or thrice to the navel; it killeth the worms. WORMWOOD. Art. cii.

SALVIA, *Sage*.[a] CIII. *Salvia. Bot.*

1. For itching of the shapes, *or the verenda*, take this wort, which is named salvia, *or sage*, seethe it in water, and with the water smear the shapes.

2. Again, for itching of the settle, *or seat*, take this same wort salvia, seethe it in water, bathe the settle; it will relieve the itching in a high degree.[b]

CORIANDER.[c] CIV. *Coriandrum sativum. Bot.*

1. In case that round[d] worms wax *or grow* about the navel, take this wort, which is named coriander, and by another name like that, cellender, seethe in oil to the third part; apply it to the sore, and also to the head.

2. In order that a wife, *that is, a woman*, may quickly bring forth, take seed of this same coriander, eleven grains or thirteen, knit them with a thread on a clean linen cloth; let then a person take them who is a person of maidenhood, a boy or a maiden, and hold *this* at the left thigh, near the natura, and so soon as all the parturition be done, remove away

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[a] *Salvia, Bot.* is figured in MS. V., fol. 47 a. Nearly the same figure is in MS. A., MS. G.

[b] Wanting in Latin text.

[c] The figure is wholly decayed in MS. V. No distinguishing mark of coriander can be seen in MS. Add. 17063, fol. 47 a.

[d] Round worms are akin to tape worms.

ȝeðo͞n beo ðo͞[1] sona þone læceðom apeȝ[2] þý læſ þæſ ınnoðeſ ðæl þæp[3] æſteſ ſılıȝe.

CV.

Þıð ſpıðlıcne ſlepsan[4] þæſ ræðeſ ſnemað[5] pel þeos pýſt þe man poſclaca ꝛ oðſum naman nemneþ[6] æȝþeſ ȝe þuſh hý[7] ſýlſe ȝeþıȝeð[8] ȝe eac[9] mıð oþſum ðnenceoN.[10]

Leaſſılle.[11] CVI.

Þıð þæſ maȝan ſaſe ȝenım þýſſe pýſte þe man[12] ceneſolıum ꝛ oþſum naman þam ȝelıce ceſſılle nemneþ[13] ðný[14] cnoppaſ ſpa ȝnene ꝛ ðpeoſıȝe ðpoſlan cnuca on anum tnýpenan[15] moſteſe ꝛ anne[16] cuculeſe ſulne ameſeðeſ hunıȝeſ ꝛ ȝnene popıȝ pýll tosomne ſýle ðıcȝean ·[17] hýt þone maȝan hſæðlıce ȝeſtſanȝaþ.

Bſocmınte. CVII.

Þıð þæſe[18] blæððſan ſaſe ꝛ pıð þ̄ man ȝemıȝan[19] ne mæȝe ȝenım þýſſe pýſte pos þe man ſıſımbſıum ꝛ oþſum naman bſocmınte nemneþ ſýle þam þolıȝendan on peaſmum pætesıe ðıcȝean[20] ȝýſ he ſeſoſȝende[21] ſý ȝýſ he þonne ne ſý ſýle hım on pıne ðſıncan ðu hıne ȝelacnuſt[22] pundoſlıce.

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[1] after ðo, man inserted, H. [2] ápeȝ, H. [3] þaſ, B. [4] ſlepſán, H. [5] ſnamað, H. [6] nemnéð, H. [7] hıȝ, B. [8] –þíȝ–, B. [9] eác, H., omitting ȝe. [10] –con, B.; ðſænceon, H. [11] cerfille, B. by later hand. [12] mán, H. [13] –nað, B. [14] þſıȝ, B. [15] tnypenum, H. [16] ænne, B. [17] þıcȝan, H. B. [18] þaſe, B. [19] ȝe, B. omits. [20] ðıcȝan, H. B. [21] ſeſſıȝende, B. [22] –naſt, B.; ȝelácnoſt, H.

the leechdom, lest part of the inwards follow thereafter. CORIANDER. Art. civ.

Purslane.[a] CV.

Portulaca sativa. Bot.

For violent gonorrhœa, this wort is of good advantage, which is named porcilaca, *or purslane*, and by another name , either swallowed by itself, or also with other drinks.

CHERVIL.[b] CVI.

Anthriscus cerefolium. Bot.

For sore of the maw *or stomach*, take three heads of this wort, which is named cerefolium, and by another name like that, chervil, so green, and dwarf dwosle, *or pennyroyal*, pound *them* in a treen *or wooden* mortar, and a spoon full of spoilt honey, and a green poppy, boil *them* together; give them to be swallowed, it then quickly strengtheneth the maw.

BROOKMINT.[c] CVII.

Mentha hirsuta. Bot.

For sore of the bladder, and in case that a man may not mie, *that is, pass water*, take ooze of this wort, which is named σισύμβριον, and by another name brookmint, give it to the sufferer to swallow in warm water, if he be feverish; if however, he be not, give it him to drink in wine; thou wonderously dost cure him.

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[a] This article is wholly wanting in the Latin texts. The figure in MS. V. has perished.

[b] See art. LXXXVI. The drawings belonging to the two articles are totally unlike. The figure in MS. A., fol. 47 b, has traces of long seed pods; MS. V., fol. 47 c, has lozenge leaves only.

[c] The figure in MS. V., fol. 47 d, was probably intended for this plant.

CVIII.

Ɛꝛt pið þæꝛe[1] blædꝛan ꝛaꝛe ⁊ pið þ̄ man[2] ȝemiȝan ne mæȝe ȝenim þaꝛ pẏꝛte þe man oliꝛatꝛum.[3] ⁊ oþꝛum naman nemneþ cnuca on ȝepẏlleðan[4] pine ꝛẏle ðꝛincan heo ðone[5] miȝðan mihtelice ȝebet.

Liliæ. CIX.

Ðaꝛ pẏꝛt man lilie ⁊ oþꝛum naman lilium nemneþ.[6]

Þið næðꝛan ꝛlite ȝenim þaꝛ pẏꝛte þe pe lilium nemðun[7] ⁊ bulbum þa[8] pẏꝛte ða man eac[9] oþꝛum naman halꝛpẏꝛt hateþ[10] cnuca tōsomne sẏle ðꝛincan. nim þonne bulbum þa pẏꝛte ȝecnucuðe[11] leȝe to þam ꝛlite he bẏð ȝehæleð.[12]

Þið ȝeſpel[13] ȝenim lilian leaꝛ ȝecnucuðe[14] leȝe to þam ȝeſpelle ꝼceaꝛplice hẏt hæleþ ⁊ þ̄ ȝeꝛꝛpel ȝelidiȝaþ.[15]

Lactepiða. CX.

Ðeos pẏꝛt þe man titẏmalloſ calatitef ⁊ oþꝛum naman lactepiðan nemneð bið cenneð[16] on patum[17] ſtopum ⁊ on oꝼꝛum.

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[1] þaꝛe, B.; þara, O., fol. 16. [2] mán, H. [3] þa pẏꝛt þ̄ man olıaſtrū, O. [4] -eðū, H. O. [5] þane, O. [6] V. is illegible, but the space requires so many letters; þaꝛ pẏꝛte þe man epimion, B. (*κρίνον*); Ðeos pyꝛt (ðe *inserted*) man oþꝛū naman lilium nemneð, H. [7] -ðon, B. [8] þe, B. [9] eác, H. [10] nemneð, B. [11] ȝecnuðe, H., which may be a contraction; ȝecnocoðe, B. [12] hælð, B. [13] Ad luxum, Lat, understand *luxation*: not so our interpreter. [14] ȝecnocoðe, B. [15] -eȝað, B. [16] cænneð, H. B. [17] pætum, H.; pætū, B.

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[a] The printed Oleastrum, Lat. 1528, is an error, Plinius, xx. 46. I see no resemblance in the figures MS. V., fol. 48 a, MS. A., fol. 48 a. In MS. T., it is well meant.

Alexanders.[a] CVIII.

Smyrnium olusatrum.

Again, for sore of the bladder, and in case that a man is not able to mie, *or pass water*, take this wort, which is named olusatrum, and by another name *horse parsley*, pound it in boiled wine, administer to drink; then it mightily amends the urine.

LILY.[b] CIX.

1. This wort is named λείριον, and by another name lily.

Drawing of a snake.

2. For bite of adder, take this wort, which we named lily, and the wort bulbus,[c] which is also called by another name hals wort, pound together, give to drink; then take the wort bulbus, lay it to the bite, it will be healed. See arts. LVI., CXXVIII., CLXXXIV.

3. Against swelling, take pounded leaves of lily, lay *them* to the swelling; it healeth sharply, *effectually*, and relieves the swelling.

LACTERIDA. CX.

Euphorbia lathyris. (Sprengel.)

1. This wort, which is named τιθύμαλλος γαλακτίτης,(?)[d] and by another name lacterida, is produced in wet places and on shores.[e]

[b] The lily in MS. V., fol. 48 a, is good; flowers blue; they are blue also in the Vienna MS. of Dioskorides.

[c] Herbæ lilii bulbum conterito et in potu dabis; aut ipsum bulbum tritum morsui apponas. Lat.

[d] Of the sorts Dioskorides and Plinius, xxvi. 40, *seqq.*, do not mention Calatites. The printed Latin text has only Tithymalus. For the identification see Dorsten, fol. 286, Cooper in Tithymalus, Flora Britannica. MS. V., fol. 48 b, nearly coincides with MS. Bodley, 130, in the figure, quite unlike Spurge. The latter MS. has a gloss Pintelwort; the figure is nowise like Arum maculatum.

[e] Tithymalum nostri herbam lactariam vocant . . . . . Nascitur in asperis maritimis. Plin., xxvi. 40.

Þið þæþa[1] innoða þaþe genim þýþþe pýþte þrið tittýmalli cnuca on þine spa ꝑ þæt þinet sýn tpegen þceneat[2] do þonne of þæþe[3] pýþte þæt poret þæþto[4] tpegen cuculeþat fulle drince ðonne fæstende he býþ gehæled.

Þið peaptan genim þýþþe ylcan pýþte meolc[5] ⁊ clufþungan[6] pos do to þæþe[7] peaptan þý þriddan[8] dæge hýt þa peaptan gehæleþ.

Þið hneoflan genim ðýþþe sylfan pýþte cnoppas mid týnpan gepodene smýpe[9] þæp[10] mid.

Þudu þistel. CXI.

[11]Ðeot pýpt ðe man capduum syluaticum ⁊ oþrum naman pudu ðistel nemneð bið cænned on mædum ⁊ þið pegap.

Þið þæt magan sape genim þap ylcan[12] pýpte þe pe capduum riluaticum nemdun[13] ðone cnop upepeapdne þpa meapune[14] ⁊ þpa gpenne[15] sýle þicgean[16] on gesþettan[17] ecede hýt gelidigað[18] þa paprnýþþe.[19]

Þiþ ꝑ ðu nane ýfele geancýmap ðe ne ondræde genim þap ylcan pýpte capduum rilfaticum on æpne mepgen þonne peo sunne æpeft upgange[20] ⁊ ꝑ sý[21] þonne ꝑe mona sý[21] in capricopnu ⁊ healð hý[22] mid þe spa[23] lange þpa ðu hý[24] mid þe býpft nan piht ýfelep þe ongean cýmeð.[25]

[1] þapa, H. [2] rcæncap, B. [3] þape, B. [4] þap, B. [5] meolúc, H. [6] –þuncan, B. [7] þape, B. [8] þriddán, H. [9] rmýpa, B. [10] þap, B. [11] This paragraph is illegible in V. [12] ylcan, H., but B. omits. [13] –ðon, B. [14] meapupne, H., and omits ⁊. [15] gpene, H. [16] þicgan, H. B. [17] –ttū, B. [18] –egað, B. [19] –nepre, B. [20] úp, H. [21] rý, B., twice. [22] hig, B. [23] spá, H. [24] hig, B. [25] ne, inserted in H. before cymeð.

2. For sore of the inwards, take a shrub of this wort tithymallus, pound it in wine, so that of the wine there be two draughts, add then thereto two spoons full of the ooze of the wort, let him then drink *this* fasting; he will be healed. LACTERIDA. Art. cx.

3. Against warts, take milk of this same wort and ooze of cloffing, apply to the wart; the third day it healeth the warts. See art. IX.

4. Against leprosy, take heads of this same wort, sodden with tar, smear therewith.

WOOD THISTLE.[a] CXI.

Cnicus lanceolatus; or perhaps *C. palustris;* see Fuchsius, p. 53.

1. This wort, which is called carduus silvaticus, and by another name wood *or wild* thistle, is gotten in meadows and along ways.

2. For sore of the maw *or stomach,* take so tender and so green, the upward *part of the* head[b] of this same wort which we named carduus silvaticus, administer it in sweetened vinegar; it relieves the soreness.

3. In order that thou may dread no ill gaincomers, take this same wort carduus silvaticus, in early morning, when first the sun upgoeth; and let that be when the moon is in Capricorn, and retain it. As long as thou bearest it with thee, naught of evil cometh against thee.

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[a] Formerly *Carduus l.* The figure in MS. V., fol. 48 c, is sufficiently like. So MS. Bodley, 130, where is a gloss "wylde thiftell." MS. G. draws the upper face of a single head and glosses "Dıſtıl."

[b] Quod habet in capite summo, medullam viridem. Latin text.

CXII.

Ðeoſ þýſt þe man lupinum montanum �sc oþrum naman nemneþ býþ cenneð[1] þið heȝaſ �sc on ſandiȝum stopum.

Þið þ þýrmaſ ymb ðone naſolan ðeriȝen[2] ȝenim þaſ þýſte lupinum montanum ȝecnucuðe[3] ſýle ðrincan on eceðe anne[4] ſcenc[5] ſulne butan[6] ýldinȝce[7] heo ða þýrmaſ ut apýrpeð.

Gýf þonne cildan[8] þ sýlfe ðeriȝe[9] ȝenim ðaſ ylcan þýſte lupinum �sc peorməð cnuca tosomne leȝe to ðam naſolaN.

þ'. Gýð corn.[10] CXIII.

Þeos þýſt þe man lactýriðem �sc oþrum naman ȝiðcorn nemneð býð cenneð[11] on beȝanum ſtopum �sc on ſandiȝum.

Þið þæſ innoþef heariðnýſſe ȝenim þýſſe þýſte ſæð þ ſýndon ða corn[12] pel aſeorimuðe[13] ſýle ðrincan on peariȝmum[14] pæteȝe ſona hýt þone[15] innoð aſtýneþ.

þ'. Lactuca. CXIV.

Ðeos þýſt þe man lactucam lepoſinam �sc oþrum naman[16] þam ȝelice lactucam nemneþ bið cenneð[17] on beȝanum ſtopum �sc on ſandiȝum • be ðýſſe þýſte ýſ sæð þ ſe haþa ðonne he on sumuþa[18] ſoſ ſpiðliȝe hætan[19] ȝeteoſuð[20] býþ mið þýſſe þýſte hýne sýlfne ȝelacnað •[21] ſoſ þý[22] heo ýſ lactuca lepoſinam ȝenemneð.

Þið ſefoſȝenðe[23] ȝenim þaſ[24] þýſte lactucam lepoſi-

[1] cænneð, H. B. [2] ðeriȝen, B. [3] ȝecnocoðe, B. [4] ænne, B. [5] ſcænc, B. [6] butən, B. [7] –inȝe, B. [8] cildun, B. [9] ðeare, H. [10] Guð coȝn, B., by later hand. See interpretation. [11] cænneð, H. B. [12] córn, H. [13] –moðe, B. [14] peariȝmúm, H. [15] þonæ, B. [16] náman, H. [17] cænneð, H. B. [18] –mera, B. [19] hǽtan, B. [20] –ſoð, B.; –ſað, H. [21] –noð, H. [22] ſoſþon, H.; ſoſðiȝ, B. [23] ſefiriȝende, B.; ſefórȝendne, H. [24] þáſ, H.

[a] CXII. *Lupinus luteus. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named lupinus montanus, and by another name , is produced against hedges and in sandy places.

2. In case that tape worms annoy about the navel, take this wort lupinus montanus, pounded, give to drink in vinegar, one full draught; it will cast out the worms.

3. If then the same thing annoy a child, take this same wort lupinus, and wormwood, pound *them* together; lay them to the navel.

GITH CORN. CXIII.

The berries of Dafne laureola, which MS. V., fol. 49 a, attempts to draw. See Flora Austriaca, pl. 183.

1. This wort, which is named lacterida, and by another name gith corn, is produced in cultivated places and in sandy ones.

2. For hardness of the inwards, take seed of this wort, that is, the grains, well purified, administer to drink in warm water; soon it stirreth the inwards.

LETTUCE.[b] CXIV. *Prenanthes muralis. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named lactuca leporina, and by another name like that, lettuce, is produced in cultivated places and in sandy ones. Of this wort it is said that the hare, when in summer for vehement heat he is tired, doctors himself with this wort, whence it is named lactuca leporina, *hares lettuce.*

2. For the feverish, take this wort lactuca leporina,

[a] Not lupine, but Arthrolobium (H.) is drawn in MS. A., fol. 48 b. MS. V. has an equally false figure, and colours the pods blue, but they are lupine pods.

[b] See the glossary, in Hares lettuce.

nam leȝe hım nýtenbum[1] unbeȝ hıȝ pýle[2] he byþ ȝehæleð.

þ′. Þpeȝhpette. CXV.

Momordica elaterium, is probably meant by the drawing, MS. V., fol. 49 c.

Ðeoȝ pýȝt þe man cucumeȝem ȝılυatıcum ϸ oþȝum naman hpeȝhpette nemneþ býþ cenneð[3] neah ȝæ̆ ϸ on hatum stopum.

Þıð þæȝa[4] ȝına[5] saȝe ϸ pıð ȝotable ȝenım[6] pýȝtpalan þýȝȝe pýȝte þe pe cucumeȝem ȝılfatıcum nemðun[7] ȝeoð on ele to þȝıddan dæle fmýȝe[8] þæȝ mıð.[9]

Gıf cılð mıȝboȝen ȝý ȝenım ðýȝȝe ýlcan pýȝte pýȝttȝuman to þȝıddan[10] dæle ȝeȝodenne[11] þpeah ðonne þ̆ cılð þæȝmıð[12] ϸ ȝýf hpa þýȝȝe pýȝte pæftm fæftende þıȝeð[13] hýt hım becýmð to fȝeanýȝȝe[14] foȝ ðý[15] ȝehpā hıne foȝhæbbe þ̆ he hı[16] na fæftende ete.

þ′. Benep[17] ȷ. Canuere. CXVI.

Ðeos pýȝt þe man cannane[18] ȝılfatıca ϸ oþȝum naman henep[19] nemneþ býþ cenneð[20] on pıþeȝȝæðum stopum pıð peȝaȝ· ϸ heȝas.[21]

Þıð þæȝa[22] bȝeoftа ȝaȝe ȝe̊nım þaȝ pýȝte cannarem[23] ȝılυatıcam ȝecnucube[24] mıð ȝýȝle leȝe to þam bȝeoftan[25] heo toȝeneþ þ̆ ȝefpel · ϸ ȝýf þæȝ[26] hpýlc ȝeȝabeȝunȝ bıþ heo þa aȝeoȝmaþ.

Þıð cile bæȝnettes ȝenım þýȝȝe ýlcan pýȝte pæftm[27] mıð netelan ȝæde ȝecnucubne[28] ϸ mıð ecede ȝepeȝeð[29] leȝe to þam saȝe.[30]

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[1] –ðúm, H. [2] pele, H. [3] cænneð, H. B. [4] þaȝa, B. [5] ȝína, H. [6] able? ȝením, H. [7] –ðún, B.; –ðon, B. [8] fmýȝa, B. [9] þaȝ, B.; þæ̆ȝmıð, H. [10] þȝıddæle, B. [11] –ðene, H. B. [12] þaȝ, B. [13] ðıȝeð, H. B. [14] ȝȝæcneȝȝe, B. [15] ȝoȝðıȝ, B. [16] hıȝ, B. [17] hænep, B., by later hand. [18] cannaue, B.; in H. glossed wilde henep. [19] hænep, B. [20] cænneð, H. B. [21] V. omits the two last words. [22] þaȝa, B. [23] cannauem, B. (that is cannabim.) [24] -caðe, H.; ȝecnocoðe, B. [25] –tū, B. [26] þaȝ, B. [27] pæfc̄m, H. [28] –cuðe, H. and V., before correction; ȝecnocoðne, B. [29] –pé̊r–, B. [30] ȝáȝe, H.

lay it for him, without his knowing it, under his pillow; he will be healed. LETTUCE. Art. cxiv.

WHERWHET. CXV. *Cucumber.* *Cucumis.*

1. This wort, which is named cucumis silvaticus, and by another name wherwhet, is produced nigh the sea, and in hot places.

2. For sore of the sinews and for gout, take roots of this wort, which we named cucumis silvaticus, seethe in oil to a third part; smear therewith.

3. If a child be misborn, *a partus abortivus,* take roots of this same wort, sodden to a third part, then wash the child[a] therewith; and if any one eateth fruit of this wort, fasting, it cometh to mischief to him, therefore let every one withhold himself so that he eat it not fasting.

HEMP, or CANNABIS.[b] CXVI. *C. sativa? Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named cannabis silvatica, and by another name hemp, is produced in rough places and against ways and hedges.

2. For sore of the breasts, take this wort cannabis silvatica, pounded with grease, lay it to the breasts; it removes the swelling; and if any gathering be there, it purges it away.

3. For a chill of burning,[c] *that is, a blistering or inflaming by cold,* take fruit of this same wort, pounded with seed of a nettle, and soaked with vinegar; lay it to the sore.

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[a] A mistaken interpretation; "et inde se sublavet," Lat., that is, of course, the puerpera.

[b] MS. V. draws *Eupatorium cannabinum* (H.), known as hemp agrimony: that may therefore be the herb meant, but MS. T. draws hemp (fol. 40 a).

[c] *Frigore exustis.* Lat.

p′. Rude. CXVII.

Ðeos ƿýɲt þe man ɲutam montanam ꝛ oþɲum naman[1] þam ȝelice ɲuðan nemneþ býþ cenneð[2] on ðunum ꝛ on unbeȝanum ſtopum.

Ɲið eaȝena ðýmnýɲɲe[3] ꝛ ɲið ýɼele ðolh ȝenim þýɲɲe ƿýɲte leaɼ þe pe ɲutam montanam nemðun[4] on ealðum ɲine ȝeɼoðene ðo þonne on an ȝlæɼen ɼæt ſmýɲe[5] ſýþþan þæɲ miþ:[6]

Ɲiþ ðæɲa[7] bɲeoɼta saɲe ȝenim þaɼ ýlcan ƿýɲte ɲutam ɼiluatıcam cnuca on tɲýƿenan[8] ɼæte · nim þonne spa mýcel ɲƿa ðu miþ ðɲim ɲinȝɲon[9] ȝeȝɲipan mæȝe ðo on[10] an ɼæt ꝛ þæɲ[11] to anne[12] ɼcenc[13] ɲineſ ꝛ tƿeȝen pætepeɼ sýle ðɲincan ȝepeɼte hýne þonne ɲume hɲile sona he býð hæl.[14]

Ɲið liɼeɲ saɲe ȝenim þýɲɲe ýlcan ƿýɲte anne[15] ȝɲipan ꝛ oþeɲne healɼne sestep pætepeɼ ꝛ ealɼƿa mýcel hunıȝeɼ ƿýll[16] tosomne ɼýle ðɲincan þɲý[17] ðaȝaɼ · ma ȝýɼ hım þeaɲɼ sý · þu hine miht ȝehælan.

Ɲið þ̄ man ȝemıȝan[18] ne mæȝe ȝenim þýɲɲe ýlcan ƿýɲte ɲute ɼiluatıce nıȝon ſtelan[19] ꝛ pætepeɼ ðɲý ɼcenceaɼ[20] cnuca toɼomne[21] ꝛ ecedes healɼne ɼeſtep ƿýll eal toɼomne sýle ðɲincan sınȝallıce nıȝon ðaȝaɼ he býð ȝehæleð.[22]

Ɲið þæɲe[23] nædɲan[24] ɼlıte ðe man ɼcoɲpıuɼ hateþ ȝenim þýɲɲe ýlcan ƿýɲte sæð ɲute ɼiluatıce cnuca on ɲine sýle ðɲincan hýt ȝelıðıȝaþ[25] þ̄ saɲ.

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[1] namon, B. [2] cænneð, H. B. [3] –neɲɲe, B. [4] nenðun, V.; nemðon, B. [5] ſmýɲa, B. [6] þaɲ, B. [7] þaɲa, B. [8] –num, H. [9] ɲinȝɲun, H. [10] ón, H. [11] þaɲ, B. [12] ænne, H. B. [13] ſcænc, B. [14] hal, B. [15] ænne, B. [16] pýl, H. [17] þɲiȝ, B. [18] ȝe, B. omits. [19] ſtelán, H. [20] ſcæncaɼ, B. [21] The penman in V. omitted seven words, and in supplying them put the usual caret dots before ɼýle. [22] ȝeháleð, B. [23] þaɲe, B. [24] nædɲán, H. [25] –eȝað, B.

Rue.[a] cxvii.

Ruta montana. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named ruta montana, and by another name like that, rue, is produced on downs and in uncultivated places.

2. For dimness of the eyes and for an evil cut, take leaves of this wort, which we named ruta montana, sodden in old wine, then put *the extract* into a glass vessel; afterwards anoint with *the fluid.*

3. For sore of the breasts, take the same wort ruta silvatica, pound it in a wooden vat; then take as much as thou may grip with three fingers, put it into a vessel, and thereto one draught of wine and two of water, administer to drink; let him rest himself then for some while; soon he will be whole.

4. For liver sore, take one grip of this same wort and one sextarius and a half of water, and just as much of honey, boil together, give to drink for three days, more if to him need be; thou mayest heal him.

5. In case that a man may not mie, *or pass water,* take nine stiels *or stalks* of this same wort ruta silvatica, and of water three draughts, pound together, and *add* a half sextarius of vinegar, boil all together, administer to drink constantly for nine days; he will be healed.

6. For wound by the venomous creature which is called a scorpion, take seed of this same wort ruta silvatica, pound it in wine, give it to drink; it relieves the sore.

[a] I see no likeness between the herb and the drawings. See art. xci.

Seoꝼen[1] leaꝼe. CXVIII.

Ðeos ꝑýꝛt ꝥe man epꞇaꝛilon ꝛ oðꝛum naman ꝛepꞇiꝛolium nemneð ꝛ eac[2] ꝛume men seoꝼenleaꝼe[3] haꞇað býþ cenneð[4] on[5] beȝanum ꝛꞇopum ꝛ on ꝛandiȝum landum.

Ꝑið ꝺꝛoꞇ aðle ȝenim þaꝛ ꝑýꝛꞇe ꝛepꞇiꝛolium ȝecnucuðe[6] ꝛ ꝑið eꝛoh ȝemenȝcȝeðe[7] ſmýꝛe[8] ðonne þa ꝼ̄ꞇ mið þam pose þy ðꝛýðdan dæȝe hýꞇ þ̄ ſa̅ꝛ ȝenimeþ.

Oiſtel. CXIX.

Ꝑið heaꝼod ece ȝenim þaꝛ ꝑýꝛꞇe ꝥe man ocimum ꝛ oðꝛum naman[9] miſtel nemneþ cnuca mið ꝓosan[10] pose oððe[11] ꝑýꝛꞇiꝛpeꝛ[12] oððe[11] mið eceðe leȝe ꞇo þam anðplaꞇan.[13]

Eꝛꞇ[14] ꝑið eaȝena saꝛe[15] ꝛ ȝeſꝛel cnuca ðaꝛ ꝛýlꝼan ꝑýꝛꞇe[16] on ȝoðum[17] ꝑine ꝛmýꝛe[18] þa eaȝan[19] þæꝛ mið[20] þu hý[21] ȝehælſꞇ.

Ꝑið æðꝛena ꝛaꝛe[22] ðo ꝼ̄ sýlꝼe sýle ðꝛincan on ꝑinðe ðæs æples ꝥe man malum ȝꝛanaꞇum nemneþ.

Oeꝛce.[23] CXX.

O. condenses and alters.

Ꝑið eaȝena[24] saꝛe[25] ꝛ ꝑið ȝeſꝛel nim ðaꝛ ꝑýꝛꞇe ꝥe man appium ꝛ oðꝛum naman meꝛce nemneþ pel ȝecnucuðe[26] mið hlaꝼe leȝe ꞇo þam eaȝon.

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[1] ꝛeoꝛon, H B. [2] eác, H. [3] ꝛeoꝛon, H. [4] cænneð, H. B. [5] ón, H. [6] ȝecnocoðe, H. [7] –mænȝ–, B. [8] ſmýꝛa, B. [9] nama, O. [10] roſe, O. [11] oððer, O., bis. [12] –ꞇꝛeopeſ, O. [13] anꝛ–, O. [14] Eaſꞇ, O. [15] ſor, O. [16] ꝑýꝛꞇe, H.; ꝑýꝛꞇ, O. [17] ȝoðan, B. O. [18] ſmýꝛa, B. [19] ſmera þa eaȝena, O. [20] þǣr-mið, H.; þaꝛ, B. [21] hiȝ, B. [22] ꝛáꝛe, H. [23] apiū meꝛc, B., in later hand. [24] –ne, O., fol. 13. [25] ꝛáꝛe, H. [26] ȝecnocoðe, B.

SEVENLEAF.[a] CXVIII. *Setfoil.*

Tormentilla.

1. This wort, which is named ἑπτάφυλλον, and by another name septifolium, and which also some men call sevenleaf, is produced in cultivated places, and on sandy lands.

2. For gout, take this wort septifolium, pounded and mingled with saffron, smear then the feet with the ooze; by the third day it taketh away the sore.

MISTLE, *now Basil.*[b] CXIX.

Clinopodium vulgare. Bot.

1. For head ache, take this wort, which is named ὤχιμον, and by another name mistle, pound it with ooze of rose or of myrtle, or with vinegar; lay it to the forehead.

2. Again for sore and swelling of eyes, pound this same wort in good wine, smear the eyes therewith; thou shalt heal them.

3. For sore of kidneys, do the same; give to drink with rind of the apple which is called malum granatum or pomegranate.

MARCHE.[c] CXX.

Apium petroselinon? graveolens?

For sore and for swelling of eyes, take this wort, which is called apium, and by another name marche, well pounded with bread; lay this to the eyes.

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[a] The drawings put the herb in an unnatural stiff attitude.

[b] The drawings seem to intend that wort. MS. Bodley, 130, has "mistil Specı (?) ðirunt (*dicunt*) basilice." The plant drawn is clearly not mistletoe; more like "veronica beccabunga." (H.)

[c] In MS. Bodley, 130, the gloss is "Stanmarch, Stanmerche." The drawings in MS. V., fol. 50 d, MSS. G. T. A., are little like.

Ẏꝛıȝ. CXXI.

Đeos pẏꝛt þe man heðeꝛam cꝛẏꝛocanteſ ꝛ oðꝛum naman ıꝛıȝ nemneþ ıſ ȝecpeden cꝛẏꝛocanteſ ꝛoꝛðẏ[1] þe heo bẏꝛð coꝛn[2] ȝolde ȝelice.

Þıð pætteꝛ ꝛeocnẏꝛꝛe ȝenım þẏꝛꝛe pẏꝛte tꝛentıȝ coꝛna[2] ȝnıd on anne[3] ꝛeſtteꝛ pıneſ ꝛ oꝛ þam pıne sẏle ðꝛıncan þꝛẏ[4] ꝛcenceaſ[5] ꝛeoꝛon ðaȝas ꝛeo untꝛumnẏꝛ[6] ðuꝛh þone mıȝðan bẏð aıðluð.[7]

cxviii., MS.V.

Wınte. CXXII.

[8]Þıð tetteꝛ ꝛ pẏpẏlȝende[9] lıc[10] ȝenım ðẏꝛꝛe pẏꝛte[11] ꝛeaꝛ þe man mentam ꝛ þam ȝelice oꝛðum naman mıntan nemneð ðo þonne þæꝛto[12] ꝛpeꝛel[13] ꝛ eceð cnuca eal[14] tosomne[15] ſmẏꝛe[16] mıð nıꝛe ꝛeþeꝛe[17] ꝛona þ ꝛáꝛ ȝelıðıȝað.[18]

Ɛẏꝛ ẏꝛele ðolh oððe punða on heaꝛðe[19] ꝛẏn ȝenım þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte mentam ȝecnucuðe[20] leȝe to þam punðum[21] heo hẏ[22] ȝehæleþ.

Dıle. CXXIII.

Þıð ȝıcðan ꝛ þıð ꝛáꝛ þæꝛa[23] ȝeꝛceapa[24] ȝenım þaꝛ pẏꝛte þe[25] man anetum ꝛ oꝛðum naman ðẏle nemneþ bæꝛn to ðuꝛte nım þonne þ ðuꝛt ꝛ hunıȝ menȝe[26] tosomne beþa æꝛeꝛt þ ꝛaꝛ mıð pætteꝛe[27] þpeah ꝛẏþþan[28]

[1] ꝛoꝛðıȝ, B. [2] H. omits from coꝛn to coꝛna. [3] ænne, B. [4] þꝛıȝ, B. [5] ꝛcæncaꝛ, B. [6] –neꝛ, B. [7] –lað, B. [8] O. alters a little, fol. 11 = 54 b. [9] pıplıȝ–, B. [10] líc, H. [11] pẏꝛt, O. [12] þaꝛ, B. [13] ſpepel, O. [14] eal, H. omits. [15] to gaðera, O. [16] ꝛmeꝛa, B.; –e, O. [17] mıð anꝛe ꝛẏðeꝛe, B.; ane, O. [18] –eȝað, B. [19] on heafeðon, O. [20] ȝecnocaðe, B., *so*; –caða, O. [21] pūða, O. [22] hıȝ, B. [23] þaꝛa, B. [24] –pa, H., glossed píntel, a French word, *penis*; V. has the termination illegible; without ȝe, O. [25] pẏꝛt ða, O. [26] mænȝc, H. B. [27] paꝛere, O. [28] ꝛyðþán, H.; hreaꝛ ſeððan, O.

Ivy.[a] cxxi.

Hedera poetica, Encyclop. H. helix. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named hedera χρυσόκαρπος, and by another name ivy, is called chrysocarpus, because it beareth grains like to gold.[b]

2. For water sickness *or dropsy*, take twenty grains of this wort, rub *them* in a sextarius of wine, and of the wine administer to drink three draughts for seven days. The infirmity will be annulled by means of the urine.

Mint.[c] cxxii.

1. Against tetter and a pimply body, take juice of this wort, which is named mentha, and by another name like that, mint, add thereto sulphur and vinegar, pound all together, smear with a new feather; soon it relieves the sore.

2. If ill cuts or wounds be on the head, take this same wort menta, pounded, lay to the wounds; it healeth them.

Dill.[d] cxxiii.

Anethum graveolens. Bot.

1. For itch, and for sore of the shapes, *or the verenda*, take this wort, with is named ἄνηθον, and by another name dill, burn to dust, then take the dust and honey, mingle together; first bathe the sore with

[a] From the drawings, which are unlike one another, no conclusion arises.

[b] Grana. Lat. The ivy which adorned the staff and temples of Bacchus had golden berries; Plin. (xvi. 62.) Dioskorides (ii. 210.) Theokritos (Epigr. iii. ὁ τὸν κροκόεντα Πρίηπος κισσὸν ἐφ' ἱμερτῷ κρατὶ καθαπτόμενος.)

[c] The drawings may do for some of the mints, as *M. arvensis*, before the appearance of the flowers.

[d] The drawings intend such a plant. That in MS. V. "will do very well for Dill." (H.)

mið peaſmum pyſtſýpenum[1] poſe leȝe þonne[2] þa lacnunȝe[3] þæſto.[4]

Gýf þonne[5] piſmen hpæt ſþýlceſ deſiȝe do hýſc man[6] ſnam hýſe býſþþinene þone ſýlfan læcedom þæſe[7] þýſte þe pe nu[8] heſ beforan[9] cpæðon.

Þið heafod ece ȝenim þýſſe ýlcan þýſte bloſtman[10] ſeoð mið ele ſmýſe[11] ða[12] þunponȝa[13] ȝ[14] ȝeþſið[15] þ heafod.

Oſȝane. CXXIV.

[16]Ðeoſ þýſt þe man oſiȝanum ȝ oðrum naman þam ȝelice oſȝanan nemneþ iſ hattſe ȝecýnde[17] ȝ spyðlicſe ȝ heo ȝebſæceo ut atýhð ȝ heo ælc ýfel blod ȝ þæne[18] ðropan ȝepýldeþ ȝ heo þýþ nýſſet[19] ȝ liſeſ ſeocum pel fremað.[20]

Þið ȝebſæceo ȝenim þaſ ýlcan þýſte[21] oſȝanan ſýle etan þu pundþafu hýſe fremfulnýſſe.[22]

Sinfulle.[23] CXXV.

Þið ealle ȝeȝadeſunȝa[24] þæſ ýfelan pætan of þam lichoman[25] ȝenim þaſ þýſte þe man ſempeſuiuum ȝ oðrum naman ſinfulle nemneþ ȝ ſýſle ȝ hlaf ȝ colianðran cnuca eal toſomne þam ȝelice þe ðu clýþan þýſce leȝe to þam ſaſe.

Finol. CXXVI.

Þið ȝebſæceo ȝ þýð nýſpýt ȝenim þýſſe þýſte þýſttruman þe man fenículum ȝ oðrum naman

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[1] –treoſ–, O. [2] þona, O. [3] lácnunȝe, H.; –unȝa, B. [4] þaſ, B. O. [5] þanan, O. [6] mon, H. [7] þaſe, B.; þara, O. [8] nú, B. [9] before, O. [10] bloſman, B. [11] ſmýſa, B. [12] O. inserts þāne. [13] ðunponȝan, H. [14] O. inserts þar mið. [15] ȝepýrð, O. [16] O., fol. 16 b, condenses. [17] –cunð–, O. [18] þone, B.; þane, O. [19] –ſít, O. [20] ſnamað, H. Most of this paragraph is eaten away in V. [21] þeoſ þerc, O. [22] ſnam–, H.; –neſſe, B.; ‘t hure læcecrafte, O. adds.

with water, subsequently wash with warm myrtle tree wash, then lay the sanative preparation thereto. Dill. Art. cxxiii.

2. If, next, any thing of the sort annoy a woman, let the same leechdom of the wort be applied to her by her midwife, as we here before said.

3. For head ache, take blossoms of this same wort, seethe with oil, smear the temples, and wreathe the head.

Organy,[a] *Marjoram.* cxxiv.

Origanum vulgare. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named ὀρείγανον, and by another name like that, organy, is of a hot and vehement nature, and it draweth out cough, and it overmastereth all evil blood and wrist drop, and it is very beneficial against oppression of the chest, and for the liver sick.

2. For cough, take this same wort origanum, give to eat; thou wilt wonder at its beneficial effect.

Sinfull,[b] *Houseleek.* cxxv.

Sempervivum tectorum. Bot.

For all gatherings of the ill humour from the body, take this wort, which is named semper vivum, and by another name sinfull, and lard, and bread, and coriander, pound all together in the manner in which thou wouldst work a poultice; lay *it* to the sore.

Fennel.[c] cxxvi.

Anethum fœniculum. Bot.

1. For cough and for oppression of the breast, take roots of this wort, which is named fœniculum, and by

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[a] The drawings make the herb umbellate.

[b] See glossary and art. xlix.

[c] *Anethum fœniculum* is intended by the drawings.

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[23] Sempervina, finfulle 't fingrene. Jouif barba, O. [24] -unge, H.
[25] -haman, B.

rinul nemneþ cnuca on þine ðrince[1] fæstende nigon dagas.

Þið blædran fare genim þystre ylcan pyrte þe þe feniculum nemdun anne[2] gripan fra grene[3] 7 mercef pyrttruman grenne 7 eorð nafolan pyrtruman grene[4] ðō on anne[5] nipne[6] croccan 7 pætereg anne[5] fertes fulne pyl toromne to feorðan dæle · ðrince þonne fæstende reofon dagas oþþe ma[7] 7 he bæþef[8] bruce na fra þeah coles · ne he colne pætan þicge butan[9] yldincge þære[10] blæddran fas byð gelidigod.[11]

Lið pyrt. CXXVII.

Ðeos pyrt þe man epirion 7 oþrum naman lið pyrt nemneþ byþ cenned[12] fystmest in gallia þ is on franclande on þam munte þe man foractis hateþ · heo hæfð mercef gelicnystre 7 heo hafað blostman neadne rpylce cæpre[13] 7 heo hafaþ reofon pyrttruman 7 fra fela stelena 7 heo hy[14] rylfe tobræded on unbeganum stopum 7 na on pætum[15] heo byþ ælcon timan blopende[16] 7 heo hafað fæd rpylce beana.

Þiþ lungen adle genim þas pyrte epirion gecnucude[17] þam gelice þe þu clyþan pyrce · lege to þam fare heo hit gehæleþ ·[18] nim þonne þ pos þirre rylfan pyrte rýle ðrincan þu pundrafst þæs mægenes[19] þyrre pyrte.

[1] ðrice, B., error. [2] –ðon ænne, B. [3] grenne, H. B. [4] B. omits five words. [5] ænne, B., twice. [6] ón anne clænne n., H. [7] má, B. [8] beðæs, H. [9] butun, B. [10] þare, B. [11] –egod, B. [12] cænneð, H. B. [13] cepse, H. B. [14] hig, B. [15] 7 on unpætum, H. [16] blóp–, B. [17] gecnoðe, B. [18] –lð, B. [19] mægnes, B.

another name fennel, pound in wine; let him drink fasting for nine days.

FENNEL. Art. cxxvi.

2. For sore of bladder, take a handful so green of this same wort, which we named fœniculum, and a green root of marche, and a green root of earth navel, *or asparagus,* put *them* into a new crock, *or earthen pot,* and a sextarius full of water, boil *them* together to the fourth part. Let him drink then, fasting, for seven days or more, and let him use the bath; not however, the cold *bath,* nor let him taste cold liquid; without delay the sore of the bladder will be mitigated.

LITHEWORT. CXXVII.

1. This wort, which is named eriphia,[a] and by another name lithewort, is produced principally in Gaul, that is, in the land of the Franks, on the mountain which is called Soracte.[b] It hath the likeness of marche, and it hath a red blossom as cress,[c] and it hath seven roots, and as many stalks; and it spreadeth itself in uncultivated places, and not on wet ones, and it is blossoming at every time, and it hath seed like beans.

2. For lung disease, take this wort erifia, pounded in the manner in which thou mightest work a poultice, lay it to the sore, it will heal it; take then the wash of this same wort, administer it to drink; thou wilt wonder at the virtue of this wort.

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[a] Plin., xxiv. 103.

[b] Soracte is near Rome. Syra, ed. 1528, Lat.

[c] Understand, blossom like cress, but red.

þ′. Walþ þýrt. CXXVIII.

Wiþ wiſeſ flepſan genim þaſ þýrte þe man ſinpitum album ⁊ oþrum naman halþ þýrt[1] nemneþ geðriȝe hý[2] ⁊ cnuca tospiþe ſmalan ðurte sýle ðrincan on pine ſona heo þa flepsan geprið.

þ′. Petej rihe. CXXIX.

Ðaþ þýrte[3] man triannem ⁊ oþrum naman petrio-relinum nemneþ ⁊ eac[4] hý[5] sume men þam gehce petejrihe hateþ.

Wiþ næðþan rlite genim oþ ðýrre þýrte petrioreli ſþýþe ſmæl ðurt anej rcillinȝeſ gepihte rýle ðrincan on pine nim ðonne þa þýrte gecnucuðe[6] leȝe to þæpe[7] punðe.

Wiþ ðæpa[8] rina saþe genim þaſ ylcan þýrte petrio-relinum gepunuðe[9] leȝe to þam ſaþe heo gelihiȝað[10] ꝑ ſa̅ þæpa[11] rina.

þ′. Capel.[12] CXXX.

Wiþ ealle gerpell genim þýrre þýrte cnoppaſ þe man briarricam rilua̅icam ⁊ oðrum naman caul[13] nemneþ cnuca mið ealðon nýrle gemencȝ[14] ðonne ſþýlce ðu clýðan þýrce ðo on[15] anne[16] þicne[17] linenne[18] clað leȝe to þam ſaþe.

Wiþ rið an ſaþe genim þaſ ylcan þýrte briarricam

[1] halrþýrt, H. omits; see glossary. [2] hiȝ, B. [3] þýrt ðe, H., spoiling the sense. Read triennem, *triennial*. [4] eác, H. [5] hiȝ, B. [6] ȝecnocoðe, B. [7] þaþe, B. [8] þapa, B. [9] –noðe, B. [10] –eȝað, B. [11] þæþa, H.; þapa, B. [12] pilðe capul, B., by later hand. [13] capel, H. B. [14] ȝemæncȝ, H.; –mænȝ, B. [15] ón, H. [16] ænne, B. [17] þýnne, *thin*, H. [18] linene, B., by sound.

HALSWORT.[a] CXXVIII.

Art. cxxviii.

For a womans flux, take this wort, which is named σύμφυτον, symphytum album, *which is common comfrey,* and by another name halswort; dry and pound it to very small dust, administer it to drink in wine; soon it stops the flux.

PARSLEY.[b] CXXIX.

Apium petroselinon. Bot.

1. This wort is named triennis,[c] and by another name πετροσέλινον, and also some men call it *by a name* like that, parsley.

Drawing of a snake.

2. For bite of adder, take some very small dust of this wort parsley, by weight of a shilling, give it to drink in wine; then take and lay to the wound the wort pounded.

3. For sore of the sinews, take this same wort parsley, pounded, lay it to the sore; it will relieve the sore of the sinews.

COLE.[d] CXXX.

Brassica napus. Bot.

1. For all swellings, take heads of this wort, which is named brassica silvatica, and by another name cole, pound it with old fat, then mingle, as thou wouldst work a poultice, put it on a thick linen cloth; lay it to the sore.

2. For sore of side, take this same wort brassica

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[a] Symphytum officinale is not what the figure means, MS. V., fol. 52 b, which shows fraxinus excelsior (H.) Was it *Dictamnus alba ?* but that occurs art. LXIII.

[b] Parsley is drawn in MS. A., fol. 53 a; but caricatured in MS. V., fol. 52 a.

[c] Sir Wm. Hooker, British Flora, p. 136, marks *Petroselinum sativum* as biennial; and *P. segetum* as annual or biennial.

[d] Brassica napus is drawn.

ꝛiluatıcam leȝe to þam ꝛaꝛe ſpa ȝemencȝeð[1] ꝛpa pe heꝛ beꝼoꝛan[2] cpæðon.

Þið ꝛotaðle ȝenim þaꝛ ſẏlꝼan pẏꝛte[3] bꝛaꝛꝛicam on þa ẏlcan piꝛan þe pe æꝛ cpæðon[4] ⁊ ꝛpa ꝛe læcedom ẏlðꝛa bẏþ ꝛpa he ꝛceaꝛp[5] numulꝛa[6] ⁊ halpendꝛa[7] bẏþ.

Næddeꝛ pẏꝛt. CXXXI.

The figure in MS. V., fol. 53a, shows a *Matricaria*, a *Tanacetum*, or a *Pyrethrum Parthenium* (H.), with three snakes twined about the root.

Ðeoꝛ pẏꝛt þe man baꝛılıꝛca ⁊[8] oðꝛum naman næddeꝛ[9] pẏꝛt nemneþ[10] bẏþ cenneð[11] on ðam ꝛtopum þæꝛ[12] ꝛeo nædꝛe bẏþ þe man þam ẏlcan naman[13] nemneð baꝛılıꝛcuꝛ · pıtoðlice nẏꝛ heoꝛa cẏn ān āc hı[14] ꝛındon þꝛeoꝛa cẏnna ān ẏꝛ olocꝛẏꝛeıꝛ þ ıꝛ on uꝛe ȝeðeoðe ȝecpeden þ heo eall ȝolde ꝛcıne ·[15] ðonne[16] ıꝛ oðeꝛ cẏn ſtıllatuꝛ þ ıꝛ on[17] uꝛe ȝeþeoðe[18] ðꝛopꝼah seo ẏs ſpẏlce heo ȝẏlðenum[19] heaꝼðe ꝛẏ · þ ðꝛıðde[20] cyn ẏꝛ ꝛanȝuıneuf þ ıꝛ blodꝛeað eac[21] ꝛpılce heo ȝẏlðen on heaꝼðe[22] ꝛẏ · ealle[23] ðaꝛ cẏn[24] þeoꝛ pẏꝛt baꝛılıꝛca hæꝼð þonne ȝẏꝼ hpa[25] þaꝛ pẏꝛte mıð hım[26] haꝼað þonne ne[27] mæȝ hım nan ðẏꝛꝛa[28] næddeꝛ cẏnna deꝛıan ꝛeo ꝼoꝛme næddꝛe olocꝛẏꝛꝛuꝛ ıꝛ ȝenemneð[29] cꝛıꝛeoꝛ ꝛeo ꝛpa hpæt ꝛpa[30] heo ȝeꝛıhð heo toblæpð ⁊ anæleþ ·[31] ðonne ꝛeo oþeꝛ ꝛtıllatuꝛ ıꝛ ꝛoðlice ȝecpeden cꝛẏꝛoceꝼaluꝛ aꝼteꝛıteꝛ · þeoꝛ ꝛpa[32] hpæt ꝛpa[33] heo ȝeꝛẏhð hẏt ꝼoꝛꝛcꝛınceð ⁊ ȝeꝛıteþ ·[34] þonne ıꝛ ꝛeo ðꝛıðde[35] ȝenemneð hematıteꝛ ⁊ cꝛıẏꝛoceꝼaluꝛ ꝛpa hpæt[36] ꝛpa[37] ðeoꝛ ȝeꝛẏhð oþþe hꝛepeð[38] hẏt toꝼlepð ꝛpa ðæt þæꝛ[39] nan pıht belıꝼeþ[40] butoꝛ[41] þa ban · þonne[42] hæꝼð þeoꝛ

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[1] ſpá ȝemænceȝeð, H.; –mæn ȝ–, B. [2] beꝛóꝛan, H. [3] pẏꝛte, H. [4] cpǽðon, B. [5] sceáꝛpppa, H. [6] –mel–, B. [7] –ðꝛá, H. [8] an for ⁊, O. [9] næddre, O. [10] –nað, O., and then the sentence breaks off. Also it condenses what follows. [11] cænneð, H. B. [12] þaꝛ, B. [13] namán, H. [14] hıȝ, B. [15] eal þa golð ſcineþ, O. [16] þañ, O. [17] ón, H. [18] ȝe, O. omits. [19] –nun, O. [20] þrınde, O. [21] blodꝛeað eác, H. [22] heafeðan, O. [23] ꝛẏ eall, H.; ealla, O. [24] cẏnne, O., and condenses. [25] hpá, H. B. [26] on hım, O. [27] na, O. [28] ðyfra, O. [29] ȝenemdeð ? O., for ıꝛ ȝ. [30] hel þaꝛ, O. (for eal).

silvatica, lay it to the sore so mixed, as we here before said. COLE. Art. CXXX.

3. For gout, take this same wort brassica, in the same manner as we before said, and the older the leechdom is, the more efficacious and healing it is.

ADDER WORT. CXXXI.

1. This wort, which is named βασιλίσκη, and by another name adderwort, is produced in the places where the adder is, which is named by the same name βασιλίσκος. Verily of them, there is not one sort, but they are of three kinds; one is ὁλόχρυσος, that is, said in our language, that it shineth all with gold; then there is another sort stellatus, that is in our tongue, spotted; it is as if it had a golden head. The third sort is sanguineus, that is, blood red; it also may be golden on the head. All these kinds this wort basilisca hath. If then, one hath this wort with him, none of these kinds of snakes may do him harm. The first snake ὁλόχρυσος, is named χρύσεος; it bloweth upon and setteth on fire, whatsoever it seeth. Next the other, stellatus, is truly denominated χρυσοκέφαλος ἀστερίτης; as to this one,[a] whatsoever it seeth, shrinketh up and perishes. Next, the third is named αἱματίτης and χρυσοκέφαλος; whatsoever this one seeth or toucheth, it floweth away, so that nought there remains but the bones. This wort basilisca then hath the all powers of them.

[a] A nominative thus put absolute is not uncommon at the beginning of a sentence.

[31] onæleð, B; onælð, O. [32] ɣpá, H. [33] el þ, O. (for eal). [34] forþ-, O. [35] þeo þriðdan, O. [36] hþæt, B. [37] eal þat ſeo, O. [38] -pað, B.; O. omits. [39] þaþ, B. [40] ne b., O. [41] búzon, H. [42] þanna, O.

pýrt baruliruca ealle heoria frienʒða.[1] ʒýf hpýlc man þaf pýrte[2] mið him[3] haþað pið eall næddeþ cýn[4] he biþ trum.

Þeos pýrt ýf þuðan ʒelic ⁊ heo hæfð meolc þeaðe fpýlce celidonie · ⁊ heo hæfð polcen[5] þeaðe[6] blortman ·[7] ⁊ fe þe[8] hý[9] niman[10] pýlle he hýne fýlfne clænrie[11] ⁊ hý[12] beprite[13] mið ʒolde ⁊ mið feolfre ⁊ mið heorteſ horne[14] ⁊ mið ýlpen[15] bane[16] ⁊ mið barer[17] tuxe[18] ⁊ mið feafrer[19] horne ⁊ mið hunʒe ʒefrette[20] pæftmaf þæf[21] onbutan[22] ʒelecʒe.

Mandragora. CXXXII.

The man-shaped figure is true enough. See Flora Græca, plate 232.

[23]Ðeof pýrt þe man[24] mandragoram nemneþ ýf mýcel ⁊ mære on[25] ʒerihþe ⁊ heo ýf fremful.[26] ða þu fcealt þýfrum ʒemete niman þonne þu to hýre cýmſt þonne onʒift[27] þu hý[28] be þam þe heo on nihte[29] fcineð eal fra[30] leoht fæt[31] þonne ðu hýre[32] heafod æreft ʒefeo[33] þonne[34] bepric þu hý[35] pel hnaþe mið rerne[36] þý læf heo þe ætfleo hýre mæʒen ýf fra mýcel ⁊ fra mære þ heo unclænne man þonne[37] he to hýre cýmeþ[38] pel hnaþe[39] fornfleon[40] pýle forðý[41] þu hý[42] beprit[43] fra pē ær cpæðon[44] mið rerne[45] ⁊ fra þu[46] fcealt onbutan[47] hý[48] delfan fra ðu hýre mið þam rerne[49] nā æthrine.[50] ac þu ʒeornlice fcealt mið ýlpenbanenon[51] ſtære ða[52] eorðan delfan · ⁊ þonne[53] þu hýre handa[54] ⁊ hýre fet ʒefeo[55] þonne ʒeprið[56]

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[1] ſcræncʒða, H. [2] pyrt, O. [3] hím, H. [4] cýn, H. [5] polc, H., which is right, *welk* is *murex*. [6] readan, O. [7] blorman, B. [8] þe þe, O. [9] hiʒ, B. [10] nýmán, H.; níme, O. [11] –nriʒe, B.; clænne, H.; clæne fie, O. [12] hiʒ, B. [13] bepriþe, O., *wreathe*. [14] hórne, B. [15] hilpen, O. [16] báne, H. [17] beafter, H. [18] tuxle, H. B.; truxe, O. [19] reáfrer, H. [20] ʒefrætte, *wetted*, H. [21] þaf, B. [22] –ton, B. [23] O. fol. 11 = 54 condenses. [24] mán, H. [25] ón, H. [26] fræmful, H. [27] ónʒiefſt, H. [28] hiʒ, B. [29] nihe, O. [30] fo, O. [31] leohfæt, O. [32] hure, O. [33] ʒeréo, B. [34] þañ, O. [35] hiʒ, B. [36] ýfene, O. [37] þañ, O. [38] cymð, H. [39] hſiaðe, H. [40] –rléon, B.; forlæte, O. [41] forðiʒ, B. [42] hiʒ, B. [43] beforſt, O.

If any man hath this wort with him, he is secure against all kinds of snakes. ADDER WORT. Art. cxxxi.

2. This wort is like rue, and it hath red milk like celandine, and it hath purple blossoms; and let him who will take it cleanse himself, and let him inscribe it with gold, and with silver, and with harts horn, and with ivory, and with bears tusk, and with bulls horn, and let him lay there about fruits sweetened with honey.

MANDRAKE.[a] CXXXII.

Atropa mandragora. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named μανδραγόρας, is mickle and illustrious of aspect, and it is beneficial. Thou shalt in this manner take it, when thou comest to it, then thou understandest it by this, that it shineth at night altogether like a lamp. When first thou seest its head, then inscribe thou it instantly with iron, lest it fly from thee; its virtue is so mickle and so famous, that it will immediately flee from an unclean man, when he cometh to it; hence, as we before said, do thou inscribe it with iron, and so shalt thou delve about it, as that thou touch it not with the iron, but thou shalt earnestly with an ivory staff delve the earth. And when thou seest its hands and its feet, then tie thou it up. Then take the

[a] This it in the Latin text the last article. In the drawings the root is a man in shape; MS. V. adds a dog: from the mans shoulders grow some leaves. In MS. G. is more clearly represented, the pulling of the dog at the root, to which it is attached by a chain.

[41] cpæðon, B.; cpaðā, O. [45] ıſene, O. [46] þan þu, O. [47] -ꝺon, B.; -ꝺe, O. [48] hıꝛ, B. [49] ỳfene, O. [50] æꝺꝛınc, B. [51] -bæn-, H.; -bænenan, B. O. [52] ðe, O. [53] þane, O. [54] hanðe, O. [55] ỳfeo/ þane, O. [56] ꝛepyrꝺ, O.

þu hẏ •[1] nim þonne[2] þæne oþeþne enðe •[3] ⁊ ȝeþþið[4] to aneſ hundeſ ſpẏnan[5] ſpa þ̄ ſe[6] hund hunȝþiȝ[7] ſẏ puþþ him[8] ſẏþþan[9] mete toſoþan ſpa þ̄[10] he hẏne ahþæcan[11] ne mæȝe buton[12] he miþ him þa pẏrte[13] upabþeðe •[14] be þẏſſe pẏrte[15] ẏſ sæð[16] þ̄ heo ſpa mẏcele mihte hæbbe þ̄ ſpa hpẏlc[17] þincȝ[18] ſpa hẏ[19] upatẏhð þ̄ hẏt[20] ſona ſcẏle þam ſẏlfan ȝemete beon beſpẏcen • ſoþþẏ[21] ſona ſpa þu ȝeſeo þ̄ heo upabþoden ſẏ • ⁊ þu hẏþe ȝepealð hæbbe ȝenim hẏ[22] ſona on hanð[23] ſpa anð pealc[24] hi[25] ⁊ ȝeþþinȝ þ̄ poſ oſ hẏþe leaſon[26] on ane[27] ȝlæſene ampullan •[28] ⁊ þonne[29] ðe neoð becume þ̄ þu hpẏlcon men þæþmið[30] helpan[31] ſcẏle[32] þonne[33] help þu him ðẏſſum[34] ȝemete.

Þið heaſoð ece ⁊ pið þ̄ man ſlapan[35] ne[36] mæȝe ȝenim þ̄ poſ • ſmẏþe[37] þone anðplatan •[38] ⁊ ſeo pẏrt ſpa ſome[39] þam ſẏlfan[40] ȝemete þone[41] heaſoð ece ȝehiðiȝaþ •[42] ⁊ eac[43] þu punðþaſt hu hþæðlice ſe[44] ſlæp becẏmeþ.

Þið þæþa[45] eaþena ſaþe ȝenim þẏſſe ẏlcan pẏrte þoſ ȝemencȝȝeð[46] miþ ele þe ſẏ oſ naþðo ȝeot on ða eaþan þu punðþaſt hu hþæðlice he bẏþ ȝehæleð.

Þið ſot aðle þeah ðe heo heſeȝuſt[47] ſẏ ȝenim oſ þæþe[48] ſpẏþþan handa[49] þẏſſe pẏrte[50] ⁊ oſ þæþe[51] pẏnſtþan oſ[52] æȝþeþþe[53] handa þneoþa peneȝa[54] ȝepihte[55] pẏſc to ðuſte[56] ſẏle ðþincan on pine ſeoſon ðaȝaſ[57] he bẏþ ȝehæleð[58] na[59] þ̄ ān þ̄ þæt ȝeſſpel ȝeſet • āc

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[1] hiȝ, B. [2] þone, B.; þane, O. [3] ænðe, H. [4] ȝepyrt, O. [5] ſpýnan, B.; ſpeoþan, H. [6] ða þ̄ þe, O. [7] –ȝri, O. [8] him þoñ, H. [9] ſeððan, O. [10] þa þ̄, O. [11] aþæcan, H. B.; aracon, O. [12] butɛ, O. [13] pýrt, O. [14] úp, H. [15] pyrt, O. [16] for yt ẏſ yſæð, O. [17] hpẏlce, O. [18] þinc, B.; þíncȝ, H. [19] hiȝ, B. [20] he, H., false syntax. O. alters the text. [21] ſoþþiȝ, B. [22] hiȝ, B. [23] on hanða, O. [24] anþealche, H.; anþelce, O. [25] hiȝ, B. [26] hure leafen, O. [27] anne, H., false syntax. [28] –lle, O. [29] þañ, O. [30] þaþ, B. O. [31] helpen, O. [32] ſceole, H.; ſcule, B.; pẏlle? O. [33] þane, O. [34] þẏrū, B. [35] –pen, O. [36] né, H. [37] ſmẏþa, B. [38] þane

other end and tie it to a dogs neck, so that the hound be hungry; next cast meat before him, so that he may not reach it, except he jerk up the wort with him. Of this wort it is said, that it hath so mickle might, that what thing soever tuggeth it up, that it shall soon in the same manner be deceived. Therefore, as soon as thou see that it be jerked up, and have possession of it, take it immediately in hand, and twist it, and wring the ooze out of its leaves into a glass ampulla, *or pitcher*, and when need come upon thee, that thou shouldst therewith help any man, then help thou him in this manner. MANDRAKE. Art. cxxxii.

2. For head ache, and in case that a man may not sleep, take the ooze, smear the forehead; and the wort also in the same manner relieveth the head ache; and also thou wondrest how quickly the sleep cometh.

3. For sore of the ears, take wash of this same wort mingled with oil, which is *extracted* from nard, pour it on the ears; thou wondrest how quickly *the patient* is healed.

4. For gout, though it be very heavy, take of the right hand of this wort,[a] and *also* of the left, of either hand by three pennies weight, reduce to dust; give to drink in wine for seven days, *the patient* will be healed not only so that *the remedy* allayeth

[a] The root of the mandrake is drawn in the shape of a man.

anþl–, O. [39] ꝑame, B. [40] ꝑẏlꝑan, H. omits. [41] þane, O. [42] –ɡað, B. [43] eác, H. [44] him for ꝑe, B. [45] þaꝑa, B.; O. omits and condenses. [46] ɡemænɡeð, H.; –mænɡ–, B. [47] –ɡaꝑt, B. [48] þaꝑe, H. B. [49] hánda, H. [50] ꝑýrt, O. [51] þaꝑe, B. [52] ꝯ oꝑ, H. [53] æɡþꝑe, H. B.; æɡre, O. [54] pæneɡa, H. B. [55] –ta, O. [56] ðuſt, O. [57] ðæɡaſ, O. [58] –hal–, O. [59] naþ', O.

eac[1] þæꝛa[2] ꝛina tozunze to hæle zelæðeþ • ⁊ þa ſ̄ā ꝛ butu[3] punðuꝛlice[4] zehæleþ.

Þið zepitleaꝛte þ̄ iꝛ pið ðeoꝼul ꝛeocnýꝛꝛe zeniꝛ oꝼ þam hichoman[5] þýꝛꝛe ylcan pýꝛte[6] manðꝛaꝥoꝛe þꝛeoꝛa peneꝥa[7] zepihte ꝛýle ðꝛincan[8] on peaꝛmum[9] þæteꝛe[10] ſpa hē eaðelicoꝛt mæze ꝛona he býþ zehæleð.

Eꝼt pið ꝛina tozunze zenim[11] oꝼ ðam hichoman[12] þýꝛꝛe pýꝛte anꝛe ýnðꝛan[13] zepihte cnuca[14] to ꝛpýþe ꝛmalan[15] ðuꝛte zemencz[16] mið ele ſmýꝛe[17] þonne þa þe ðaꝛ ꝛoꝛneſpꝛecenan untꝛumnýꝛꝛe habbað.

Gýꝼ hpa hpylce heꝛize ýꝼelnýꝛꝛe on hiꝛ hoꝼe[18] zeꝛeo[19] zenime þaꝛ pýꝛte manðꝛaꝥoꝛam on miðdan þam huꝛe ſpa mycel ꝛpa he þonne hæbbe ealle ýꝼelu he utanýðeð.[20]

Læce pýꝛt.[21] CXXXIII.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt ðe man hichaniꝛ ꝛteꝼanice ⁊ oðꝛum naman læcepýꝛt nemneþ haꝼað lanze leaꝼ ⁊ zeþuꝼe ⁊ hæpene[22] ⁊ hýꝛe ſtela býð mið zeþuꝼum[23] boꝛum ⁊ heo haꝼað on upepeaꝛðum þam ſtelan zeolupe bloꝛtman[24] þýꝛꝛe pýꝛte ꝛæð on ꝛine zeꝛealð ꝛnemað[25] pel • onzean eal næðdeꝛ cýn • ⁊ pið ꝛcoꝛꝛioneꝛ stincz to ðam ꝛpýþe þæꝛ ðe ꝛume men[26] ꝛeczeað •[27] þ̄ zýꝼ hý[28] man oꝼeꝛ þa ꝛcoꝛꝛioneꝛ zeleꝛð þ̄ heo hum ūnmihtiz-neꝛꝛe ⁊ untꝛumnýꝛꝛe[29] onzebꝛincze.

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[1] eác, H. [2] þaꝛa, B.; ſara, O. [3] buta, H. B.; þ ſar þara abuta, O. [4] -ðoꝛ-, B.; -ðer-, O. [5] líc, H.; -haman, B.; -ma, O. [6] pýꝛt, O. [7] pæneza, B. [8] ðꝛíncan, H. [9] ꝛyrme, O. [10] -ra, O. [11] zením, H. [12] líc-, H.; -haman, B. [13] ýnꝛan, V. [14] cnúca, H. [15] ꝛmalán, H. [16] zemænc, H.; unaccented, B. [17] ſmýꝛa, B. [18] hꝛoꝛe, H. [19] zeréo, B. [20] heo út aðeð, B. [21] lechepuꝛt, B., by later hand. [22] hǽpene, B. [23] zeþúꝛū, B. [24] bloꝛman, B. [25] ꝛꝛamað, H. [26] mán, H. [27] ꝛeczað, H. B. [28] hiz, B. [29] untꝛúm-, H.

the swelling, but also leadeth to healing the tugging of the sinews, and wonderfully healeth both the disorders.

5. For witlessness, that is, for devil sickness, *or demoniacal possession*, take from the body of this same wort mandrake, by weight of three pennies, administer to drink in warm water, as he may find most convenient; soon he will be healed.

6. Again, for spasmodic action of the sinews, take from the body of this wort, by weight of one ounce pound to very small dust, mingle with oil, then smear them that have this aforesaid infirmity.

7. If any see some heavy mischief in his home, let him take this wort mandragoras, into the middle of the house, as much *of it* as he then may have *by him*, he compelleth all evils out *of the house*.

LEECHWORT. CXXXIII. *Questionably.*

1. This wort, which is named λύχνις στεφανική,[a] and by another name leechwort, hath long leaves and tufty and purple, and its stalk is with tufty branches, and it hath on the upper part of the stalk yellow blossoms. The seed of this wort administered in wine, is of much benefit against any sort of snake, and against sting of scorpion, to that degree, as some men say, that if it be laid upon the scorpions, it bringeth upon them unmightiness *or impotence* and infirmity.

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[a] στεφανωματική. Dioskorides, iii. 114. ἄνθος ἐμπορφυρον, not leaves. The Dioskoridean plant is *Agrostemma coronarium* (Sprengel), but not that is figured. In the drawing, MS. V. fol. 54 b, some eyes discover *Campions, Lychnis dioica*, some *Agrostemma githago*.

CXXXIV.

Ðeoſ ꝑẏꝛt ðe man actıon �collapsed oðꝛum naman[1] nemneð haꝛað[2] ȝelıce leaꝛ cẏꝛꝛættan[3] ac[4] hẏ[5] beoð maꝛan ꝃ heaꝛdꝛan ·[6] ꝃ heo haꝛað[7] ꝑıð ꝑone[8] ꝑẏꝛt-ꝺꝛuman ȝꝛeatne ſtelan ꝃ ꝺꝛeȝea[9] ꝓæðma[10] lanȝe[11] ꝃ heo haꝛað[12] on uꝓepeaꝛdon[13] ꝑam ꝛtelan ꝛæð ðıꝛtele ȝelıc[14] ac[15] hẏt bẏð ꝛmælꝛe ꝃ ꝓeað[16] on bleo.

Ꝑıð ꝑ man blod ꝃ poꝛꝛm[17] ȝemanȝ hꝛæce ·[18] ȝenım ꝑẏꝛꝛe pẏꝛte ꝓeopeꝛ peneȝa[19] ȝepıht[20] sæðeꝛ[21] ꝃ cẏꝛnlu oꝛ pınꝺꝛẏpenum[22] hnutum cnuca ꝺoꝛomne ꝑam ȝelıce ꝑe ꝑu anne[23] æppel pẏꝛce sẏle ꝑıcȝean[24] ꝑam unꝺꝛuman hẏt hẏne ȝehæleð.[25]

Ꝑıð ꝑæꝛa[26] lıða saꝛe ȝenım ꝑaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte ȝecnu-cuðe[27] ꝃ ꝺo clẏꝑan ȝepoꝛhte leȝe ꝺo ðam ꝛaꝛe[28] heo hẏt ȝelıðıȝað ·[29] eac[30] ꝑam ꝛẏlꝛan ȝemeꝺe heo ealðe punda[31] ȝehæleꝑ.[32]

Suꝑeꝛne puda.[33] CXXXV.

Ðeos ꝑẏꝛt ꝑe man abꝛoꝺanum ꝃ oðꝛum naman[34] ſuðeꝛne puda nemneꝑ ẏꝛ ꝺꝛeȝea[35] cẏnna ·[36] ꝑonne[37] ıꝛ ꝑ oðeꝛ cẏn ȝꝛeaꝺon[38] boȝum ꝃ ſꝛẏꝑe ſmælon[39] leaꝓon ꝛꝓẏlce heo mā ꝓexeꝺe[40] ȝeꝛepen[41] sẏ ꝃ heo haꝛað bloſtman[42] ꝃ ꝛæð ꝛꝓẏꝑe ȝehpæðe ·[43] ꝃ heo ıꝛ ȝoðeꝛ[44] ſꝓæceꝛ ꝃ mẏceleꝛ ꝃ bıtꝛꝛne[45] on bẏꝛgẏnge.

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[1] namán, H. [2] hafeð, O. [3] cẏꝛettan ꝛ, B.; lanȝe leáꝛ ȝelıc cẏꝛꝛettan · ác, H. [4] ꝛt, O. [5] hıȝ, B. [6] heaꝛdꝛan, H.; herðran, O. [7] hæfð, O. [8] ꝑane, O. [9] ꝺꝛeȝꝛa, B.; ꝺꝛeȝȝea, H. [10] ꝛæðma, B. [11] lagne, O. [12] hæfeð, O. [13] –ðón, H. [14] ȝelíc, H.; ȝelıce, O. [15] ác, H.; ꝛt, O. [16] hꝛeað, B. [17] poꝛmꝛ, H. B.; ꝛyrmeꝛ, O., altered by a later hand. [18] hꝛǽce, B.; hracce? O. [19] pæn–, B. [20] ȝepıhte, H. B. O. [21] ſæðıſ, O. [22] ꝑın–, V.; –ꝺꝛeop–, O. [23] ænne, B. [24] ꝑıcȝan, B.; ꝑıcȝcan, H., altered to ꝑıcȝean; ðıngā, O. [25] bıð ȝehæleð, H. [26] ꝑaꝛa, B. [27] ȝecnocoðe, B. [28] ꝛáꝛe, H. [29] –eȝað, B. [30] eác, H. [31] púnda, H. [32] –lð, B. [33] ſuðer puðe, B., in later hand; puðu, O. [34] naman, H.; B. omits the English name; on engliſſe, O.

ACTIUM.[a] CXXXIV.

Arctium lappa.

A scorpion holds a snake. MS. V., fol. 54 c.

1. This wort, which is named actium, and by another name , hath leaves like a gourd, but they are larger and harder; and it hath at the root a great stalk and of two fathoms length, and it hath on the upper part of the stalk seed like a thistle, but it is smaller, and red in colour.

2. In case a man hreak up blood and ratten *or pus* together, take four penny weight of the seed of this wort and kernels out of píne tree nuts, pound together as thou wouldst work a dumpling, give it to the infirm to swallow; it healeth him.

3. For sore of the joints, take this same wort pounded and wrought to a poultice, lay it to the sore, it relieves it. Also, in the same manner it healeth old wounds.

SOUTHERNWOOD.[b] CXXXV.

Artemisia abrotanon.

1. This wort, which is named abrotanum, and by another name southernwood, is of two kinds; the one kind then is with great boughs and with very small leaves, as if it were seen rather as furnished with hair, and it hath blossoms and seed very minute, and it is of good odour and strong, and bitterish to the taste.

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[a] Dioskorides, iv. 107, Ἄρκειον, or Ἄρκτιον ἕτερον. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 54 c, represents "Prôteus anteprimus, I should think." (H.) The Dioskoridean plant is *Arctium lappa* (Sprengel).

[b] Southernwood is drawn, MS. V., fol. 53 d. From Dioskorides, iii. 29.

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[35] ꝺꝛeꝿꝛa, B. O.; ꝺꝛeꝿꝛa, H. [36] cynna, H. [37] þañ, O.
[38] -ꝺũ, O. [39] fmala, O. [40] ɣéxeðe, H. [41] ꝿef-, O. omits.
[42] O. omits bl-; -mán, H.; blofman, B. [43] ꝿehꝑæðe, B.; -hꝑeðe, O.
[44] ꝿoðéɣ, H.; ꝿóðeɣ, B. [45] bixeɣ, B. O.

Þýð nýþþýt[1] ⁊ þið ban ece ⁊ þið þ man eaþfoðlice ȝemiȝan mæȝe þýrre pýrte ræd þel fremað[2] ȝecnucuð[3] ⁊ on pætepe[4] ȝeðiȝeð.[5]

Þið riðan rape ȝenim ðar ylcan pýrte[6] ⁊ betonicam cnuca toromne rýle ðruncan.

[7]Þið attru ⁊ þið nædrena rlite ȝenim ðar ylcan pýrte abrotanum rýle ðruncan on pine heo helpeð pel cnuca hý[8] eac[9] mid ele ⁊ ſmýrle[10] ðone lichoman[11] þærmið.[12] eac[13] heo þið þone colan ferer[14] pel fremað. eac[15] þ ræd þýrre pýrte ſtranȝlice aflȝeð[16] ȝindſtreð[17] oððe onæleð.

Þið þæra[18] nædrena[19] rlite þe man rpalanȝioner ⁊ rcorpioner nemneð þeor sylfe[20] pýrt pel fremað.[21]

Þið eaȝena rape ȝenim þar ylcan pýrte abrotanum ȝeforene[22] mid ðære[23] pýrte þe[24] man melacidoniam ⁊ oðrum naman codoniam hateþ ⁊ ðonne mið hlafe ȝecnucude[25] þam ȝelice[26] þe þu clýþan[27] pýrce leȝe to[28] þam[29] rape hýt býð ȝeliðiȝod.[30]

So Dioskor., but not in the modern sense.

Þeor pýrt ir ſpa pe her[31] beforan cpæðon tpeȝea[32] cýnna oðer ýr pif oðer per.[33] ⁊ hý[34] habbað[35] on eallon[36] þinȝeon[37] ȝelice mihte[38] onȝean þa ðincȝ[39] ðe pe her[40] beforan fæðon.

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[1] –per, B. O. [2] rrémað, H.; fremeð, O. [3] ȝecnocoð, B.; –coð, O. [4] pateran, O. [5] ȝeþíȝeð, B. [6] þ. p., O. [7] O. omits two paragraphs. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] eác, H. [10] ſmýra, B. [11] –haman, B. [12] þar, B. [13] eác, H. [14] ferer, H. [15] rrama. eác, H. [16] áfliȝeð, H. [17] ȝind, B., that is, ȝeond; ȝnið, V. [18] þara, B. [19] Þið næddrán, H. [20] sýlfe, B. omits. [21] rrámað, H. [22] þ. p. ȝeſoðena, O. [23] þare, B. O. [24] pyrt þa, O. [25] ȝecnocode, B.; –code, O. [26] ȝelican, O. [27] þe clýðam, O. [28] þar to, O. [29] þám, H. [30] –eȝoð, B. [31] héri, H.

2. For oppression of the breast, and for leg ache, and in case a man may with difficulty pass water, seed of this wort, pounded and swallowed in water, is of good benefit.

3. For sore of side, take this same wort and betony, pound together; give to drink.

4. Against poisons and against bite of snakes, take this same wort abrotanum, administer it in wine to drink, it helpeth well; pound it also with oil, and smear the body therewith. Also it is of good effect against the cold fever. Also the seed of this wort, spread about or set on fire, strongly disposes *snakes* to flight.

Drawing of a scorpion holding a worm, with two wings and eight legs.

5. For bite of the poisonous creatures called φαλάγγια, and scorpions, this same wort is of good advantage.

6. For sore of eyes, take this same wort abrotanum, sodden with the wort which is called μῆλα κυδώνια, and by another name cydonia,[a] and then pounded with a loaf, as if thou shouldst work a poultice; lay *this* to the sore, it will be relieved.

7. This wort, as we here before said, is of two kinds, the one is wife, *or female*, the other wer, *or male;* and they have in all things alike might against the things of which here before we quoth.

[a] Not a wort, but *quinces.*

[32] ꝥpeȝpa, B.; ꝥpeȝipa, H. [33] hiſ piſ· oþer hiſ pere, O. [34] hiȝ, B. [35] habbeð, O. [36] eallū, B.; ælcū, O. [37] þingcon, B. omits; þinga, O. [38] mihta, O. [39] þinga, O. [40] oꝛ, H.; ȝe, O.

Labeꝛ.[1] CXXXVI.

Đeoꝛ þýꝛt þe man sion[2] ꝛ oðꝛum naman[3] labeꝛ[4] nemneþ býð cenneð[5] on pætum stopum.[6]

Þið þ ꝛtanaꝛ[7] on blædꝛan pexen ȝenim ðaꝛ þýꝛte sýle etan oðde ȝeꝛodene[8] oðde hꝛæpe heo[9] þa ꝛtanaꝛ[10] þuꝛh[11] miȝþan ut[12] atýhð.

Eac[13] ðeoꝛ fýlꝛe[14] þýꝛt pel ꝛꝛemað[15] þið utꝛihte[16] ꝛ þið þæꝛ innoþeꝛ aftyꝛunȝe.

Siȝil hpeoꝛꝛa.[17] CXXXVII.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, *Heliotropion Europæum*. It is much damaged, and may be a *Croton*.

Đeoꝛ þýꝛt þe man elioꝛꝛopuꝛ ꝛ oðꝛum naman[18] ꝛiȝilhpeoꝛꝛa nemneð býþ cenneð[19] on ꝛætꝛum landum[20] ꝛ on beȝanum[21] ꝛ heo haꝛað leaꝛ neah ꝛþýlce miꝛtel þa beoð ꝛuȝe ꝛ bꝛade ꝛ heo haꝛað ꝛæð ꝛinepealt[22] ꝛ þ býð þꝛeoꝛa cýnna bleos.

Þið ealꝛa[23] nædðeꝛ cýnna[24] ꝛlitaꝛ ꝛ þið ꝛcoꝛꝛioneꝛ ȝenim þýꝛꝛe þýꝛte þýꝛttꝛuman elioꝛꝛopoꝛ ꝛýle ðꝛincan[25] on pine ꝛ ȝecnucuðe[26] leȝe to þæꝛe[27] punde heo ꝛꝛemað[28] mycelon.

Þýð þæt þýꝛmaꝛ ymb þone naꝛolan on þam[29] innoðe ðeꝛuȝen[30] ȝenim ðaꝛ ylcan þýꝛte· ꝛ ýꝛopan ꝛ nýtꝛum ꝛ cæꝛꝛan[31] cnuca toꝛomne ealle ꝛýle ðꝛincan on[32] pæteꝛe heo[33] acpelleþ ða þýꝛmaꝛ.

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[1] laper, B., by later hand. [2] son, V.; ꝛon, B., with ı shoved in. [3] oþþ' name, O., fol. 14 b.= 56. [4] laðeꝛ, V.; lapeꝛ, B. [5] cæn-neð, H. B. [6] pætere ſtope, O. [7] ſtanáꝛ, H.; -neſ, O., which condenses. [8] -ðéne, H.; -ðone, O. [9] hu, O. [10] -neſ, O.; ſtanáꝛ, H. [11] þuꝛð, V.; ſur, O. [12] út, B. [13] Eác, H. [14] f, H. omits. [15] ꝛꝛamað, H. [16] út, B. [17] See article L. hpeoꝛꝛa, V. The former half of the word is gone. [18] namán, H. [19] cænneð, H. B. [20] lándum, H. [21] beȝánū, B. [22] -peal, B. [23] ealle, H. [24] cynná, H. [25] ðꝛíncan, H. [26] ȝecnocoðe, B. [27] þape, B. [28] ꝛꝛamað, H. [29] þæm, H. [30] ðeꝛian, B. [31] ceꝛꝛan, B. [32] ón, H. [33] héo, B.

Laver. cxxxvi.

1. This wort, which is named *σίον*,[a] and by another name laver, is produced in wet places.

2. In case stones wax in the bladder, take this wort, give it to eat, either sodden or raw; it draweth out the calculi through the urine.

3. Also this same wort is of good benefit against diarrhœa and stirring of the inwards.

Solhwerf.[b] cxxxvii. *Scorpiurus* or *heliotropion.* Diosk.

Heliotropion Europæum.

1. This wort, which is named *ἡλιότροπος*, and by another name solhwerf, is produced on fat lands and on cultivated ones, and it hath leaves nigh such as mistel,[c] *or basil;* they be rough and broad, and it hath round seed, and that is of three kinds of colour.

2. For bites of all kinds of serpents, and of a scorpion, take roots of this wort heliotrope, administer it to drink in wine, and lay it, pounded, to the wound; it benefits much.

3. In case that worms vex about the navel in the inwards, take this same wort, and hyssop, and nitre, and cress, pound all together; administer to drink in water, it killeth the worms.

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[a] Sium is now *Water parsnep;* laver, *porphyra laciniata*, and *Ulva latissima.* This does not match Plin., xxvi. 32. "Laver quoque nascens in rivis condita et cocta torminibus medetur." The table of contents to Plinius has "Laver sive sion," and so the mediæval botanists. But none of these is drawn in MS. V., fol. 55 b. The article is founded on Dioskorides, ii. 154, which Sprengel decides to describe *S. angustifolium.*

[b] See art. L. This article is from Dioskorides, iv. 193.

[c] *ὠκίμῳ.*

Þið peaptan ȝenim þaȝ ýlcan pýpte ȝ fealt cnuca toȝomne leȝe to þam peaptan[1] he hý[2] foȝnimeþ þanon heo eac[3] ueȝȝucaȝa ȝenemneð iȝ.

CXXXVIII.

Ðeoȝ pýpt ðe man fȝpepitiȝ ȝ oðȝum Naman nemneþ hæfð ȝehpæde leaf ȝ ȝeðufe[4] ȝ heo of anum pýpttȝuman maneȝa boȝaȝ afendeþ.[5] ȝ þa beoð neah ðæȝe[6] eoȝðan alede ȝ heo hafað ȝeolupe bloȝtman.[7] ȝ ȝýf þu hý[8] betpeonan þinum[9] finȝȝum[10] ȝebȝýteft þonne hafað heo spæc fpýlce mýnne.[11]

Þið þone[12] colan feȝoȝ ȝenim þaȝ pýpte fpepitiȝ feoð on ele • ȝ to ðam timan[13] ðe fe feȝoȝ to ðam men ȝenealæcean pýlle fmýȝe[14] hýne ȝæfimið.[15]

Þýð pede hundef slite ȝenim þaȝ ýlcan pýpte cnuca to ðufte nim ðonne anne[16] cuculeȝe fulne[17] fýle ðfincan on peafmum pætefe he býð hal.

Þýþ miltan faȝe ȝenim þýffe fýlfan pýpte anne[18] ȝoðne ȝfipan ȝ anne[18] feftef fulne meolce pýll to-ȝomne fýle ðfincan healf on meifȝen healf on æfen[19] þa hpýle þe him þeafȝ fý feo milte býð ȝelacnuð.[20]

CXXXIX.

Ðeos pýpt þe man aýzoȝ minoȝ ȝ oðȝum naman[21] nemneþ býð cenned[22] on paȝum ȝ on ftænifȝum[23] ȝtopum ȝ on ðunum ȝ on caldum[24] býȝ-

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[1] peaptum, H. B. [2] hiȝ, B. [3] eác, H. [4] ȝeþúfe, B. [5] afændeð, B. [6] þafe, B, [7] bloȝman, B. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] nū, B. [10] finȝfúm, H. [11] myȝȝæ, B. [12] þone, H. [13] timan, V. [14] fmýna, B. [15] þaf, B. [16] ænne, B. [17] fúlne, H. [18] ænne, B., twice. [19] on æfne, H., *at early*. [20] –nod, B. [21] O. omits "other name." [22] cænned, H. B. [23] ftan–, O.; –ȝúm, H. [24] –ðúm, H.; –ðen, O.

4. Against warts, take this same wort and salt, pound together, lay to the warts, it removes them; whence *the wort* is also named verrucaria, *wart wort, from the Latin verruca, a wart.* SOLHWERF. Art. CXXXVII.

Scarlet pimpernel? CXXXVIII. *Anagallis arvensis?*

1. This wort, which is named spreritis,[a] and by another name , hath diminutive leaves, and tufty, and it sendeth forth from one root many boughs, and they are laid near the earth, and it hath yellow blossoms; and if thou breakest it between thy fingers, it hath then a smell as myrrh.

2. Against the cold fever, take this wort spreritis, seethe it in oil, and at the times at which the fever will approach to the man, smear him therewith.

3. For bite of mad dog, take this same wort, pound it to dust, then take a spoon full, give it to drink in warm water; he will be whole.

4. For sore of milt, *or spleen*, take a good handful of this same wort, and a sextarius full of milk, boil together, give to drink half in the morning, half in the evening, as long as need be; the spleen will be cured.

[b] CXXXIX. *Sempervivum sediforme. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named ἀείζωον μικρόν, and by another name *prick madame*, is produced on walls, and in stony places, and on downs, and on old

[a] spyeritis, MS. T., fol. 49 b. Σπυρῖτις is a mediæval synonym of the ἀνάγαλλις ἡ φοινικῆ, the scarlet pimpernel, in the marginal notes to Dioskorides, ii. 209. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 55 d, is not a good likeness, but has points of resemblance. The words of the text however are not from Dioskorides, and the colour is wrong. The Oxford copy (p. 349) of the Vienna drawings has σφαιρῖτις, and like Centaurea nigra.

[b] From Dioskorides, iv. 90. The technical name from Sprengel. *Sedum rupestre*, or *reflexum*, Kühn.

ȝenum[1] �y heo oꝛ anum ꝑẏꝛꝛꝑuman[2] maneȝa ȝehpæde[3] boȝáꝭ[4] aꝛendeð[5] �y ða beoð ꝛulle oꝛ ȝehpæðū́m[6] leaꝛum·
V. is here eaten away. �y lanȝū́m �y ꝛceaꝛpum �y ꝛættum[7] �y pelꝑoꝛıȝum · �y ꝑẏꝛꝛe ꝑẏꝛte ꝑẏꝛꝛꝑuma[8] ẏs unnẏtlic.[9]

Þıð oman �y þıð eaȝena ꝛaꝛe �y þıð ꝑoꝛable ȝenım ðaꝛ ꝑẏꝛte · butan[10] ꝑẏꝛꝛꝑuman · cnuca mıd ſmeðman · þam ȝelıce · þe ðu clıðan[11] ꝑẏꝛce · leȝe to þıꝛꝛum[12] unꝛꝛumnẏꝛꝛum[13] hıꝛ hẏ[14] ȝelıðıȝað.[15]

Þẏð heaꝑoð ece ȝenım þẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan ꝑẏꝛte pos �y ꝑoꝛan poꝛ mænȝc[16] to͞ꝛomne ꝛmẏꝛe[17] þ heaꝑoð þæꝛmıð[18] þ ꝛáꝛ[19] bẏð ȝelıðıȝuð.[20]

Þẏð þæꝛa[21] ꝑẏꝛma ꝛlıte þe man ꝛꝑalanȝıoneꝛ hateþ[22] ȝenım þaꝛ ẏlcan ꝑẏꝛte aızoꝛ on[23] ꝑıne ȝecnucuðe[24] ꝛẏle ðꝛıncan[25] hẏꝛ ꝛꝛemað[26] nẏtlıce.

Þıð uꝛıhꝛ �y þıð ınnoðeꝛ ꝑlepꝛan ꝑ þẏð ꝑẏꝛmaꝛ[27] þe on[28] ðam[29] ınnoþe ðeꝛıað[30] þeoꝛ ꝛẏlꝑe ꝑẏꝛꝛ pel ꝛꝛemað.[31]

Eꝛꝛ[32] þẏð ȝehpẏlce[33] unꝛꝛumnẏꝛꝛe þæꝛa[34] eaȝena ȝenım þẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan[35] ꝑẏꝛte poꝛ ſmẏꝛa[36] ðonne[37] þa eaȝan[38] þæꝛmıð[39] nẏtlıce hẏꝛ ꝛꝛemað.[40]

Tunꝛınȝ ꝑẏꝛꝛ.[41] CXL.

Ðeoꝛ ꝑẏꝛꝛ þe man elleboꝛum album ꝑ oðꝛum naman tunꝛıncȝ[42] ꝑẏꝛꝛ nemneð ꝑ eac[43] ꝛume men peðebeꝛȝe

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[1] –ȝennū, B.; –ȝen, O. [2] –mán, H. [3] ȝehꝛıtede, O. [4] bóȝaꝛ, B. [5] aꝛændeð, B.; O. omits a line. [6] ȝehpǽdū, B. [7] ꝛaττū, O. [8] ꝑẏꝛꝛ ꝑẏꝛtrume, O. [9] –neꝛ–, O. [10] bútan, B. [11] clıþem, O. [12] þıꝛū, B. [13] –neſſe, O. [14] hıꝛ, B.; O. omits. [15] –eȝað, B. O. [16] mēg, O. [17] ꝛmẏꝛa, B. [18] þaꝛ, B. O. [19] ꝛaꝛ, O. omits. [20] –ȝoð, H.; –eȝoð, B. O. [21] þaꝛa, B. [22] hétеð, B. [23] ón, H. [24] ȝecnocoðe, B. [25] ðꝛíncan, H. [26] ꝛꝛamað, H. [27] ꝑẏrman, O. [28] þambe ‘t on þaṁ, O. [29] ðæm, H. [30] ðeꝛıȝað, B. [31] ꝛꝛamað, H. [32] E’ꝛꝛ, H. [33] ȝephylce, V.; ȝeꝛꝑẏlce, H. [34] þæꝛe, H.; þaꝛa, B. O. [35] ẏlcan, O. omits. [36] smẏꝛe, H. [37] ðoñ, B. omits. [38] eaȝena, O. [39] þaꝛ, B. O. [40] hír · ꝛꝛa-

barrows, and from one root it sendeth forth many minute boughs, and they be full of leaves, minute and long,[a] and sharp and fat, and well oozy, *or succulent*, and the root of this wort is without use. SEMPERVIVUM. Art. CXXXIX.

2. For erysipelatous inflammations, and for sore of eyes, and for foot addle, *or gout*, take this wort, except *the* root, pound with smede, *or fine flour*, in the manner in which thou mightest work up a poultice, lay *it* to these infirmities; it will alleviate them.

3. For head ache, take ooze of this same wort and ooze of rose; mingle together, smear the head therewith, the sore will be relieved.

4. For bite of the worms *or creeping things*, which are called φαλαγγια, *or tarantulas*, take this same wort aizoon, pounded in wine, administer to be drunk; it will benefit advantageously.

5. For diarrhœa and flux of the inwards, and for worms which vex in the inwards, this wort is of good benefit.

6. Again, for any infirmity of the eyes, take ooze of this same wort, then smear the eyes therewith; excellently it benefits.

TUNSING WORT.[b] CXL.

Veratrum album.

1. This wort, which is named helleborus albus, and by another name tunsing wort, and also some men

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[a] περιφερῶν, *round.*

[b] White helleboŗe = *Veratrum album, Bot.*, is not a native of England. The drawing is lost. See the glossary in Tunzilrinpýpc. Only a groundwork of this article is in Dioskorides, iv. 150. The Vienna MS. draws *Ver. alb.*

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maδ, H. [41] cluebunge, tunſingpurt, B., by later hand. [42] -ɣinʒ, B. [43] eác, H.

hatað býð cenneð[1] on ðunum[2] ꝥ heo haꝼað leaꝼ[3] leace ȝelice .[4] þýrre pýrte pýrttruman man rceal niman onbutan[5] miðne rumur[6] ꝥ eac rra rome[7] þa pýrt ealle rorðý[8] heo ir to læcedomum pel ȝecpeme[9] þ̄ ir to lurirenne on ðýrre pýrte þ̄ heo haꝼað ȝehpæðne[10] pýrttruman ꝥ na rra nihtne þ̄ he be rumum dæle ȝebýȝeð[11] ne rý · he býð bneah ꝥ tiðre ponne he ȝedriȝeð býð ꝥ ponne he tobrocen býþ he rýcþ eal rþýlce he rmic[12] or him arænde[13] ꝥ he býð hponlice bittenne[14] on býrȝincȝe ponne[15] beoð þa manan pýrttruman lanȝe ꝥ heanðe ꝥ rþýþe bittene[16] on býrȝincȝe[17] ꝥ hý[18] habbaþ to ðam rþýþlice mihte ꝥ rnecenrulle[19] þ̄ hý[20] ror oft hnæðlice pone man rorþilmiaþ .[21] ðonne rceal man þýrne pýrttruman rra pe ær cpæðon ȝedriȝean[22] ꝥ þa lanȝnýrre[23] toceorran on pýsena ȝelicnýrre .[23] mýcel læcedom ir tō ȝehpylcum þinȝum þ̄ man ðonne þýrrer[24] pýrttruman ȝenime týn peneȝa[25] ȝerihte rra ðeah ne mæȝ man ærne ror hir rtrenȝðe[26] hýne rýllan þicȝean[27] on runðrum[28] ac[29] mið rumum[30] oðrum mete ȝemencȝedne[31] be þære[32] rpylcnýrre[33] þe reo untrumnýr[34] ponne býð · þ̄ ir ȝýr reo untrumner spa rtið beo rýle þicȝean[35] on beore oððe on blacan brire.[36]

Gýr he ponne on utrihte rý[37] rýle þicȝean[38] on pýrena pore oððe mið þære[39] pýrte ðe man orriza hateþ mið rmedeman[40] þa ealle rra þeah rceolon[41] beon æror[42] on liðon[43] beore ȝerodene ꝥ ȝelriȝode.[44]

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[1] cænneð, H. B. [2] ðúnū, B. [3] léar, H. [4] ȝelíce, B. [5] –ton, B. [6] rumor, B. [7] rame, B. [8] rorþiȝ, B. [9] ȝecpéme, B. [10] ȝehpæðne, B. [11] ȝebiȝȝeð, B. [12] rmíc, H. [13] arænde, from H.; V. is illegible; B. repeats three words. [14] biter, B. [15] þon, V. [16] bitere, B. [17] from "býrȝincȝe" to the same word, H. omits all. [18] hiȝ, B. [19] rpæcen–, H. B. [20] hiȝ, B. [21] –mað, H. [22] ȝedriȝan, B. [23] –nerre, B., twice. [24] þýrer, B. [25] pæneȝa, H. B. [26] ſtrænȝðe, H. [27] þicȝan, B. [28] runðrian, B. [29] ác, H. [30] rum, H., without case ending. [31] –mǽnȝ–, B.; –cȝeð, H. [32] þare, B. [33] –nerre, B. [34] –nerre, B., as nominative. [35] ðrincan ón, H.; þicȝan, B. [36] bríre, B. [37] rý', B. [38] þicȝan, B.

Tunsing wort. Art. cxl.

call wood berry, *madberry,* is produced on downs, and it has leaves like a leek.[a] A man shall take a root of this wort about midsummer, and also in like wise the whole wort, since it is very convenient for leechdoms. That is to be admired in this wort that it hath a small root, and not so straight but that it in some part is bent; it is brittle and tender when it is dried, and when it is broken, it reeketh just as if it sent forth from it a smoke,[b] and it is in some degree bitterish to the taste. The larger roots, however, are long and hard, and very bitter to the taste, and they have a virtue to that degree powerful and mischievous, that they often suddenly choke a man. A man then shall dry this root as we before said, and carve up the length of it into the likeness of peas. There is *in it* much leechdom for various occasions, so that a man take of this root by weight of ten pennies; however, one must not ever, by reason of its strength, administer it apart, but mingled with some other meat, according to the quality, of which the infirmity is; that is, if the disorder be so stubborn, administer it in beer or in black brewis.

2. If he then be troubled with diarrhœa, administer it in ooze of peas, or with the wort, *rather grain,* which is called oryza, *rice,* with smede, *that is, fine flour;* all these, however, shall be first sodden and softened in lithe beer.

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[a] Leek is an alteration; Dioskorides says the leaves are like those of plaintain or wild beet.

[b] Acre gustu fervensque, in frangendo pulverem emittit. Plin., xxv. 21.

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[39] þape, B. [40] ꝛmeðman, H. B. [41] ꝛculon, B. [42] æþeꝛꝛ, B
[43] hðan, H. [44] –eġoðe, B.

Ðeoſ ꝑẏꝛt ſoðlice ealle ealðe �y heꝼiȝe �y unlacniȝendlice aðlu[1] toꝼeꝛneþ ſꝛa ꝑ he bẏþ ȝelacnuð[2] þeah he æꝛ hiſ hæle[3] on tolætenefſe[4] pæꝛe.

CXLI.

[5]Ðeoſ ꝑẏꝛt þe man buoptalmon �y oðꝛum naman nemneþ haꝼað hneſcne ſtelan[6] �y leaꝼ ȝelice ꝼinule • �y heo haꝼað ȝeolupe bloſtman[7] eal ſꝑẏlce eaȝe þanon[8] heo eac[9] þone naman onꝼenȝ •[10] heo bẏþ cenneð[11] ꝼẏꝛmeſt ꝓiðꝓ meoniam ða ceaſtꝛe þẏſſe ꝑẏꝛte[12] leaꝼ ȝecnucuðe[13] �y to clẏþan ȝepoꝛhte[14] tolẏꝛað[15] ȝehꝑẏlce ẏꝼele ſꝛꝛinȝaſ[16] �y heaꝛðnẏſſa.[17]

Ꝑẏþ æpẏꝛðlan þæꝛ lichoman[18] þe[19] cẏmeþ ōꝼ tōȝotennẏſſe þæꝛ eallan[20] ȝenim þẏſſe ꝑẏꝛte pos ſẏle ðꝛincan heo[21] aȝẏꝛð ꝑ ȝecẏndelice[22] hiꝑ •[23] �y he bẏð ȝehẏꝑlæht ſꝑẏlce he oꝼ ſꝓiðe haton[24] bæþe[25] ȝeoðe.[26]

Liopſt. CXLII.

Tribulus terrestris.

Ðeoſ ꝑẏꝛt ðe man tꝛibuluſ �y oðꝛum naman ȝopſt nemneþ iſ tpeȝea[27] cẏnna • opeꝛ bẏþ cenneð[28] on ꝑẏꝛtunum oðeꝛ ūt on ꝼelda.

Ꝓiðꝓ mẏcelne hætan þæꝛ lichaman ȝenim þaſ ꝑẏꝛte tꝛibulum ȝecnucuðe[29] leȝe þæꝛto.[30]

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[1] áðlu, B. [2] –noð, B.; ȝelácnuð, H. [3] hǽle, B. [4] –tenn–, B. [5] O. omits and compresses, fol. 9. [6] ſtelán, H. [7] bloſman, B. [8] þonon, B.; þañ, O. [9] eác, H. [10] onꝼenȝe, B. [11] cænneð, B. [12] ꝑẏꝛt, O. [13] –caða, O.; –cuðe, H.; ȝecnocoðe, B. [14] ȝepoꝛhꝛ, H. [15] –ꝛeð, B. [16] ꝛꝑꝛincaſ, B. [17] –neſſa, B. [18] líc, H.; –haman, B.; –hamaſ, O., on which see St. Marharete þe meiden ant martyr, p. 86, line 34. [19] se, H. B. O. [20] eallan, H. also; ȝeallan, O.; cf. p. 270, line 4. Narratiunculæ, p. 80, xxx. [21] he, O. [22] –cunð–, O. [23] híp, H.; hiſ, O. [24] hátū, B.; hæte, O. [25] baþe, O. [26] eoðe, B. O. [27] tpeȝꝛa, H. B. [28] cænneð, H. B. [29] ȝecnocoðe, B. [30] þaꝛ, B.

3. This wort, in fact, removes all old and grievous and incurable disorders, so that *the patient* shall be healed, though he formerly were despairing of his cure. TUNSING WORT. Art. cxl.

[a] CXLI. *Anthemis valentina.*

1. This wort, which is named *βούφθαλμον*, and by another name , hath a nesh *or tender* stalk, and leaves like fennel, and it hath yellow blossoms, altogether like an eye, whence also it received its name. It is produced first in Mæonia, the town, *say rather province.* Leaves of this wort, pounded and wrought into a plaster, dissolve all evil ulcers and hardnesses.

2. For mischief of the body, which cometh of effusion of the gall, take ooze of this wort, administer it to drink, it restores the natural hue, and the patient will be complexioned as if he came out of a very hot bath.

GORSE.[b] CXLII. *Vlex Europæus. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named tribulus, and by another name gorse, is of two kinds; the one is produced in gardens, the other out in the field.

2. For a mickle heat of the body, take this wort tribulus, pounded; lay *it* thereto.

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[a] The text is from Dioskorides: one of the species of Anthemis is described; the leaves like fennel, MS. V., fol. 57 a, hardly belong to our ox eye. *Anthemis valentina* is meant, according to Sprengel, and others.

[b] One of the Tribuluses, not *V. e.*, is drawn, MS. V., fol. 57 b. The article is from Dioskorides, iv. 15, *τρίβολος*. The Vienna copy figures *Trib. terrestris.*

Þýð[1] þæȝ muþeȝ ꝛ þæþia[2] ȝomena ꝓulnýȝȝe ꝛ ꝓoꝛꝓotuðnýȝȝe[3] ȝenim þaȝ pýꝛte ꝺꝛibulum ȝeꝛoðene[4] cnuca miꝺ huniȝe heo hæleþ ðone muð ꝛ þa ȝoman.

Þiþ þ ꝛtanaȝ on blæðꝛan pexen ȝenim þýȝȝe ylcan pýꝛte ꝛæð ꝛꝓa[5] ȝꝛene ȝecnucuð[6] ꝛýle ðꝛincan · pel hýꝛ ꝓꝛemaðˑ[7]

Þýþ næðꝺꝛan ꝺliꝛe ȝenim þýȝȝe ylcan pýꝛte sæð ꝛꝓa ȝꝛene[8] ȝecnucuð[9] ꝛiꝓ peneȝa ȝepihꝛe·[10] ꝛýle ðꝛincan eac[11] ꝛꝓýlce nim þaȝ[12] pýꝛte miꝺ hýne ꝛæðe ȝecnucuðe[13] leȝe ꝛo þæþe[14] punðe heo alýȝeþ hýne oꝓ þæþe ꝓꝛæcennýſſe.

Þiȝȝe ýlꝓan pýꝛte ꝛæð eac[15] ꝛꝓýlce on pine ȝeðꝛuncen iȝ[16] halpenðe onȝean aꝛꝛtheȝ ðꝛýnc.

Þiþ ꝓlean[17] ȝenim þaȝ ylcan pýꝛte miꝺ hýne ꝛæðe ȝeꝛoðene ſꝓenȝc inꝛo þam huꝛe[18] heo cpelð þa ꝓlean.[19]

CXLIII.

Inula viscosa. Ðeoȝ pýꝛꝛ þe man conize[20] ꝛ oðꝛum naman nemneþ ýȝ ꝛpeȝea[21] cýnna þeah þe oðeꝛ ꝛý maꝛe oþeꝛ læȝȝe[22] þonne haꝓað[23] ꝛeo læȝȝe ſmæle[24] leaꝓ ꝛ ȝehꝛæðe · ꝛ ꝛꝓýþe ȝecpemne ꝛꝓæc ꝛ ꝛeo oðeꝛ haꝓað maꝓan[25] leaꝓ ꝛ ꝓæꝛꝛe ꝛ heꝓiȝne ꝛꝓæc ꝛ þýȝȝa pýꝛꝛa pýꝛꝛꝛuman ýndon[26] unnýꝛlice·[27] ac[28] þýȝȝe pýꝛte ꝛꝛela[29] miꝺ þam[30] leaꝓum ȝinꝺȝꝛieð[31] ꝛ onæleð · næðꝺan[32] aꝓliȝeþ · ꝛ eac[33] heo ȝecnucuð[34] ꝛ ꝛo clýþan

[1] ýð, B., continuing the sentence before: a trying mistake. [2] þaꝺa, B. [3] –ꝛoð–, B.; -neȝȝe, B. [4] –done, B. [5] ȝꝓá, B. [6] ȝecnocoð, B. [7] ȝꝺamað, H. [8] ȝꝓéne, B. [9] ȝecnocoð, B.; V. is here imperfect. [10] ȝepæȝe, H. [11] eác, H. [12] þa, B. [13] ȝecnocoðe, B. [14] ðaꝺe, B. [15] eác, H. [16] íȝ, H. [17] ꝓléan, B. [18] húꝛe, B. [19] ꝓléan, B. [20] onizæ, B. [21] ꝛpeȝꝺa, B. [22] læȝȝa, B. [23] hæȝð, H. [24] ſmale, H. B. [25] máꝺan, B. [26] ȝýn ȝon, V. and H. [27] –nýꝛꝛ–, B. [28] ác, H. [29] ſtelan, H. [30] þám, H. [31] ȝinð, B.; ȝmð, V.; ȝnð ȝ, H. [32] ónæleð næðꝺán, H. [33] các, H. [34] ȝecnocoð, B.

3. For foulness and putridity of the mouth and of the fauces, take this wort tribulus, sodden, pound it with honey; then it healeth the mouth and the fauces.

4. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take seed of this same wort, pounded so green, administer it in liquid; it is of good effect.

5. For bite of snake, take seed of this ilk wort, pounded so green, by weight of five pennies, give *it* to be drunk; also further, take this wort with its seed, pounded, lay *it* to the wound, it will relieve *the wounded man* from the mischief.

6. Moreover, seed of this same wort drunken in wine, is holesome against a drink of venom.

7. Against fleas, take this same wort, with its seed, sodden, sprinkle it into the house; it killeth the fleas.

[a] CXLIII.

1. This wort, which is named κόνυζα, and by another name *fleabane*, is of two kinds, though the one be greater, the other less; the less than hath small and diminutive leaves, and a very agreeable odour; and the other hath larger leaves, and fat *or fleshy*, and an oppressive smell, and the roots of these worts are useless; but the stem of this wort with the leaves, strewed about,[b] and set on fire, puts to flight snakes; and also it, when pounded and wrought into

[a] This passage is from Dioskorides, iii. 136. The drawing in MS.V., fol. 57 c, is like a Stellaria or a Galium (H.)

[b] In art. CXXXV., for ȝıпδʇɾɒeδ Dioskorides had στιβαδευόμενον, *made into litter*, and here ὑποστρωννύμενος; the reading ȝпıδʇɾɒeδ is a mere error: see ȝıпδ for ȝeonδ, in art. CL., see also CLI. 4.

ȝeporht þæra[1] nædrena slite ȝehæleþ ⁊ heo ȝnættaſ ⁊ micȝeaſ[2] ⁊ ſlean[3] ácpelleþ · ⁊ heo eac ſpýlce ealle sunda ȝelacnaþ ⁊ heo eanſoðlicnýſſe[4] þæſ miȝþan aſtýneþ · ⁊ heo þa cýnelican aðle ȝehæleþ · ⁊ heo on ecede ȝeſeald ſylle seocum[5] helpeþ.

Þeoſ ſýnt conize on pætene ȝeſoden ⁊ sittendum pipe[6] undeп ȝeleð[7] heo ðone cpiþan[8] aſeopmaþ.

Gýſ pif cennan[9] ne mæȝe nime þýſſe ylcan ſýnte poſ miþ pulle bō on þa ȝecýndelican · ſona heo þa cennincȝe[10] ȝeſnemeþ.

Þýþ ða colan ſeſoſaſ ȝenim þaſ ylcan ſýnte ſeoð on ele nim þonne þone ele ſmýne[11] þone lichaman ða ſeſoſaſ beoð ſnam anýdde.

Þiþ heaſoð ece þýſſa ſýnta ȝenim ða lærſan ſýnc to clýþan leȝe to ðam ſaſe heo hit ȝelīðiȝaþ.[12]

Foxeſ ȝloſa.[13] CXLIV.

Solanum insanum, or *Sodomeum.*

Þið oman ȝenim þýſſe ſýnte leaf þe man tpýcnoſ manicoſ ⁊ oðrum naman ſoxeſ cloſa[14] nemneþ ſýnc to clýþan leȝe to þam ſaſe hýt ȝelīðiȝaþ.[15]

Þiþ pýpelȝende[16] hc[17] þ ȝnecaſ epinam nemnað ȝenim þaſ ylcan ſýnte ðe pe tpýcnoſ manicoſ nemðun[18] ⁊ ſmeðeman[19] ſýnc to clýþan leȝe to þam ſaſe hýt býþ ȝehæleð.[20]

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[1] þaſa, B. [2] micȝaſ, B. [3] ſléan, B. [4] –neſſe, B. [5] ſeoćum, H. [6] píſe, H. [7] ȝeleð, V. omits ; ȝelēð, B. [8] cpiþán, H. [9] cænnan, H. B. [10] cænnicȝe, H.; cænninȝe, B. [11] ſmýſa, B. [12] –eȝað, B. [13] From the transposition of the folios in V., this article is at fol. 60. [14] cloſa had a tail added to the c in H., making ȝ ; ȝloſa, B. [15] –eȝað, B. [16] piplȝ–, B. [17] líc, H. [18] –ðon, B. [19] ſmeðman, H. B. [20] ȝehæleð, B.

a plaster, healeth bite of snakes, and it killeth gnats, and midges, and fleas, and it also cureth moreover, all wounds, and it stirreth *strangury*, and it healeth the kings evil,[a] *morbus regius, or jaundice*, and when exhibited in vinegar, it healeth the epileptic. Art. cxliii.

2. This wort conyza, sodden in water, and mulieri sedenti supposita matricem purgat.

3. Si parere mulier nequit, succum huius herbæ cum lana ad naturam eius applices, cito partum perficiet.

4. For the cold fevers, take this same wort, seethe it in oil, then take the oil, smear the body; the fevers will be forced away.

5. For head ache, take the lesser of these worts, work it to a poultice, apply it to the sore; it relieveth it.

FOXGLOVE. CXLIV. *Falsely.*

Digitalis purpurea.

1. For inflammatory sores, take leaves of this wort, which is named στρύχνος μανικός, and by another name foxglove,[b] work to a poultice, lay to the sore; it will give relief.

2. For a pimply body, which the Greeks name ἔρπης, take this same wort which we named strychnos manikos, and fine flour, work to a poultice, lay it to the sore; it will be healed.

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[a] Kings evil, ἴκτερον. Dioskor.

[b] Strychnos manikos is Solanum insanum fairly drawn, MS. V., fol. 60 a, not an English plant, and certainly not foxglove. The leechdoms here recorded seem derived from what Dioskorides says of the στρύχνος κηπαῖος: namely, τὰ φύλλα καταπλασσόμενα ἁρμόζει πρὸς ἐρυσιπέλατα καὶ ἕρπητας; and so on of κεφαλαλγία and στόμαχος καυσούμενος and ὠταλγία. (iv. 71.)

Þið heafdeȝ faſne ⁊ pið þæȝ maȝan hætan[1] ⁊ pið cýnnlu ȝenim þaſ ylcan pýrte mid ele ȝecnucude[2] ſmýrne[3] þa ſáſt hý[4] toſlupað.[5]

Þiþ ðæra[6] eaſena faſe ȝenim þiſſe[7] ſylfan pýrte ſeaſ mid ſoſan[8] ſeape ðrýpe on þ eaſe.

CXLV.

Þið þone ðruȝean[9] feſoſt ȝenim þaſ pýrte ðe man ȝlýcýnidam ⁊ oðrum naman nemneþ pýl on peaſmum pætefe ſýle ðrincan hýt fremaþ[10] nýtlice.

Eac[11] ſpylce þeoſ ſylfe pýrt ðæra[12] bneoſta ſáſt ⁊ þæſe[13] hiſſe ⁊ þæſe[13] blæðran ⁊ þæra[14] æðena mid ȝeſoðenan[15] pine ȝehæleþ • eac heo[16] þýſtendon þone þuſſt ȝelþiȝað.[17]

Þið leahtaſ ðæſ muþeſ þýſſe ylcan pýrte pýrt-truma[18] ȝeeten oðde ȝeðruncen[19] pel fremað •[20] ⁊ þa leahtaſ ȝehæleþ •[21] eac[22] heo punda ȝehæleþ ðæmid[23] ȝepeſede • ⁊ ſe pýrttruma ſpa ſome[24] þ ſylfe ȝe-ȝeaſpað ác na ſpa • þeah ſpa ſceaſplice.

CXLVI.

Þið þ man ȝemiȝan ne mæȝe ȝenim ðýſſe pýrte pýrttruman ðe man ſtruttium ⁊ oþrum naman nemneþ ſýle ðicȝean[25] he þone miȝðan aſtýneð.

[1] hætan, B. [2] ȝecnocode, B. [3] ſmýra, B. [4] hiȝ, B. [5] ſlúpað, B. [6] þara, B. [7] þis, H.; illegible in V. [8] póran, B. [9] ðruȝeán, H.; ðruȝan, B. [10] ſramað, H. [11] Eác, H. [12] þara, B. [13] þare, B., twice. [14] þara, B. [15] –non, B. [16] hýo, H., an unusual spelling. [17] –eȝað, B. [18] –truman, H. [19] ȝeðrúncen, B. [20] ſramað, H. [21] ȝehæleð, B. [22] Eác, H. [23] þar, B. [24] ſame, B. [25] þicȝan, H. B.

3. For sore of head, and for heat of the maw, *or stomach*, and for kernels, take this same wort, pounded with oil, smear the sores; they shall be dissipated. FOXGLOVE. Art. cxliv.

4. For sore of the ears, take this same worts juice with juice of rose, drip into the ear.

Liquorice.[a] CXLV.

Glykyrrhiza glandulifera.

1. For the dry fever, take this wort, which is named γλυκύῤῥιζα, and by another name *liquorice*, boil in warm water, give to drink, it will be of benefit and advantage.

2. In like manner, also, this same wort healeth sores of the breast, and of the liver, and of the bladder, and of the kidneys, if sodden with wine. It also relieves the thirst for the thirsty.

3. For blotches of the mouth, a root of this same wort, eaten or drunk, is of good benefit, and healeth the blotches. It also healeth wounds washed therewith; and the root also, in like manner, atchieveth the same, yet, however, not so sharply *or efficaciously*.

Latherwort or *Crowsoap.*[b] CXLVI.

Gypsophila struthium, Spr., or rather *Saponaria officinalis.*

1. In a case a man may not mie, *that is, for retention of urine*, take a root of this wort, which is named στρούθιον, and by another name , administer *this;* it stirreth the urine.

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[a] The substance of the articles is found in Dioskorides. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 60 b, is wholly destroyed.

[b] The originator of the article is Dioskorides (ii. 193). The drawing, MS. V., fol. 60 c, has only the pointed ends of a few leaves left. The Flora Græca and the drawing in the Vienna codex make Στρούθιον, *Saponaria officinalis.*

Þið hꝛeþ seocnýrre[1] ꝥ pið nýrpýt ꝥ pið rpiðlicne hꝛacan[2] ȝenim þýrre pýrte to ðurte ȝecnucuðre anne[3] cuculeꝛe fulne rýle ðrincan on liþan beoꝛe[4] hýt rꝛamaðˑ[5] ꝥ eac[6] hýt þone innoð pið þæꝛ eallan[7] toȝotennýrre ȝeȝlaðað ꝥ þ ýfel foꝛð ȝelædeþ.

Þiþ þ rtanaꝛ on blæðꝛæn[8] pexen ȝenim ðaꝛ rýlfan pýrte ſtꝛutium ꝥ lubaſtican pýrttꝛuman ꝥ ðæꝛe[9] pýrte[10] ðe man cappaꝛiꝛ hateð cnuca toꝛomne rýle ðrincan on liðon beoꝛe[11] hýt tolýfeþ[12] ða blæðꝛan ꝥ ða stanaꝛ foꝛð ȝelædeþ[13] ꝥ eac[14] þæꝛe[15] miltan rꝛ̄ꝛ hýt tolýfeþ.

Þið hꝛeoflan[16] ȝenim þaꝛ ylcan pýrte ꝥ melup ꝥ eceð cnuca toȝæðꝛe[17] leȝe to þam hꝛeoflan[18] he bið ȝelacnuð.[19]

Eft ðeoꝛ rýlfe pýrt mið beꝛenum melupe on pine ȝeꝛoðen ealle ýfele heaꝛðnýrra[20] ꝥ ȝeȝaðeꝛunȝa heo toſeꝛeþ.

[21] CXLVII.

Sempervivum arboreum.

Ðeoꝛ pýrt ðe iꝛ aizon ꝥ oðꝛum naman ȝecpeðen ꝛeo iꝛ ſpylce heo rýmle cꝛicu[22] sý ꝥ heo haſað elne lanȝne ſtelan on ꝛincꝛeꝛ[23] ȝꝛeatnýrre[24] ꝥ heo ys pel poꝛiȝ[25] ꝥ heo haſað ꝛætte leaꝛ on[26] ꝛinȝeꝛeꝛ[27] lænȝe.[28] heo bið cenneð[29] on ðunum ꝥ heo eac býþ hꝛilon on pealle[30] ȝeꝛeteð ðeos pýrt mið meolupe ȝecnucuð[31] ȝehæleþ[32] mænizfealde[33] untꝛumnýrra[34] ðæꝛ

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[1] neꝛre, B. [2] hꝛácan, B. [3] ȝecnocoðꝛe ænne, B. [4] béoꝛe, B. [5] ꝛꝛemaðˑ, B. [6] eác, H. [7] ȝeallan, H. [8] ón blæðꝛan, H. [9] þaꝛe, B. [10] pýrtꝛ, H. [11] béoꝛe, B. [12] tó, B. [13] ȝelæðeð, B. [14] eác, H. [15] þaꝛe, B. [16] hꝛéoꝛlan, B. [17] –ðeꝛe, H. B. [18] hꝛéoꝛlan, B. [19] –noð, B. [20] –neꝛꝛa, B.; –nyrre, H. [21] Fol. 59, V., of the recent binding; singrenan, O. supplies; see art. XLIX. [22] cuca, B.; cꝛicu, altered to cꝛice, H. "Morosi grammatici." [23] ꝛinȝꝛeꝛ, H. B. [24] –neꝛꝛe, B.; V. omits five words. [25] poſi, O., and omits three lines. [26] léaꝛ in, B. [27] ꝛinȝꝛes, H. B.

Latherwort or Crowsoap. Art. cxlvi.

2. For liver sickness, and for oppression of the breast, and for a violent breaking, take a spoon full of this wort, beaten to dust, administer it in lithe *or soft* beer; it will be beneficial. And it also comforts the inwards against effusion of the bile, and conveys away the mischief.

3. In case stones wax in the bladder, take this same wort struthium, and a root of lovage, and of the wort which is called capparis *or capers*, pound together, administer to drink in lithe *mild* beer, it will relieve the bladder, and leadeth forth the stones; and it also relaxeth the sore[a] of the spleen.

4. Against leprosy, take this same wort, and meal, and vinegar, pound together; apply to the leper, he will be cured.

5. Again, this same wort, with barley meal sodden in wine, removes all evil hardnesses *or indurations* and gatherings.

Orpine, or livelong.[b] CXLVII.

Sedum Telephium is the largest English species.

1. This wort, which is denominated ἀείζωον, and by another name , is as though it were always quick, and it hath an ell long stalk of the greatness of a finger, and it hath fat leaves of the length of a finger. It is produced on downs, and it also is sometimes planted on a wall. This wort, pounded with meal, healeth manifold infirmities of the body, that

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[a] Skirrhus, in Diosk.

[b] See art. XLIX. The article is from Dioskorides, iv. 89. The figure in MS. V. is an altered likeness. The Vienna MS. has a correct figure of *Sempervivum arboreum*, Fl. Gr. 478.

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[28] lenȝe, B. [29] cænneð, H. B.; V. has lost some words. [30] peallon, B. [31] ȝecnocoð, B. [32] -hal-, O. [33] -lðu, H. [34] -nerȝa, B.; -neſſe, O.

hichoman[1] þ ip beppcende hic[2] ⁊ popprotudnyppe[3] þæp hicep ⁊ eazena papnyppe[4] ⁊ hætan ⁊ popbæpneðnyſſe[4] ealle þap þinz[5] heo zehæleþ.

Þið heapoð ece zenim þyppe ylcan[6] pyrte por aizon mið porpan[7] pope zemenzeð[8] bezeot þ heapoð þæp[9] mið hyt zehiðizaþ[10] þ rap.[11]

Þið þæpe[12] nædpan plite þe man ppalanzionem nemneþ zenim þap ylcan pyrte aizon pyle ðpincan on hatan[13] pine.[14]

Ert do þ pylpe pið utpiht ⁊ pið pypmap on innoðe ⁊ pið ppiðlicne[15] cyle hyt ppemað.

Ellen. CXLVIII.

Otherwise Amaracus, or *Origanum maioranoides* (Kühn).

Þið pætep peocnyppe[16] zenim þap pyrte þe man pampuchon ⁊ oðpum naman ellen hatep[17] pyle ðpincan zepyllede[18] heo zehnæceþ ða anzinnu þam pætep-peocum • eac[19] ſpylce heo[20] ppemaþ[21] pið þa unmihtic-nyppe[22] þæp mizðan ⁊ pið þæpa[23] innoða ærtypunza.[24]

Þið ppþinzap ⁊ pið toboprten hic[25] zenim þyppe ylcan pyrte leaf pamfuchon zeðpizede ⁊ zecnucude[26] ⁊ mið humze zemenczede[27] leze to þam pape hyt pceal bepptan ⁊ hahan.

Þið peorþpioneþ ſtincz[28] zenim þap ylcan pyrte ⁊ pealt ⁊ eceð cnuca toþomne ⁊ to plaſtre zepyþc leze to ðam ſtinze he bið zehæled.

[1] –haman, B. O. [2] líc, H. [3] nepre, B. [4] –nepre, B., twice. [5] þinze, H. [6] ylcan, O. omits, and pof. [7] poſan, O. [8] –mænz–, B. [9] þap, B. O. [10] –eað, B. [11] for, O. [12] ðapa, B. [13] hátan, B. [14] V. omits the three last words. [15] líene, H. [16] –nepre, B. [17] hatað, B. [18] zepyrlede, H. [19] eác, H. [20] he, B. [21] ppamað, H. [22] –nepra, B. [23] ðapa, B. [24] –unze, H.; B. has here a folio missing, and the leaf had been cut out before Junius made his transcript. MSS. Bodl. Junius, 58, p. 120. [25] líc, H. [26] zecnude, H., so before. [27] zemænczede, H. [28] ſtencz, H.

is, a bursting body,[a] and putrefaction of the body, and soreness of the eyes, and heat, and bad burns. All these things it healeth.

Orpine, or Livelong. Art. cxlvii.

2. For head ache, take ooze of this same wort aizoon, mingled with ooze of rose, drench the head therewith; it relieveth the sore.

3. For wound from the poisonous insects called *φαλάγγια, or tarantulas,* give as drink, in hot wine, this same wort aizoon.

4. Again, do the same for diarrhœa, and for worms in the inwards, and for a violent chill. It is beneficial.

Elder.[b] CXLVIII.

Sambucus nigra. Bot.

1. For water sickness, *that is, dropsy,* take this wort, which is named *σάμψυχον,* and by another name elder, administer to drink boiled, it checketh the beginnings *of the disease* for the dropsical. Also, in like manner, it is beneficial for inability to pass urine, and for stirring[c] of the bowels.

2. For carbuncles,[d] and for bursten body, *or breakings out,* take leaves of this same wort samsuchum, dried and pounded, and mingled with honey, lay it to the sore; it shall burst and heal.

3. For sting of scorpion, take this same wort, and salt, and vinegar, pound together, and work to a plaster, lay to the sting; *the man* will be healed.

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[a] By the text of Dioskorides, *πρὸς ἐρυσιπέλατα, ἕρπητας, νομάς, ὀφθαλμῶν φλεγμονάς, πυρίκαυστα,* it appears that "bursting body" means breaking out into eruptions.

[b] Dioskorides, iii. 47. The drawing is mostly gone; the fructification was drawn spiked, MS. V., fol. 59 b.

[c] Griping, from Diosk. *στροφουμένων.*

[d] Diosk. only, *αἴρει ὑπώπια, weals.*

[1] Þiꝺ micele hætan ꝛ piꝺ ȝeꝛpel ðæþa eaȝena ȝenim ðaꝛ ꝛýlfan pýꝛte miꝺ melupe ȝemæncȝeðe ꝛ to chiðan ȝepoꝛhte • leȝe to þam eaȝon hy biꝺ ȝehðiȝáð.

CXLIX.

Þeoꝛ pýꝛt ðe man ſtecaꝛ ꝛ oþþum naman[2]
nemneþ hæfð ꝛæð mýcel ꝛ þ ýꝛ ſmæl ꝛ ȝehpæðe ꝛ heo ꝛýlf ýꝛ boþene ȝehc[3] butun[4] þ heo haſað ꝛumon ðæle maþan leaf ꝛ ꝛtiðeþan.[5]

[6] Genim þaꝛ pýꝛte ȝeꝛoðene ꝛýle ðþincan heo þæþa bþeoꝛta ꝛáꝛ ȝehæleþ.
Eac hýt iꝛ ȝepunehc[7] þ hý man to maneȝum ȝoðum ðþenceon[8] ȝemencȝe.

CL.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt[9] ðe man thýaꝛþiꝛ[10] ꝛ oþþum naman[11]
nemneþ haſaþ ꝛmæle[12] leaf on ſinȝþeꝛ lencȝe[13] ꝛ todæleðe ꝛ nýþeꝛ piꝺ þa eoꝛþan ahýlðende ꝛ heo haſað[14] ðýnne ſtelan ꝛ lanȝne ꝛ heo haſað on uſepeaþðum hæpene bloꝛtman ꝛ þ ꝛæð býþ cenneð[15] ȝinð ealne þone ꝛtelan • eal ðeoꝛ pýꝛt iꝛ ſtþanȝþe • ȝecýnðe ꝛ bittepþe •[16] ðýꝛꝛe pýꝛte poꝛ pel ȝepþunȝen ꝛ an[17] ꝛcenc[18], ſul ȝeðþuncen ealle þa bitepnýꝛꝛe ðe oſ þam ȝeallan cýmeþ heo ðuþh ða ȝemænehcan neoðe ꝛ ðuþh ſpiþðan ut anýðeþ.[19]

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[1] Only a few letters remain in V. [2] H. omits the useless words. [3] ȝelíc, H. [4] butan, H. [5] –þán, H. [6] In V. the rubricator put Ð for G. [7] –líc, H. [8] H. omits ðþ. [9] pyꝛte, V. [10] tiapiſ, O. [11] H. omits the useless words. [12] smale, H. [13] lænȝe, H. [14] V. omits seven words. [15] cænneð, H. [16] bitepe, H. [17] án, H., but by the "morosus." [18] ꝛcænc, H. [19] fol. 70 in V. misplaced.

4. For mickle heat and swelling of the eyes, take the self same wort, mingled with meal, and wrought to a cataplasm; lay to the eyes, they be relieved. ELDER. Art. cxlviii.

French lavender.[a] CXLIX. *Lavandula stœchas. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named στιχάς, στοιχάς, and by another name , hath mickle seed, and the seed is small and diminutive, and *the wort* itself is like bothen *or thyme*, except that it hath in some degree larger and stiffer leaves.

2. Take this wort, sodden, administer it in liquid; it healeth sore of the breast.

3. Also it is customarily mingled for many good drinks.[b]

Shepherds purse.[c] CL. *Thymus campestris* (*Sprengel*). Rather *Thlaspi bursa pastoris.*

1. This wort, which is named θλάσπι, and by another name *wild thyme*, hath small leaves of a fingers length, and parted, and inclining downwards towards the earth, and it hath a thin and long stalk, and it hath in the upper *part* of it purple[d] blossoms, and the seed is produced throughout all the stalk. All this wort is strongish and bitterish by nature. The ooze of this wort well wrung *out*, and a cup full drunk, by the common necessary *evacuations* and by spewing forces out all the bitterness which cometh of the gall.

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[a] From Dioskorides, iii. 31. The figure in MS. V. is much the same as that of Cummin, art. CLV. The Vienna MS. has a figure judged by Prof. Daubeny "pretty good."

[b] Μίγνυται δὲ καὶ ἀντιδότοις, Dioskor.

[c] From Dioskorides, ii. 186. The drawing in MS. V. is "Lepidium or Iberis," (H.). The Vienna MS. draws *Shepherds purse*, not *Wild thyme*.

[d] Ὑπόλευκον is rather *pink, whitish*.

Ðeoꝛ ꝛýlꝼe pýꝛt ealle þa ýꝼelan ȝeȝaðeꝛunȝe þæꝛ ımnoþeꝛ heo ꝼoꝛnımeþ ꝷ eac[1] ſpýlce heo pıꝼa monoð-lıcan[2] aſtyꝛneð.

Omnimoꝛbıa. CLI.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man polıoꝛ ꝷ oþꝛum naman omnimoꝛbıa nemneþ ꝷ eac ꝛume men[3] haꝛaþ býþ cenneð[4] on ðunum ꝷ heo oꝼ anum pýꝛttꝛuman maneȝa telȝnan a̓ꝛenðeþ.[5] ꝷ heo on uꝼepeꝛðum haꝼaþ ꝛæð ꝛpýlce cꝛoppaꝛ ꝷ heo ıꝛ heꝼeȝon ꝛpæce.[6] ꝷ hꝑon peꝛeðꝛe on byꝛȝınȝe.

Þıð næðꝛan ꝛlıte ȝenım þýꝛꝛe pýꝛte pō̓ꝛ polıoꝛ on pæteꝛe ȝeꝛoðen ꝛýle ðꝛıncan hýt ȝehæleþ ðone ꝛlıte.

[7] Þıð pætep ꝛeocnýſſe ðo þ ꝛýlꝼe hýt þone ınnoð alýꝛeþ.

Þıð mıltan ꝛaꝼe ȝenım þaꝛ ýlcan pýꝛte polıoꝛ ꝛeoð on eceðe ꝛýle ðꝛıncan nýtlıce heo þone mılt ꝛeocan ȝehæleþ. ðeoꝛ ꝛýlꝼe pýꝛt on huꝛe ȝeꝛtꝛeð oþþe onæleð næðꝛan aꝼlıȝeþ ꝷ eac[8] ꝛpýlce heo nıꝑe punda ꝼoꝛnımeþ.

CLII.

Hypericum coris is drawn in the Vienna MS., and not *crispum*.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man hypeꝛıcon ꝷ oþꝛum naman coꝛıon nemneþ ꝼoꝛ ȝelıcnýꝛꝛe[9] cýmeneꝛ heo haꝼaþ leaꝼ[10] ꝓuðan ȝelıce[11] ꝷ oꝼ anum ſtelan maneȝa telȝnan peaxaþ[12] ꝷ þa peaðe ꝷ heo haꝼaþ bloꝛtman[13] ꝛpýlce banpýꝛt ꝷ heo haꝼað beꝛnan ꝛýnepcalte ꝷ hꝑon lanȝe

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[1] eác, H. [2] monoð, not hcan, H., and the former o erased. [3] H. omits the useless words. [4] heo bıð cænneð, H. [5] aꝛænðeð, H. [6] heꝛıȝon ꝛpæcce, H. [7] H. omits this line. [8] eác, H. [9] -líc-, H. B. [10] léaꝛ, B. [11] ȝelíce, H. B. [12] peaxeð, B.; pexeð, H. [13] bloꝛman, B.

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[a] From Dioskorides, iii. 124. "Polios" is also Omnimorbia in Isidorus Orig. xvii.=xviii. 9. [b] See back, art. LVIII. The two figures in MS. V. are unlike.

2. This same wort removes all the evil gatherings of the inwards, and it also likewise provokes *τὰ τῶν γυναικῶν καταμήνια.* SHEPHERDS PURSE. Art. cl.

OMNIMORBIA.[a] CLI.

1. This wort, which is named *πόλιον*, and by another name omnimorbia, and which also some men call , is produced on downs, and it upsendeth many twigs out of one root, and on the upward part it hath seeds as bunches,[b] and it is heavy of savour and somewhat sweetish of taste.

2. For bite of snake, take ooze of this wort polium, sodden in water, give it to drink; it healeth the bite.

3. For water sickness *or dropsy*, do the same, it relaxes the inwards.

4. For sore of milt, take this same wort polium, seethe it in vinegar, administer it to drink, usefully it healeth the milt sick. This same wort spread forth in a house, or burned, turns to flight snakes, and it also taketh away new wounds.

[c] CLII. *Hypericum coris.*

1. This wort, which is named *ὑπέρικον*, and by another name *κόριον*, for its likeness to cummin, hath leaves like rue, and of one stalk many shoots wax, and they, red, and it hath blossoms as bone wort, and it hath spherical berries, and somewhat long of

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[b] *Κεφάλιον ἐπ' ἄκρου κορυμβοειδές ὡς πολιὰν τρίχα*, Diosk., *a small corymbose head like hoar hair.* The next clause is ill translated by our text; Diosk. has "heavy of smell, with something of agreeable in the odour."

[c] The drawing, MS. V., fol. 70 b, has outline of *H. crispum*, but the red of *H. coris.* From Dioskorides, iii. 161. The clause about cummin differs; *Hypericum coris, Bot.* is the plant (Sprengel).

on beꝛeꝼ mẏcelnẏꝛꝛe on þam ẏꝼ sæð ꝛ þ ꝛpeaꝛt ꝛ on ꝛpæce ꝛpẏlce tẏꝛpe.[1] ꝛ heo bið cenneð[2] on beȝanum ſtopum. ðeoꝼ pẏꝛt ȝecnucuð[3] ꝛ ȝeðꝛuncen þone miȝþan aſtẏꝛneþ ꝛ heo þa monoðlican punðoꝛlice ðeþ ȝẏꝼ hẏ man ðam ȝecẏndelican lime undeꝛȝeleȝeþ.[4]

Þið þone ꝛeꝼoꝛ þe þẏ ꝛeoꝛðan dæȝe on man becẏmeþ[5] ȝenim þaꝼ ẏlcan pẏꝛte ȝecnucude[6] ꝛẏle ðꝛincan on[7] pine.

[8] Þið ðæꝛa[9] ꝛceancena[10] ȝeꝛꝼel ꝛ ece ȝenim þẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan pẏꝛte ꝛæð ꝛẏle ðꝛincan on pine · binnan[11] ꝛeopeꝛtiȝan[12] ðaȝon · he bið · ȝehæleð.

CLIII.

Cnicus acarna, or *Echinops lanuginosus*, in in the Vienna fig. (D.)

Đeoꝼ pẏꝛt þe man acanta leuce ꝛ oðꝛum naman[13] nemneþ bẏð cenneð[14] on ſtænigum[15] ꝛtopum ꝛ on ðunum ꝛ heo haꝼaþ leaꝼ ꝛpẏlce[16] pulꝼeſ camb ac hi[17] beoþ meaꝛpꝛan[18] ꝛ hꝛitꝛan ꝛ eac ȝeþuꝼꝛan[19] ꝛ heo haꝼað tꝛeȝea[20] elne lancne[21] ſtelan on ꝛingꝛeſ ȝꝛeatnẏſſe[22] oððe ꝛumon dæle[23] maꝛan.

Þið þ[24] man blode hꝛæce[25] ꝛ þið þæꝛ maȝan ꝛaꝛe ȝenim ðaꝛ ẏlcan[26] pẏꝛte acantaleuce cnuca to ðuꝛte ꝛẏle ðꝛincan on[27] pætepe[28] anne[29] cuculepe[30] ꝛulne hẏt ꝛꝛemað[31] pel.

Þið þæꝛ[32] miȝðan aꝛtẏꝛunȝe ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte ꝛꝛa poꝛiȝe ȝecnucude[33] ꝛẏle ðꝛincan heo ðone miȝðan ꝛoꝛð[34] ȝelæðeþ.[35]

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[1] cẏꝛse, H., *cress.* [2] cænneð, H. B. [3] ȝecnocoð, B. [4] -leȝð, B.; -leꝛð, H.; rather *layth*, than *layeth*. [5] becẏmð, B. [6] ȝecnocode, B. [7] ón, H. [8] H. often puts the stops in this way. [9] þaꝛa, B. [10] ꝛcanc-, B. [11] binnon, B. [12] -tiȝon, B. [13] H. O. omit the useless words. [14] cænneð, H. B. [15] ſtæn-, H. [16] ſþẏlceſ, O. [17] hiȝ, B. [18] So B.; mealuꝛꝛan, V.; meaꝛupꝛan, H.; mearuꝛan, O. [19] eác þuꝛꝛan, H.; ȝeþúꝛꝛan, B. [20] tꝛeȝá, H., without accent, B. [21] lanȝne, H. B. O. [22] -neꝛꝛe, B. [23] oþþer ſum ðale, O. [24] þ, H. omits. [25] hꝛæce, B. [26] ꝛilꝛan, B.; þeoꝼ p., O.; ẏlean in V. is dotted for erasure. [27] ón, H. [28] paterе, O. [29] ænne, B. [30] cucelerne, O. [31] ꝛꝛamað, H. [32] þæꝛ, H. omits. [33] ȝecnocode, B. [34] út for ꝛoꝛð, B. [35] alæðeð, B.

the mickleness *or size* of beer *or barley*, on which is the seed, and that swart and in smack as tar.[a] And it is produced in cultivated places. This wort pounded and drunken stirreth the mie *or urine*, and it moves wondrously the καταμήνια, if it be laid under the naturalia. Art. clii.

2. For the fever which cometh on man the fourth day, *that is, a quartan*, take this same wort, pounded, give it *to the patient* to drink in wine.

3. For swelling and aching of the shanks,[c] take seed of this ilk wort, give it to drink in wine; within forty days *the man* will be healed.

[c] CLIII.

Carduus leucografus (*Sprengel*). Rather *Echinops lanuginosus*.

1. This wort, which is named ἄκανθα λευκή, and by another name , is produced in stony places and on downs, and it hath leaves as wolfs comb, but they be tenderer[d] and whiter and also tuftier, and it hath a stalk two ells long of the greatness[e] of a finger or some deal bigger.

2. In case that a man break blood, and for sore of the maw, take this same wort acantha leuke, pound it to dust, give *the man* to drink in water, one spoon full; it serveth well.

3. For stirring of the mie *or urine*, take this same wort, so oozy, pounded, give to drink; it forth leadeth the mie.

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[a] Smelling of resin, in Dioskorides, ῥητίνης ὄζον.

[b] Compare the original, θεραπεύει δὲ ἰσχιάδας ἐπὶ ἡμέρας μ. τὸ σπέρμα πινόμενον. *Sciatica*; the beverage is administered for the forty days.

[c] From Dioskorides, iii. 14. The drawing in MS. V. is not a carduus, and it is "not much like" (H.) *cratægus oxyacantha*, which would have been interpreted whitethorn.

[d] There had been something illegible, it should be 'narrower,' στενώτερα.

[e] Thickness, πάχος, Diosk.

Þið ýfele læla ȝenim þaf ylcan pýrte pýpc to clýþan leȝe to þam rafe heo hýt afýrmeþ.[1] þýrre sýlfan pýrte rýde[2] þæra[3] toþa raf[4] ȝehiðiȝað[5] ȝýf hýne man rpa peafmne on þam muþe ȝehealdeþ.[6]

Þið hfamman ȝenim[7] þýrre ylcan[8] pýrte ræd ȝecnucuð[9] rýle ðrincan on pæteȝe[10] hýt helpeþ re sýlfa ðrenc[11] eac rpýlce onȝean næddrena rlite pel fremað.[12]

Các[13] fpýlce ȝýf mon[14] þaf pyrte on manner fpýran ahehð[15] heo næddran afлýȝeþ.[16]

[Beorýrt.][17] CLIV.

Onopordon acanthium, or *Illyricum*. Sibthorp and the fig. in the Vienna MS.

Ðeor pýrt þe man acanton ȝ oþrum naman beorýrt[18] nemneð býþ[19] cenned[20] on pýnrumon[21] rtopum[22] ȝ on pætum ȝ eac[23] fpýlce on ftæniȝum.

Þið þær[24] innoþer afcýrunȝe ȝ þær miȝþan ȝenim þýrre ylcan pýrte[25] pýrttruman[26] ȝedriȝedne[27] ȝ[28] to durte ȝecnucuðne[29] rýle ðrincan on peafmum pæteric.

Þiþ lunȝen adle ȝ pið ȝehpýlce ýfelu[30] þe on þam[31] innoðe deriep ðeor rýlfe pýrt pel fremað[32] ȝeþiȝed þam ȝehce þe pe her beforan cpæðon.[33]

Cýmen. CLV.

Þýð þær maȝan rafe ȝenim þýrre pýrte ræd þe[34] man[35] quimminon ȝ oþrum naman[36] cýmen nemneþ

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[1] afýrreð, H. B., *removes.* [2] r.ide, B. [3] þapa, B. [4] rár, B. [5] –eȝað, B. [6] –dæð, H. [7] ȝenim, H. [8] þirre fæd, O., fol. 39=5. [9] ȝecnocoð, B.; –cað, O. [10] paterā, O. [11] ðrænc, H.; ðrync, B. [12] rramað, H. [13] This á omitted in V. is from H. [14] man, B. [15] speorran aheð, H. [16] aflýȝð, O. [17] beorýrt, text of V., index of V. O. [18] beorurt, O. [19] býþ, etc., O. omits. [20] cænneð, H. B. [21] –rumū, B. [22] landе, H. [23] eác, H. [24] þær, O. omits. [25] þirre pýrt, O. [26] –men, O. [27] –ðe, H. O. [28] ȝ, also ȝ, O. omits. [29] –ðe, H.; ȝecnocoðe, B. [30] ýfele, O. [31] þæm, H. [32] –með, O.; rramað, H. [33] –rem cpæðon, O. [34] þ, O., *quam.* [35] mán, H. [36] náman, H.

Art. cliii.

4. For evil weals,[a] take this same wort, work to a poultice, lay to the sore, it purgeth it; the decoction of this same wort relieveth the sore of the teeth if a man holdeth it, so warm, on the mouth.[b]

5. For cramps, take seed of this same wort, pounded, give to drink in water, it helpeth. The same drink also, likewise serveth well against bite of snakes.

6. In like manner also, if this wort is hung upon a mans neck, it setteth snakes to flight.

Beewort?[c] cliv.

Knikos erioforos, a woolly leaved thistle is the nearest English equivalent.

1. This wort, which is named ἀκάνθιον, and by another name beewort, is produced in winsome places,[d] and in wet ones, and also further, in stony ones.

2. For stirring of the inwards,[e] and of the mie or *urine*, take a root of this same wort, dried and beaten to dust; give it to be drunk in warm water.

3. For lung disease,[f] and for the several ills which vex in the inwards, this same wort is very beneficial, taken in the manner which we before mentioned.

Cummin.[g] clv.

Cuminum cyminum. Bot.

1. For sore of the maw, take seed of this wort, which is named κύμινον, and by another name cummin,

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[a] Οἰδήματα, Diosk., *swellings.*

[b] Διακλυζόμενον: *rinced* in the mouth.

[c] Stellaria holostea (H.) is drawn; MS. V., fol. 61 a. From Dioskorides, iii. 19. Turn to art. vii.

[d] Παραδείσοις, *parks*, D.

[e] Κοιλίαν ἱστᾶσι, D., *the roots stay the bowels, are astringent.*

[f] φθισικοῖς, D., *for consumptive people.*

[g] The painting, MS. V., fol. 61 b, is "very like," (H.) Originally from Dioskorides, iii. 68.

on ele ȝeꝛoðene ⁊ miꝺ ꝛýꝛeðon ȝemencȝeꝺ ·[1] ⁊ ꝛꝑa[2] toȝæðeꝛe ȝepýlleꝺ pýꝛc þonne[3] to clýþan leȝe to ðam[4] innoþe.

Þýþ nýꝛꝛpýt[5] ȝenim þaꝛ ýlcan[6] pýꝛte quiminon ⁊ pætep[7] ⁊ eceð[8] menȝ[9] tō ꝛomne ꝛýle ðꝛincan[10] hýt ꝛꝛemaðˇ[11] nýthice · ⁊ eac on pine[12] ȝeþiȝeð[13] heo næðꝛan[14] ꝛlite pel ȝehæleþ.

Þiþ ðæꝛa[15] innoþa toðundennýꝛꝛe[16] ⁊ hætan ·[17] ȝenim
O. condenses. þaꝛ ýlcan pýꝛte miꝺ ꝛinbeꝛian[18] ȝecnucuðe[19] miꝺ beanenon meolupe[20] pýꝛc to clýþan heo ȝehæleþ ða toðundennýſſe.[21]

Eāc ꝛpýlce bloꝺꝛýne[22] oꝑ næꝛþýꝛlon[23] heo ȝeppiꝺ miꝺ eceðe ȝemænȝceðum.[24]

CLVI.

Carlina acaulis, or *Acarna gummifera.*

[25]Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man camelleon alba ⁊ oþꝛum naman pulꝑeꝛ tæꝛl[26] nemneþ haꝑað leaꝑ piþeꝛꝛæðe ⁊ þyꝛnýhte ⁊ heo haꝑaþ on middan ꝛumne ꝛinepealtne cꝛop ⁊ þýꝛnýhtne[27] ⁊[28] ꝛe biþ bꝛun[29] on bloꝛtman[30] behæꝛð ⁊[28] he haꝑað hꝛit sæð ⁊ hꝛitne pýꝛtꝛuman[31] ⁊ ꝛꝑýðe ȝeſtencne.[32]

Þiþ þ̄ pýꝛmaꝛ on[33] þam innoþe ymb þone naꝑolan deꝛȝen ȝenim ðiꝛꝛe ýlcan pýꝛte pýꝛttꝛuman ꝛeaꝑ oððe duſt ꝛýle ðꝛincan on pine oððe on pætepe þe ēꝑi pæꝛe oꝛȝane oððe ðꝛeoꝛȝe ðꝛoꝛle on ȝepýlleð hýt ꝛiume þa pýꝛmaꝛ ꝛoꝛð ȝelædeþ.[34]

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[1] –ðón ȝemænȝðe, H.; ȝemænȝeð, B. [2] spá, H.; þa, O. [3] þone, H. [4] þæm, H. [5] nýꝛꝛeꝛ, B. [6] ýlcán, H. [7] pǽtep, H. [8] –ðe, O. [9] mænȝ, H. B. [10] ðꝛincán, H. [11] ꝛꝛamaðˇ, H. [12] píne, H. [13] ȝeþíȝeð, B. [14] næðꝛán, H. [15] þaꝛa, B. O. [16] toþúndennerre, B. [17] hǽtán, H.; hætan, B. [18] ꝛinbeꝛíum, H.; ꝛinbeꝛȝan, B.; –rie, O. [19] ȝecnocode, B.; and adds oððe. [20] melupe, B. [21] –neꝛꝛe, B. [22] rune, O. [23] –len, O. [24] –mænȝ, B.; –ȝeð, O.; very little of these four lines is legible in V. [25] Ð omitted by rubricator in B. [26] tæꝛel, B. [27] –hte, H. [28] ⁊, H. twice omits. [29] bꝛún, H. [30] bloꝛman, B. [31] –ttꝛ–, H. [32] ȝeꝛtæncne, B. [33] ón, H. [34] ȝelǽðeð, B.

sodden in oil, and mingled with flour; and *when* so boiled together, then work *them* to a plaster, and lay it to the inwards. CUMMIN. Art. clv.

2. For oppression of the chest, take this same wort cummin, and water and vinegar, mingle them together, give to drink, it will prove beneficial; and also swallowed in wine, it healeth well bite of snake.

3. For swelling and heat of the inwards,[a] take this same wort and wine berries, pounded with bean meal, work it to a poultice; it will heal the swelling.

4. It also, further, restraineth a running of blood from the nostrils, along with vinegar mingled.

WOLFS TEAZLE.[b] CLVI.

Dipsacus silvestris.

1. This wort, which is named χαμαιλέων λευκός, and by another name wolfs teazle, hath leaves reversed and thorny, and it hath in its midst a round and thorny knob, and that is brown headed in the blossoms, and hath white seed and a white and very fragrant root.

2. In case worms vex *a man* in the inwards about the navel, take juice or dust of the root of this same wort, give to drink in wine or in water, on which previously were marjoram or pennyroyal[c] boiled; it clean leadeth forth the worms.

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[a] Dioskorides had διδύμων, a decorous expression for ὄρχεων, the Latin for this, testiculorum, has been translated as if intestinorum.

[b] See art. xxv. The figures differ. Dioskorides, iii. 10. Kühn and others now fix on *Acarna gummifera*. MS. V. draws *Cnicus pratensis* (H.) The word "reversed" is not found in Dioskorides, but all the thistle tribe protect their leaves by thorns pointing backwards as well as forwards.

[c] Only ὀριγάνου in Dioskor.

Þýrre sýlfan þýrte þýrtruman fif penega[1] gerihte on pine gebigeð[2] þa pætel reocan gedruged ðaf fýlfan frtrengþe[3] heo hafaþ gepýlled ⁊ gedruncen þið þæf migþan eaffoðlicnýrra.[4]

CLVII.

Ðeof þýrt þe man fcolimbof ⁊ oþrum naman[5] nemneþ on pine gepýlled ⁊ gedruncen heo þone fulan frenc[6] dæda[7] oxna ⁊ eallef þæf lichaman[8] afýrneþ.

Eac frýlce ðeof fýlfe þýrt ðone fulfrincendan migþan foniðgelædeþ · ⁊ eac halpendne[9] mete mannum gegeaffaþ.

CLVIII.

Ðeof þýrt þe man ifif illýfricam ⁊ oðrum naman nemneþ[10] if gecpeden ifif illýfrica of ðære[11] mifenlicnýrre[12] hýfe blofrmena[13] fonþý[14] þe if geduht þ heo þone heofonlican bogan mið hýfe bleoge[15] efenlæce fe[16] if on leden[17] ifif gecpeden · ⁊ heo on illýfrico þam lande fpiðof[18] ⁊ frtrengoft[19] pexeþ ⁊ heo hafað leaf glædenan gelice þa gnecaf xifian hatað ⁊ heo hafað trumne þýrtruman ⁊ fpýþe gefrencne ·[20] ⁊ þone man fceal mið linenan claþe befealdan[21] ⁊ on fceade[22] ahon oððet he gedrigeð beon mæge fonðý[23] hys gecýnde if fpiþe hat[24] ⁊ flæpbærne.

Gýf hpa mycelne hpacan[25] þoligе ⁊ he þone him eaþelice fram[26] brungan ne[27] mæge for ðycnýrre ⁊

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[1] pænega, H. B. [2] gebígeð, B. [3] frtrængðe, H. [4] -nýrre, H.; -nerre, B. [5] H. omits the useless words. [6] frénc, B.; frænc, H. [7] þafa, B. [8] -hom-, H. [9] halpænde, B. [10] H. omits the useless words and nemneþ. [11] þare, B. [12] -líc-, H.; -nerre, B. [13] blormena, B. [14] fonþíg, B. [15] bléoge, B. [16] seo, H. [17] læden, H. B. [18] fpiðor, B. [19] frtrængoft, H. [20] gefrænccne, H. [21] -don, H. [22] fcade, B. [23] fonðig, B. [24] hát, H. [25] hpácan, H. [26] frám, H. [27] ne, H. omits.

3. A root of this same wort, by weight of five pennies, taken in wine, drieth the water sick, *that is, abates dropsy;* it hath the same strength boiled, and drunken, against difficulties of the mie *or urine.* Wolfs teazle. Art. clvi.

Artichoke.[a] CLVII.

Skolymos Hispanicus.

1. This wort, which is named σκόλυμος, and by another name , boiled in wine, removeth the foul stench of the armpits, and of all the body.

2. In like wise also, this same wort leadeth forth the foul stinking mie *or urine,* and also prepares healing meat for men.

Flower de luce.[b] CLVIII.

Iris florentina, and *Germanica.*

1. This wort, which is named ἶρις ἰλλυρική, and by another name , is called iris Illyrica, from the variegated show of its blossoms, since it is thought that with its colour it matcheth the heavenly bow, which in Latin is called iris, and it waxeth most and strongest in the land Illyricum, and it hath leaves like gladden, which the Greeks hight ξίφιον, and it hath a firm root, and very fragrant; and one shall enfold this with a linen cloth, and hang it up in the shade, till that it be dried, since its kind, *or nature,* is very hot and sleep bearing.

2. If one suffer mickle break, *that is, a great collection of phlegm in the throat,* and he may not easily

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[a] Originally from Dioskorides, iii. 16. Artichoke is drawn in the Vienna MS. *Knikos pratensis* was Sprengels interpretation.

[b] The drawing is destroyed, MS. V., fol. 62 a. The original is Dioskor., i. 1. Isidorus, Orig. xviii. 9, abridges in nearly the same words.

to hneorce[1] genime of þýrre pýrte pýrtruman[2] ðær duston rmæle gecnucudeg[3] tyn penega[4] gepihte rylle drincan æfentende on liþon beore feopeg rceancag[5] þry[6] dagas oþ ðæt he ry gehæleð.[7]

Ðam gelice þ duft[8] þýrre rylfan[7] pýrte on liþon[10] beore gebigeð[11] ðone rlep[12] ongelædeþ ·[13] ⁊ eac[14] þæra[15] innoþa aftýrnunge gelibigað.[16]

Eac[17] rpylce þ durt þýrre ylcan pýrte næddrena flitas gelacnaþ ·[18] þ rylfe gemet þ pe heg[19] beforan cpæðon þær durtes ðýrre ylcan pýrte irig illýnce for an mid ecede gemencged[20] ⁊ gedruncen hyt fremað[21] þam[22] þe hig gecyndelice fæð him rylf pylleg fram gepiteþ þone leahtor gnecas gonorhoeam nemneþ · gyf hit þonne roðlice þam ylcan gemete mid pine gemængeð[23] byþ hit þæra[24] pifa monoðlican artýneð þeah hý[25] æg langæ[26] forlætene[27] pæron.

Pið cýrnlu ⁊ pið ealle yrele[28] cumulu genim ðýrre[29] ylcan pýrte pýrtruman[30] rpa anpealhne pel gedrigedne ·[31] ⁊ riddan gerodenne[32] cnuca hýne ðonne rpa hneorcne pýrc to clýþan lege to ðam rare hýt toferneþ.

Eac[33] rpa rome[34] hýt fremað[35] pið ðær heafodeg[36] rare mid ecede ⁊ mid rorran pore gemencged.[37]

CLIX.

Pið liferg reocnýrre genim þas pýrte þe man ellebornum album ⁊ oðrum naman[38] nemneþ gedrigede ⁊ to durte gecnucude[39] rýle drincan[40] on

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[1] c, erased in H., wishing to make tohneorre, *toughness*. [2] –mán, H. [3] –cnuć–, H.; gecnocodeg, B. [4] pænega, H. B. [5] rceancag, B.; seorron rceanceag, H. [6] þrig, B. [7] gehæleð, B. [8] þæs ð., H. [9] ylcan, H. [10] hðan, B. [11] béore gebígeð, B. [12] flæp, H. [13] –læð–, B. [14] Eác, H. [15] þapa, B. [16] –egað, B. [17] Eác, H. [18] –lác–, B. [19] hép, B. [20] gemængeð, H. B. [21] frmað, H. [22] þæm, H. [23] gemetegud, V. H. [24] þapa, B. [25] hig, B. [26] lange, B. [27] forlæde, H. [28] yrelu, B. [29] ðar, H., expecting an accusative. [30] –mán, H. [31] gedrigede, H. [32] –dene, H. B.

bring it *away* from him for its thickness, and as too nesh, let him take of the dust of a root of this wort, pounded small, by weight of ten pennies, give to drink *to the sufferer*, fasting, in lithe beer, four draughts for three days, till that he be healed. FLOWER DE LUCE. Art. clviii.

3. Like to that, the dust of this same wort taken in lithe beer leadeth on sleep, and also alleviates stirring of the inwards.

4. In the same way also, the dust of this same wort cures the bites of serpents. The same quantity that we before said, of the dust of this same wort iris Illyrica, mingled with vinegar, and drunken, is of benefit to him, cui sponte semen naturale profluit, quem morbum Græci γονόῤῥοιαν nominant. Sin autem eodem modo cum vino ad mensuram datur, feminarum καταμήνια provocat, etsi multo ante tempore interrupta sunt.

5. For kernels and for all evil lumps, take a root of this same wort, so entire, well dried, and then sodden, pound it then so nesh, work it to a plaster, lay it to the sore; it removes it.

6. It also, moreover, is of benefit for sore of the head (if) mixed with vinegar and ooze of rose.

White hellebore.[a] CLIX.

Veratrum album. Bot.

For liver sickness, take this wort, which is named helleborus albus, and by another name , dried and knocked to dust, give to drink in warm

[a] The drawing in MS. V. has some resemblance, but is "Scilla." (H.)

[33] Eác, H. [34] ȝame, B. [35] ȝpámaȝ, H. [36] heaꝛbeꝛ, B.
[37] ȝemæncȝeb, H.; -mæng-, B. [38] H. omits the useless words.
[39] ȝecnocobe, B. [40] bȝincan, H.

V. is eaten in holes here.

peaɹmum pætepe þæɹ ðuɹtep ɣýx cuculepaɹ fulle hit ȝelacnað[1] þa liffe þæt ɣýlfe ɹɹ fɹamiȝendlíc ·[2] læcedom on pine ȝeþiȝed[3] onȝean ealle attru.

CLX.

Þið þam fefone[4] þe þý feoɹðan dæȝe on[5] man becýmeþ[6] ȝenim þýɹɹe pýɹte ɹeap þe man[7] delɹmion ɣ oþþum naman[8] nemneþ þel ȝeȝadeɹod ɣ þ mið mipone ȝecnucuð ·[9] ɣ ȝemencȝeð[10] ɣ ðæɹa[11] mipeɹicoɹna ɣý ofeɹ tæl þ ýɹ þonne þý foɹman[12] dæȝe an[13] ɣ þɹittiȝ · ɣ þý oðrum dæȝe ɹeofontýne · ɣ ðý þɹiddan dæȝe þɹeotýne ·[14] ȝýf þu him[15] þiɹ ɣýlleɹt toforan þæɹe[16] ȝenealæcinȝe þæɹ fefonef punðoɹlice hɹæðnýɹɹe[17] he bið alýred.

CLXI.

Ðeoɹ pýɹt þe man æciof ɣ oþɹum naman[18] nemneþ haɹað ɹæð ȝelic næddan heaɹde ɣ heo[19] haɹað lanȝe leaf ɣ ɹtiþe ɣ heo maneȝa ɹtelan of hýɹe aɹendeþ[20] heo haɹað þýnne leaf ɣ ða hponlice þýɹnihte ɣ heo haɹað betpeox þam leafon[21] bɹune bloɹtman[22] ɣ betpeonan[23] ðam bloɹtmum[24] heo haɹað ɹɹa pe æɹ cpæðon ɹæð ȝelic næðɹan heaɹde ɣ hýɹe pýɹttɹuma ýɹ ȝehpæde ɣ ɹpeaɹt.

Þýþ næðɹena ɹhtaɹ[25] ȝenim ðýɹɹe ýlcan pýɹte pýɹtɹuman[26] þe pe æciof nemdon ɣýle dɹincan on[27] pine hýt fɹemað[28] ȝe æɹ ðam ɹhte ȝe æftef · Sẽ ɣýlfa dɹenc[29] eac[30] ɹpýlce þæɹa[31] lendena[32] ɣ̃ɹ ȝelhðiȝað ·[33]

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[1] ȝelácnoð, H. [2] ɹɹaȝendlic, B., so. [3] ȝeþíȝed, B.
[4] ɹefe, H., by contraction. [5] ón, H. [6] -cýmð, B.
[7] V. omits two words. [8] H. omits the useless phrase.
[9] ȝecnocoð, B. [10] -mænȝ-, B.; -mænc-, H. [11] þaɹa, B.
[12] ɹeoɹþan, H. [13] án, B. [14] þɹeottene, B. [15] hım, H. omits.
[16] þaɹe, B. [17] -neɹɹe, B. [18] H. omits the useless words.
[19] he, V. H. [20] aɹændeð, B. [21] léaɹon, B. [22] bloɹman, B.
[23] -non, B. [24] bloɹman, B.; -tman, H., and omits the next two

water, of the dust six spoons full; it cures the liver. That same is a beneficial leechdom swallowed in wine, against all poisons.

WHITE HELLEBORE. Art. clix.

Field larkspur.[a] CLX.

Delfinium consolida. Bot.

For the fever which cometh on a man the fourth day, take juice of this wort, which is named δελφίνιον, and by another name *larkspur*, well gathered and that pounded with pepper, and mixed, and of the peppercorns let there be an over tale, *or odd number*, that is, on the first day, one and thirty; and on the second day, seventeen; and on the third day, thirteen. If thou givest him this before the access of the fever, with wondrous quickness he will be released.

[b] CLXI.

Echium rubrum.

This wort, which is named ἔχιον, and by another name , hath seed like an adders head, and it hath long leaves and stiff, and it upsendeth many stalks out it; it hath thin leaves, and them somewhat thorny, and it hath betwixt the leaves brown blossoms, and between the blossoms it hath, as we ere said, seed like an adders head, and its root is minute and swart.

2. For bites of snakes, take a root of this wort, which we named echium, give it to drink in wine, it is beneficial either before the bite or after. The same drink, also similarly relieves a sore of the loins, and

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[a] By the drawing, MS. V., fol. 62 c, Larkspur is intended.

[b] Originally from Dioskorides, iv. 27. A fanciful figure in MS. V., fol. 63 a.

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words. [25] ɼhtáɼ, H. [26] –tɼuman, H. [27] bɼíncan ón, H. [28] ɼɲamað, H. [29] bɼinc, B. [30] bɼæñc · Các, H. [31] þapa, B. [32] lændena, B. [33] –eɣað, B.; ɣeþiɣoð, H.

ȝ eác[1] ðniȝe on bneoftan meolc ȝeȝeapþað.[2] Soðlice an mihte ỳf þyffe pyntе · ȝ þæf pyntrtruman · ȝ þæf fæðef.

CLXII.

Ðeof pyntе þe man centimonþia ȝ oðrum naman nemneþ[3] byþ cenned[4] on beȝanum ftopum ȝ on ftænigum ȝ þ[5] on ðunum[6] ȝ on pynfumum[7] ftopum · ȝ heo[8] of anre tỳnf maneȝa boȝaf afendeþ.[9] ȝ heo if ȝehpæðon[10] leafun[11] ȝ finepealtan ȝ toflitenon[12] ȝ heo hafað þaf mihte to lacnunge · ȝif hoff[13] on hnicge oððe on þam bocum apỳnð fỳ · ȝ hỳt open sỳ ȝenim þaf pyntе ealle ȝeðnigede ȝ to fpỳðe[14] fmælon[15] ðuftе ȝecnucude[16] ȝefceað[17] to ðam fafe heo hit ȝehæleþ · þu punðnaft ðæne[18] ȝefflemminge.

CLXIII.

Ðeof pỳnt ðé man fcondiaf[19] ȝ oðrum naman[20] nemneþ hafaþ fpæc fpỳlce leac[21] ȝ heo eac fonþỳ[22] fcondiof ȝecpeden ỳf · þeof pỳnt byþ cenned[23] on monum ȝ heo hafaþ leaf[24] finepealte · ȝ ða[25] bittefe[26] on bỳnigincge.[27] ȝ heo hafaþ feopef ecȝeðne ftelan ȝ fealupe bloftman.[28]

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[1] eác, H. [2] –nupað, H. [3] H. omits four words. [4] cænneð, H. B. [5] þ is in V. B. H. [6] ðúnum, H. [7] –sumon, H. [8] héo, H. [9] afændeð, B. [10] –hpæð–, B. [11] leafon, H. [12] –ńon, H. [13] hoff, altered to hofeþ, *hump*, H. [14] fnipon, H. [15] fmalon, B. [16] ȝecnocoðe, B. [17] ȝefcáð, B. [18] þafe, B.; þæfa, H. [19] fcondiof, B. H., and index of V. [20] H. omits the useless words. [21] leác, H., and omits three words. [22] fonðiȝ, B. [23] cænneð, H. B. [24] leaf, H. [25] beoð, H. adds. [26] bitefre, H.; bitefe, B. [27] –ginge, B. [28] blofman, B.

also when dry promotes milk in the breasts. In fact, there is one *and the same* efficacy in the wort, and the root, and the seed. Art. clxi.

[a] CLXII.

This wort, which is named centimorbia, and by another name , is produced in cultivated places, and in stony ones, and on downs, and in winsome places; and from one turf it upsendeth many boughs, and it is of minute and round and serrated leaves, and it hath this might towards leechening. If a horse be injured on back or on the shoulders, and *the sore* be open, take this wort, all dried and pounded to very small dust; shed it on the sore, it will heal it; thou shalt wonder at the benefit.

Water germander.[b] CLXIII. *Teukrion skordion. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named σκόρδιον, and by another name , hath a smack[c] as a leek, and it also hence is called skordion. This wort is produced in moors, and it hath round leaves, and them of a bitter taste, and it hath a four edged stalk and fallow blossoms.

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[a] Lovell, Lyte, Nemnich agree that Centimorbia is Nummularia, that is, *Lysimachia nummularia, Bot.*, but this plant does not agree with the description in the text, for it grows on very wet soil. The figure in MS. V., fol. 63 b, has an upright stem.

[b] The first source is Dioskorides, iii. 125. The figure in MS. V., fol. 63 c, is "a very neat representation of *Epimedium Alpinum*" (H.), *Barren wort.*

[c] Οσμῇ, Diosk., *smell.* "The whole herb is very bitter, with a strong disagreeable scent, somewhat approaching to garlic."

Ꝑiꝺ þæꝛ miȝꝺan aꝛtẏꝛunȝe ȝeniм þaꝛ pẏꝛte ꝛcoꝛꝺioꝛ ꝛꝑa ȝꝛene ȝecnucuꝺe ·[1] ⁊ on pine ȝeþiȝeꝺe oꝺꝺe ꝺꝛiȝȝe on pine ȝepẏlleꝺe ꝛẏle ꝺꝛincan heo þone miȝꝺan aꝛtẏꝛneþ.[2]

Eac[3] þ̄ ꝛẏlꝛe ꝛꝛemaꝺ[4] piꝺ næꝺꝛena[5] ꝛliꝛaꝛ · ⁊ piꝺ ealle aꝛꝛꝛu ⁊ piꝺ þæꝛ[6] maȝan ꝛaꝛe ſꝑa pe ǣꝛ cꝑæꝺon piꝺ þæꝛ miȝꝺan ẏꝛmꝺe.

Ꝑiꝺ þa ȝeꝛẏnninᵹe þæꝛ poꝛꝛmeꝛ[7] ẏm[8] ꝺa ꝺꝛeoſt ȝeniм þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte tẏn peneȝa[9] ȝeꝑihte miꝺ huniᵹe ȝemenᵹeꝺ[10] ꝛẏle þicȝean[11] anne[12] cuculeꝛe ꝛulne þa ꝺꝛeoꝛt beoꝺ aꝑeoꝛmuꝺe.[13]

Ꝑiꝺ ꝛoꝛ aꝺle ȝeniм þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte on eceꝺe ȝecnucuꝺe[14] oꝺꝺe on pæꝛeꝛe ꝛẏle ꝺꝛincan hẏꝛ ꝛꝑemaꝺ[15] pel.

Ꝑiꝺ niꝑe punꝺa ȝeniм þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte ꝛẏlꝛe ȝecnucuꝺe[16] leᵹe to ꝺam punꝺum heo hẏ[17] ȝeþeoꝺeþ · ⁊ eac[18] heo miꝺ huniᵹe ȝemenᵹeꝺ[19] ealꝺe punꝺa aꝑeoꝛmaþ ⁊ ȝehæleþ ·[20] ⁊ eac hẏꝛe ꝺuꝛt pexende[21] ꝛlæꝛc pel ȝehnæceþ.[22]

CLXIV.

Read *Milium*, from gl. Laud. 567.

Đeoꝛ pẏꝛt þe man amı[23] ⁊ oꝺꝛum naman mıluıum nemneþ ⁊ eac ꝛume men hatað[24] haꝑað ȝecpeme ꝛæꝺ to læceꝺome þ̄ on pine ȝeꝛealꝺ[25] bẏꝺ pel ꝛꝑemaꝺ[26] piꝺ[27] þæꝛ ınnoꝺeꝛ aꝛtẏꝛunᵹe · ⁊ piꝺ eaꝛꝑoꝺlicnẏꝛꝛe[28] ðæꝛ miȝꝺan · ⁊ piꝺ pilꝺeoꝛa ꝛliꝛaꝛ ⁊ eac[29] hẏꝛ ða monoꝺlican ꝛoꝛꝺȝeciȝeþ · ⁊ piꝺ pommaꝛ þæꝛ[30]

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[1] ȝecnocoꝺe, B. [2] áſt–, H. [3] Eác, H. [4] ꝛꝑamaꝺ, H. [5] næꝺꝛan, H. B. [6] þæꝛ, H. omits. [7] poꝛmꝛeꝛ, B. [8] ẏmb, H. B. [9] pæneȝa, H. B. [10] –mænȝ–, B. ; –mænc–, H. [11] þıcean, H. ; þicȝan, B. [12] ænne, B. [13] –maꝺe, H ; –moꝺe, B. [14] ȝecnocoꝺe, B. [15] ꝛꝑamaꝺ, H. [16] ȝecnocoꝺe, B. [17] hıȝ, B. [18] eác, H. [19] –mænc–, H. ; –mænȝ–, B. [20] –hǽl–, B. [21] peax–, B. [22] –hnǽc–, B.; –hnec–, H. [23] aíní, O. [24] H. O. omit the idle words. [25] ȝefæld, O. [26] ꝛꝑamaꝺ, H. [27] piꝺ,

2. For stirring of the mie, take this wort skordion, so green, pounded, and taken in wine, or boiled in wine, dry, give it to drink; it stirreth the mie *or urine.* WATER GERMANDER. Art. clxiii.

3. The same also is of benefit for bites of snakes, and against all poisons, and for the sore of the maw, as we ere said, for disorder of the mie.

4. For the running of ratten about the breasts, take this ilk wort, by weight of ten pennies, mingled with honey, administer one spoon full; the breasts will be purged.

5. For foot disease, take this same wort, pounded in vinegar or in water, give it to drink; it helpeth well.

6. For new wounds, take this same wort by itself, pounded, lay it to the wounds, it will unite them; and mingled with honey, it also purgeth and healeth old wounds. And the dust of it also well restraineth waxing flesh.[a]

[b] CLXIV.

Ammi copticum.

1. This wort, which is named ἄμμι, and by another name milium, and *which* also some men call , hath seed convenient for leechdom, which is given in wine; it is of good benefit for a stirring of the inwards, and for difficulty of the mie *or strangury,* and for rendings of wild deer *or beasts,* and it also calleth forth the καταμήνια. And for blemishes of the body,

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[a] Ξηρὰ δὲ ὑπερσαρκώματα στέλλει. Dioskor. Lye gave a wrong sense to ȝehnæcan.

[b] From Dioskorides, iii. 70. An umbelliferous plant is drawn, MS. V., fol. 58 a.

O. omits. [28] –nerre, B.; earfornỹſſe, O. [29] eac, H. omits.
[30] ðaſ, O.

lichaman[1] ȝenim þýrre rýlfan[2] pýrte[3] ræd mid hunige ȝecnucud[4] hýt afýrred[5] þa pommas.

Þið æblæcnýrre[6] ⁊ æ̃hipnerre þær lichaman[7] do þ̃ rýlfe.[8] þ̃ ýr þ̃ ðu þone[9] lichaman mid þam ýlcan ȝefmýrte[10] oðde[11] rýle drincan hýt þa æhipnerre[12] orȝenimed.

Bán pýrt, CLXV.

Dioskorides is considered to describe not Viola, but the varieties of *Matthiola incana* and *Cheiranthus cheiri*, our stock and wallflower.

Ðeor pýrt þe man uiolam ⁊ oðrum naman banpýrt nemned ýr ðreora cýnna þonne ýr an brun barup · ⁊ oþer hrit.[13] þridde ir ȝeolup.[14] ðonne ir reo ȝeolupe rpa þeah fripfot[15] læceon[16] ȝecpeme.

Þið þær cpiðan rape ⁊ pið þone hæ̃tan[17] ȝenim þar ýlcan pýrte ȝecnucude[18] ⁊ undeprȝelede[19] heo hýne ȝelihteþ · eac rpýlce heo ða monoðlican forðȝecirȝeþ.

Þiþ mirenlice[20] leahtrar ðær bæcþearmar[21] þa nazadar hatað[22] þ̃ ir rpa þeah fridorte þær blodes · utrýne ȝenim þýrre ýlcan pýrte leaf ȝecnucude[23] ⁊ to clýþan ȝemencȝede[24] hý[25] þa untrumnýffe[26] ealle ȝehæleþ.

Þýrre[27] rýlfan pýrte leaf[28] mid hunige ȝecnucude[29] ⁊ ȝemencȝede[30] þone cancor þæpa[31] toða ȝehæled[32] of ðam for ofte ða teþ fealled.[33]

Þýþ ða monoðlican to arterýrigenne[34] ȝenim þýffe ylcan pýrte rædes týn peneȝa[35] ȝepihte on pine ȝecnucud[36] ⁊ ȝedruncen oðde mid hunige ȝecnucud[36] ⁊

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[1] –mon, B. [2] ýlcan, H.; B. O. omit. [3] pýrtan, B. [4] –cod, O.; ȝecnocod, B. [5] afírþed, O. [6] –nerre, B. [7] –hom–, H. [8] H. repeats þ̃ rýlre. [9] þon̄, V. [10] –pa, B.; –ru, O. [11] oððer, O. [12] –nyffa, O. [13] hpít, B. [14] ȝeola, B.; ȝelupe, H. [15] fripfot, B. omits. [16] læcon, B. [17] hæ̃tan, B. [18] ȝecnocode, B. [19] –lede, H., by contraction; –léde, B. [20] mirtlice, B. [21] –mer, B. [22] hated, H. [23] ȝecnocode, B. [24] –mænc–, H. [25] hiȝ, B. [26] –nerre, B. [27] þ, omitted in B. [28] leaf, H. omits, spoiling the sense. [29] ȝecnocode, B. [30] –mænc–, H.; –mænȝ–, B. [31] –þapa, B. [32] ȝehæled, B. [33] ȝefealled, B. [34] –ȝynne, H. [35] pæneȝa, H. B. [36] gecnocod, B., twice.

take seed of this same wort, pounded with honey; it removes the blemishes. Art. clxiv.

2. For paleness and discoloration of the body,[a] do the same, that is, that thou smear the body with the same, or give it to be drunk; it taketh off the discoloration.

Bone wort, *Yellow pansy*.[b] clxv.

Viola lutea. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named viola, and by another name bone wort, is of three kinds; one is a brown purple, and another white, a third is yellow; the yellow then is the most suitable to leeches.

2. For sore and heat of the μήτρα, take this ilk wort, pounded and underlaid, it lighteneth *the heat*; it also calleth forth the καταμήνια.

3. For various maladies of the back gut, *or anus*, which we call ῥαγάδας,[c] *rents*, that is, however, chiefly an outrunning of the blood, take leaves of this same wort, pounded and mingled to *form a* poultice; it healeth all the infirmities.

4. Leaves of this same wort, bruised and mingled with honey, heal the canker of the teeth,[d] from which often the teeth fall out.

5. For the καταμήνια, to stir them, take of seed of this same wort, by weight of ten pennies, pounded in wine, and drunken, or bruised with honey, and laid

[a] Dioskorides was rather different; τρέπει δὲ καὶ χρόαν πινόμενον καὶ συγχριόμενον ἐπὶ τὸ χλωρότερον.

[b] The source is Dioskorides, iii. 138. Λευκόϊον; and the mediæval synonyms are Viola alba, Viola matronalis. Stock seems drawn, MS. V., fol. 58 b.

[c] Ῥαγάδας τὰς ἐν δακτυλίῳ; Plinius has "Rimas sedis." Celsus also, vi., xviii. 7, de Ani morbis, says, "Ac primum in eo sæpe, et quidem pluribus locis, cutis scinditur; ῥαγάδια Græci vocant."

[d] Ἄφθας, Dioskor.

to ðam ȝecyndelican lime ȝeleð[1] hyt þa monoðlican afsyleþ[2] ⁊ þ tuddeþ of þam cpiðan ȝelæðeþ.

Þið miltan þaþe ȝenim þyrre ylcan pyrte pyrttþuman on ecede ȝecnucudne[3] leȝe to ðæpe[4] miltan hit þremaþ.[5]

CLXVI.

Þið nipe pundela ⁊ eac[6] pið ealde ȝenim þyrre pyrte leaf þe man uiola puprpurea ⁊ oðrum naman nemneþ ⁊ pyrle[7] æȝþref ȝelice mycel leȝe to ðam pundum rceaprplice hyt hy[8] ȝehæleð. ⁊ eac ȝerpel ⁊ ealle yrele ȝeȝaderunȝa hyt tolyreð.

Þiþ ðær maȝan heaprnyſſe[9] ȝenim þyrre ylcan pyrte blortman[10] on hunize ȝemencȝede[11] ⁊ mid ſpiðe ȝodon[12] pine ȝeperede þær maȝan heaprnyſ.[13] byð ȝelidiȝad.[14]

CLXVII.

Ðeor pyrt þe man zamalentition ⁊ oþrum naman nemneþ byð cenned[15] on ſtænizum rtopum ⁊ on ðunum.

Þið ealle[16] pundela ȝenim þar pyrte zamalentition pel mid pyrle ȝecnucude[17] butan[18] realte leȝe to ðam pundum ealle heo hy[19] ȝehæleþ.

Eft pið cancor punda ȝenim þar ylcan pyrte zama lentition ȝedriȝede[20] ⁊ to ſpyþe rmalon ðurte ȝecnucude[21] leȝe to ðam pundum ealne þone bite þær cancrer heo apeorrmað.

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[1] ȝe, H. omits; ȝeléð, B. [2] –það, B. [3] ȝecnocoðne, B.; –ðe, H. [4] þaþe, B. [5] þramað, H. [6] eác, H. [7] rile, B., an error. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] neþre, B. [10] blorman, B. [11] –mænȝ–, B.; ȝemencȝeð, H. [12] ȝoðan, H. [13] –ner, B. [14] –eȝoð, B.; –iȝoð, H. [15] cænneð, H. B. [16] eale, H. [17] ȝecnocode, B.; ȝecnuðe, H., by contraction. [18] ton, B. [19] hiȝ, B. [20] –ȝȝ–, B. [21] ȝecnocode, B.; ȝecnuðe, H., by contraction.

to the naturalia; it stirreth the καταμήνια, and leadeth τὸ ἔμβρυον ἐκ τῆς μήτρας. Bone wort. Art. clxv.

6. For sore of the milt, take a root of this ilk wort, pounded in vinegar, lay to the milt; it benefits.

The violet.[a] CLXVI.

Viola odorata, Bot.

1. For new wounds, and also for old, take leaves of this wort, which man nameth viola purpurea, and by another name *violet*, and fat, of either *of them* alike much, lay to the wounds, sharply it healeth them; and also swellings and all evil gatherings it dissipates.

2. For hardness of the maw, take blossoms of this same wort, mingled with honey, and soaked in very good wine; the hardness of the maw will be relieved.

CLXVII.

1. This wort, which man nameth zamalentition,[b] and by another name , is produced in stony places and on downs.

2. For all wounds, take this wort zamalentition, well beaten up with fat, without salt, lay to the wounds; it healeth them all.

3. Again, for cancer wounds, take this ilk wort, zamalentition, dried, and pounded to very small dust, lay to the wounds; it purgeth away all the bite of the cancer.

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[a] Some approach is made to the purple violet, MS. V., fol. 58 c.

[b] Zamalenticion. MS. T., fol. 57 b. The figure in MS. V. shows a root, three stalks with opposite sessile leaves and terminals. Zamalentition, a xiv. century Latin MS., Trin. Coll. Cambridge, O. 2. 48.

CLXVIII.

The Vienna MS. has a "good" fig. of *A. tinctoria* (D.); MS. V. has a better.

Ðeos ƿýɲt ðe[1] man ancuƒa ꝥ oðɲum naman nemneþ[2] býð cenneð[3] on beȝanum ƒtopum ꝥ on ƒmeþum ꝥ ðaƒ ƿýɲte ðu ƒcealt niman on ðam[4] monþe ðe man[5] maɲtiuƒ hateþ·[6] ðýƒƒe ƿýɲte sýnðon[7] tpa cýnɲenu[8] an[9] iƒ ðe aƒƒɲicanꝫ baɲbatam nemnað[10]

V. is here fretted away.

oþeɲ ýs to læceðomum ƒƿýþe ȝecoɲen· ꝥ ðeoƒ býð cenneð[11] ƒýɲmeƿt on ðam landе ðe man peɲƒa[12] hateþ[13] ꝥ heo ýf[14] ƒceaɲɲon leaɲon ꝥ þyɲnihtum[15] butan ftelan.[16]

Þið ɲoɲbæɲneðnýffe[17] ȝenim þýƒƒe ƿýɲte ƿýɲttɲuman[18] ancuƒa[19] on ele ȝeƒoðene[20] ꝥ pið pex[21] ȝemencȝeðne[22] ðam ȝemete þe þu plaƒteɲ oþþe[23] clýþan ƿýɲce leȝe to þam bæɲnýtte[24] punðoɲlice hýt ȝehæleþ.[25]

Coliandɲe.[26] CLXIX.

Plantago psyllium.

Ðeoƒ ƿýɲt[27] ýƒ ƿɲillioƒ ȝecpeðen ɲoɲ ðam þe heo haƒað ƒæð ƒƿýlce ƒlean þanon hý man eac[28] on leðen[29] pulicaɲem nemneð ꝥ hý eac ƒume men[30] . . . . ꝥ heo haƒað[31] ȝehƿæðe leaf ꝥ ɲuȝe[32] ꝥ heo haƒað[33] ftelan ꝥ ðone on boȝum ȝeþuɲne ꝥ heo ýƒ ðɲiȝce[34] ȝecýnðe ꝥ týðɲe[35] ꝥ heo býð cenneð[36] on beȝanum ftopum.

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[1] þa, O. [2] O. omits ꝥ o. n., and breaks off the sentence at nemneð; H. omits four words. [3] cænneð, H. B. [4] on ðã, H. omits. [5] H. O. omit man. [6] háteð, B. [7] sýnðo, V.; ſinðeþ, O. [8] cýnne, O. [9] án, B. [10] nemneð, B. [11] cænneð, H. B. [12] –ſe, O., and omits man. [13] háteð, B. [14] ýf, O. omits. [15] –hte, O. [16] buton ɲcelon, B. [17] –rðn–, O.; –neɲɲe, B. [18] –ɲtɲ–, H.; ɲuttrume, O. [19] hatte, O. adds. [20] –ðene, for –ðenne, V. B. H.; –ðone, O. [21] peax, B. [22] –mæng–, B.; –ȝeð, O [23] oðð, B. [24] –nette, H. B. O. [25] ȝehæleð, B. [26] A folio is here missing in B. It is also not found in the transcript made by Junius. The heading coliandɲe is an error; it might be ɲleaban, *fleabane*. In O. the heading is, Psillioſ: puliɲapia. [27] ýɲt þ man cpeðen, O. [28] eác, H. [29] læðen, H. [30] H. omits idle words, and

[a] CLXVIII.

Anchusa tinctoria. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named ἄγχουσα, and by another name , is produced in cultivated places, and on smooth *ones;* and thou shalt take this wort in the month which is called March. There are two kinds of this wort, one is that which the Africans call barbatus, *bearded;* the other is much approved for leechdoms, and this is produced first in the land which one calleth Persia; and it is of sharp and thorny leaves, without a stele *or stalk.*

2. [b]For a bad burn, take a root of this wort anchusa, sodden in oil, and mingled with wax, in the manner in which thou wouldst work a plaster or a poultice, lay to the burn; wonderfully it healeth.

CORIANDER.[c] CLXIX.

The fig. in MS. V. is neither *Plantago psyllium* nor *Coriandrum sativum*, but more like *Pastinaca opopanax.*

1. This wort is called ψύλλιον, since it hath seed as fleas (ψύλλα being *flea*), whence in Latin also it is named pulicaria (*from pulicem, flea*), and some men also call it *flea wort;* and it hath minute leaves, and rough, and it hath a stalk, and that tufty with boughs, and it is by nature dry and tender, and it is produced in cultivated places.

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[a] Sprengel says, Ἄγχουσα=Anchusa Italica, A. ἑτέρη=A. tinctoria, and A. τρίτη=Litho-spermum fructicosum. The drawing in MS. V., fol. 67 a, "may have been intended to represent the root and terrestrial leaves of A. tinctoria." (H.)

[b] This leechdom stands first in Dioskorides on Anchusa (iv. 23), but the previous paragraph is not found in him.

[c] This article is abridged from Dioskorides (iv. 70). *Plantago psyllium* is drawn in the Vienna MS.

O. abridges. [31] hæfð, H. [32] V. seems to have þuhe. [33] hæfað, H. [34] ðrige, H. [35] V. can scarce be read here. [36] cænneð, H.

Þið cýnnlu[1] ⁊ þið ealle ýþele ȝeȝaðeþunȝa[2] ȝenim þýrre pýrte ræðeþ ȝecnucuðeþ[3] an ele þæt þul ⁊ tpeȝen bollan þulle þæteþeſ menȝc[4] toþomne[5] ryle ðrincan ·[6] nim þonne oþ ðam ſýlþan ræðe pýrc blaþteþ[7] leȝe to ðam raþe hýt býþ ȝehæleð.

Þið heaþuð raþe ðo þ ſýlþe mið þoþan poþe[8] ⁊ mið pæteþe ȝepeþeð.[9]

CLXX.

Rosa sempervirens and not *R. canina* is meant by Dioskorides (Daubeny).

Ðeoþ pýrt þe man cýnoþ batuþ ⁊ oðþum naman nemneþ ðonne hý man oþ ðam ſtelan ȝenimeþ heo bið þam ȝoman[10] þtið ⁊ piðeþnæðe þoþ mete ȝeþiȝeð ac heo rþa þeah ða bneoþt aþeoþmað ⁊ rþa hpýlce þincȝ rþa rýndon aþoþe oððe bitepe ðeah hý þam maȝan ðepien hi ſpa þeah ðæþe miltan pel þnemað ·[11] þýrre ylcan pýrte bloþtma[12] ȝeðþuncen rþa þone man ȝelacnað þ he þuþh ðone[13] miȝþan þoþð ȝelæðeð bið · ⁊ he eac bloðþýnaþ áþeoþmaþ.

Eþt þið miltan raþe ȝenim[14] þýſſe ylcan pýrte pýrttruman oþ ðæþe þinde pel aþeoþmaðne[15] leȝe to ðæþe miltan hýt bið hýþe nýtlic ⁊ þnemȝendlic ·[16] ⁊ þe þ þýrne læceðom þolaþ he þceal uppeaþð liȝean þý læþ he únȝeþýldiȝ ða rtþenȝþe[17] þýrræ lacnunȝe onȝite.[18]

CLXXI.

Ðeoþ pýrt ðe man[19] aȝlaoþotiþ ⁊ oðþum naman[20] nemneþ rcineð on[21] nihte rþa blære[22] ⁊ heo mæȝ þið maneȝa untþumnýrra.[23]

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[1] curnlu, O. [2] –þunȝe, H. [3] ræð · ȝecnucuðe, H. [4] mæng, H. [5] to gaðere, O. [6] ðnincan, H. [7] plaſtep, H. An initial p was foreign to an Engle. [8] poſa, O. [9] pel ȝepeſeð ⁊ mengeð, O. [10] ȝemun, H. [11] rþamað, H. [12] bloſtman, H. [13] ðuph ðone · innoð ȝ, H. adds. [14] ȝenim, H. [15] –moð–, H. [16] þþamȝendlíc, H. [17] rtþrencðe, H. [18] onȝete, H. [19] mán, H. [20] H. omits four words, adds heo ; O. supplies the blank with foxeſ gloua, fol. 34 = 5 ; but the drawing in V., fol. 66 a, is not foxglove. [21] ón, H. [22] blýre, H. [23] –neſſe, O.

2. For kernels, and for all evil gatherings, take an oil vat full of the seed of this wort, pounded, and two bowls full of water, mingle together, give to drink. Take of this same seed, work a plaster, lay to the sore; it will be healed. CORIANDER. Art. clxix.

3. For head sores, do the same, with juice of rose, and soaked in water.

Evergreen rose. CLXX.

Rosa semper-virens.

1. This wort, which is named κυνὸς βάτος, and by another name *evergreen rose*,[a] when a man taketh it from the stalk, is stiff to the palate, and unpleasant for meat when swallowed, but it notwithstanding purgeth the breast, and whatsoever things be harsh or bitter; though it vex the maw, yet for the milt it is of good benefit. A blossom of this ilk wort drunken, so leecheth the man, that it through the urine is led forth; and it also purifieth blood runnings.

2. Again, for sore of milt, take root of this ilk wort, well purified from the rind, lay to the milt, it is profitable and beneficial to it; and he who endureth this leechdom, shall lie upward, lest he impatiently understand the strength of this leeching.

[b] CLXXI.

1. This wort, which is named ἀγλαοφωτίς, and by another name *pœony*, shineth at night as a blaze, and it is powerful against many infirmities.

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[a] See Dioskorides, lib. i. cap. 123, and observe the variations Θάμνος ἐστί, δενδρώδης; *it is almost a tree.*

[b] It appears by the mediæval marginal notes on Dioskorides, that the Ἀγλαοφωτίς is the same plant as the Pæonia, and the same phrase about "shining at night" is found in our text, at art. LXVI. Plinius speaks of Aglaophotis as one of the portentous tales of Demokritos, xxiv. 102. The figure in MS. V., fol. 66 a, is not pæony, and seems monstrous.

Þiŏ þone ꝛeꝼoꝛ ðe þý bꝛiddæn[1] ꝛ ðý ꝛeoꝛðan dæȝe · ðn man becýmeþ ȝenim þýꝛꝛe ylcan[2] pýꝛte ꝛeaꝛ aȝlaðꝛotiꝛ mid ꝛoꝛenan ele ȝemencȝeð[3] ſmýꝛe þone ꝛeocan untꝛeolice þu hýne alýꝛeſt.[4]

Gýꝛ hꝛa[5] hꝛeohnýꝛꝛe on ꝛepýtte[6] þoliȝe ȝenime[7] ðaꝛ ylcan pýꝛte ꝛoꝛ ꝛýceliꝛ[8] onæleðe[9] ꝛeo hꝛeohnýꝛ[10] býð ꝛoꝛboden.

Þiþ hꝛamman ꝛ piŏ biꝼunȝe[11] ȝenime þaꝛ ſýlꝼan pýꝛte hæbbe[12] mid him ȝiꝛ hý þonne[13] hꝛa mid him beꝛeð ealle ýꝛelu[14] hýne ondꝛædaŏ.[15]

Þuðubenð.[16] CLXXII.

Capparis spinosa.

Þiŏ miltan ꝛaꝛe ȝenim þýꝛꝛe pýꝛte þýꝛttꝛuman þe man cappaꝛiꝼ ꝛ oþꝛum naman puðubenð[17] hateð cnuca to ðuꝛte · ꝛ ȝepýꝛc to clýþan leȝe to ðæꝛe miltan he hý aðꝛýȝeð · ac[18] ꝛꝛa þeah ȝepꝛiŏ þone[19] man þý læꝛ he þuꝛh þ ꝛaꝛ ða lacnunȝe[20] oꝼ him aꝛceace · ꝛ æꝛteꝛ þum tiðum ȝelæd hýne to bæþe ꝛ hýne[21] pel ȝebaþa he býþ alýꝛeð.

[22] CLXXIII.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man[23] eꝛinȝiuꝼ ꝛ oþꝛum naman nemneþ haꝼað hneꝛce leaꝼ[24] þonne heo æꝛeꝛt acenneð[25] býþ · ꝛ ða beoð peꝛeðe on[26] ꝛꝛæce ·[27] ꝛ hi man þiȝeþ ꝛꝛa oðꝛe pýꝛta[28] ꝛýððan hý beoð ꝛceaꝛꝛe ꝛ ðýꝛniht e[29] ꝛ heo haꝼað ſtelan hꝛitne[30] oððe ȝꝛenne on ðæꝛ heahnyꝛꝛe uꝼepeaꝛðꝛe[31] beoð acenneðe[32] ꝛceaꝛꝛe ꝛ[33]

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[1] H. omits three words. [2] ylcán, H. [3] –mænc–, H. [4] aleꝛeſt, H. [5] hꝛá, H. [6] on nyꝛepýtte, H., on erasure. [7] ȝenim, H. [8] receliſ, O. [9] ón–, H. [10] –nyſſe, O. [11] biꝼúnȝe, H. [12] habbe, H. [13] þanne, O. [14] ealla ýꝛele, O. [15] Half a line in V. is gone. [16] puðubeð, H. [17] –beð, H. [18] eác, H. [19] þóne, H. [20] lác–, H. [21] hiñe, H. [22] aſaꝛeſcehere, B., by later hand. [23] mán, H., omitting three useless words. [24] leáꝛ, H. [25] aćænneð, H. B. [26] ón, H. [27] ꝛꝛæcce, B. [28] pýꝛta, H.

2. For the fever which cometh on a man on the third and on the fourth day, take juice of this same wort aglaophotis, mingled with rose oil, smear the sick; indubitably thou shalt release him. Art. clxxi.

3. If any one suffer stormy weather, in rowing, let him take this same wort, set ablaze for incense; the rough weather will be countermanded.

4. For cramps, and for quiverings, let *the patient* take this same wort, let him have it with him; then if any one beareth it with him, all evil ones will dread him.

WOODBIND,[a] *falsely.* CLXXII. *Convolvulus.*

1. For sore of milt, take a root of this wort, which which is hight capparis, and by another name woodbind, pound to dust, and work to a poultice, lay to the milt, it drieth it; but notwithstanding, wrap up the man, lest he through the sore, shake the leechdom off him, and after three hours lead him to the bath, and bathe him well; he will be released.

Sea holly.[b] CLXXIII. *Eryngium, various species.*

1. This wort, which one nameth ἠρύγγιον, and by another name *sea holly*, hath nesh leaves when it is first grown, and they be sweet of savour, and one partaketh of them as of other worts. It is at a later period of its growth, sharp and thorny, and it hath a stalk white or green, on the very top of which are

[a] The name woodbind must have been set upon the page by one who had in view a drawing of the *Capparis spinosa, Bot.* The fig. in MS. V. compared with that in Flora Græca, 486, appears correct.

[b] The original was Dioskorides, iii. 24.

[29] ðýþmihte, H. [30] hþítne, B. [31] úre-, B. [32] acænneðe, B. [33] ⁊, B. omits.

þýrnýhte pilaf • ⁊ heo hafað lancne[1] pýrtruman ⁊ þone utepeardne frpeartne • ⁊ fē bið zodef frpæcef •[2] þeof pýrt býþ cenneð[3] on feldon[4] ⁊ ōn piðefrpæðon[5] ſtopum.

Þið þæf mizþan afcýrunze zenim þaf ýlcan pýrte þe pe erinziuf nemðun[6] zecnucude[7] fýle ðrincan on pine nā þ an[8] þ heo þone mizþan afcýreþ • āc eac[9] ſpýlce ða monoþlican ⁊ ðæf innoðef afcýrunze[10] ⁊ toðundenýſſe heo tolýfeþ • ⁊ eac pið lifer feocnýſſe[11] ⁊ pið næddrena fliteaf heo pel fremað.[12]

Eac[13] frýlce pið mænigfealde leahtraf þæra[14] innoða heo pel fremað[15] zeþigeð mið þære[16] pýrte fæde þe man olifatrum nemneþ.

Þið þæra[17] breoſta[18] zefrpel zenim ðaf ýlcan pýrte to clýþan zeporhte leze to ðam breoſtan[19] ealle þa ýfelan zezaderunzæ[20] on butan[21] þa breoſt heo to-fereð.

Þið fcorpioner ſtinzc[22] ⁊ pið ealra næddercýnna[23] fliteaf ⁊ eac[24] pið pede hunder flite zenim þaſ ýlcan[25] pýrte pýrc to plaftre leze to ðære[26] punde frpa þ freo punð frpa þeah æreſt mið iferne zeopenuð[27] fý ⁊ fýðdan þærto zeleð[28] ſpa þ re reoca þone ſtenc[29] ne onzite. Eac[30] frýlce þeof fýlfe pýrt pið oman pel fremaþ[31] on þaf ýlcan piran zemetezuð[32] ⁊ eac[33] heo fotable zelðizað[34] zýf hý[35] man æt frýmþe to zelezeþ.[36]

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[1] lanzne, B. [2] frpæccef, B. [3] cænneð, B. H. [4] feldum, H. [5] –ðum, B. [6] –ðon, B. [7] zecnocode, B. [8] án, H. [9] eác, H. [10] áfcýr–, H. [11] reóc-, H.; –nefre, B. [12] frmað, H. [13] Eác, H. [14] þara, B. [15] frmað, H. [16] þare, B. [17] þara, B. [18] –ton, B. [19] –ftan, B. [20] –unze, H.; –unza, B. [21] –ton, B. [22] ſtenzc, H. [23] næddre, H. [24] eác, H. [25] H. omits two words. [26] ðare, B. [27] –nod, B. [28] þar zeléð, B. [29] ſtænc, H. [30] Eác, H. [31] frmað, H. [32] –zod, B. [33] eac, H., omits. [34] –ezað, B. [35] hí, B. [36] –lezð, B.

produced sharp and thorny hairs, and it hath a long root, and the outward part swart, and it is of a good smack. This wort is produced on fields, and in stubborn places. Sea holly. Art. clxxiii.

2. For stirring of the mie *or urine*, take this same wort, which we named eryngium, pounded, give it to drink in wine; not only doth it stir the mie, but also similarly the καταμήνια, and it relieves the stirring and swelling[a] of the inwards; and it also is of good effect against liver sickness and against bites of adders.

3. It also, moreover, taken with seed of the wort which one nameth olusatrum,[b] is of much benefit against manifold disorders of the inwards.

4. For swelling of the breasts, take this ilk wort, wrought into a poultice; lay it to the breasts; it removes all the evil gatherings about the breasts.

5. [c] For sting of scorpion, and for bites of all sorts of serpents, and also against bite of mad hound, take this same wort, work it to a plaster, lay it to the wound, so that the wound, however, be first opened with iron, and (the application be) afterward so thereto laid, that the sick man may not perceive the smell. This same wort also is of good advantage against erysipelatous swellings, tempered in this same wise; and it also mollifies gout, if one layeth it to at the beginning.

[a] Ἐμπνευματώσεις, *inflations.*

[b] Σταφύλινον, one of the carots; olusatrum is ἱπποσέλινον, *alexanders, smyrnium olusatrum.*

[c] This paragraph has but little from Dioskorides.

CLXXIV. [Clate. MS. O.]

Ðaſ ſýnte man ſhýlantſnopoſ[1] nemneþ ꝑ ýſ on[2] upe ȝeþeode[3] menluſiȝende[4] ſonðý[5] heo ſýle hnæðlice to ðam[6] men ȝeclýſian ⁊ heo haſað ſæd ȝelic mannef naſolan[7] þa man eac[8] oþnum naman clate nemneð[9] ⁊ heo oſ hýne maneȝa boȝaſ[10] aſendeþ[11] ⁊ þa lanȝe ⁊ ſeopeſnecȝe ⁊ ýſ ſtið on leaſon ⁊ heo haſað ȝneatne[12] ſtelan ⁊ hnite bloſtman[13] ⁊ heo haſað heaſð[14] ſæd ⁊ ſinepealt ⁊ on middan[15] hol spa pe æſ cnædon þam[16] ȝemete þe býð manneſ naſla.[17]

Ꝑið næðnena[18] ſlitaſ[19] ⁊ ꝑið þeſna[20] ſýnma ðe[21] man[22] ſpalanȝioneſ hateþ[23] ȝenim[24] þýnne ſýnte pos ȝecnucuð[25] on pine ſýle ðnincan[26] hyt ſnemað.[27]

Ꝑið eaſena[28] ſaſe ȝenim þýnne[29] ylcan ſýnte poſ ðnýpe on ꝑ eaſe hýt ȝehæleþ ꝑ ſáſ.

CLXXV.

Ðeoſ ſýnt þe man achillea[30] ⁊ oðnum naman[31] nemneþ býþ cenneð[32] on beȝanum ſtopum ⁊ neah pætepe[33] ⁊ heo haſað ȝeolupe bloſtman[34] ⁊ hnite.

Ꝑið nipe punda ȝenim þýnne ſýnte cnoppaſ ȝecnucude[35] leȝe to ðam pundum heo ꝑ ſáſ ȝenimð ⁊ heo ða punda ȝeðeodeþ[36] ⁊ þone blodnýne ȝepnið.[37]

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[1] ph., H. B. [2] ón, H. [3] þeode, V. [4] mæn–, H. [5] ſonðiȝ, B. [6] þám, H. [7] –olán, H. [8] eác, H. [9] némmeð, H.; ⁊ engle hatað clate? O. [10] maneȝa boȝár, H. [11] aſændeð, B. [12] ȝneátne, H. [13] hnítne bloſtmán, H.; hníte blosman, B. [14] pead for heaſð, H. [15] middán, H. [16] þam, H. [17] naſola, H. B. [18] –ðrane, O. [19] ſlitaſ, H. [20] ðæſna, H.; þaſa, B. O. [21] ꝑ, O.; *quos.* [22] mán, H. [23] háteð, B. [24] ȝením, H. [25] ȝecnocoð, B. O. [26] –ca, O.; ðníncan, H. [27] ſnamað, H. [28] earane, O. [29] þýnne, omitted in H.; the three last letters eaten away in V. [30] acýlleia, O. [31] H. omits the idle words. [32] cænneð,

Clote, clite, clivers.[a] CLXXIV.

Galium aparine.

1. This wort is named φιλάνθρωπος, and is in our language menloving, because it will readily cleave to a man, and it hath a seed like a mans navel. One also nameth it by another name clote, and it from itself sendeth forth many boughs, and those long and four edged, and it is stiff in leaves, and it hath a great stalk, and in the middle is hollow, as we before said, in the manner in which a mans navel is.

2. For rends of adders, and of the worms which one calleth φαλάγγια, *or tarantulas*, take wash of this wort, pounded in wine, give it to drink; it will be of benefit.

3. For sore of ears, take ooze of this ilk wort, drip on the ear; it healeth the sore.

Sneezewort and yellow milfoil.[b] CLXXV.

Achillea magna, A. tanacetifolia, A. abrotanifolia, A. tomentosa.

1. This wort, which is named ἀχίλλειος, and by another name *yellow milfoil*, is produced in cultivated places, and nigh water, and it hath yellow and white blossoms.

2. For new wounds, take heads of this wort, pounded, lay to the wounds; it taketh off the sore, and it unites the wounds, and stancheth the blood-running.

[a] Dioskor., lib. iii. cap. 104. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 64 a, "is a neat representation of Asperula odorata" (H.); but as that is not a burr plant, we take its next of kin. Philanthropos is Lappa in Isidorus, and the mediæval synomyms in Dioskorides.

[b] Dioskor., lib. iv. cap. 36. The drawing is very faulty, MS. V., fol. 64 b.

H. B. [33] ſæterpe, H. [34] -mán, H.; bloɼman, B. [35] ȝecnocoðe, B. [36] ȝeðeðeð, H. [37] ȝe, inserted after first writing in B.

Gif þif of ðam[1] ȝecýndelican[2] limon[3] þone flepfan þæf pætan[4] þolíȝen[5] ȝenim[6] þaf ýlcan pýfte[7] ȝefoðene ȝeleȝe unðef þam pifon[8] fittenðum[9] ealne[10] þone[11] pætan[12] of hýfe æþme heo ȝeþþið.[13]

Eac[14] ðeof fýlfe pýft on pæteȝe ȝeðpuncen[15] pið utþihð pel fnemað.[16]

[17]Ðeof pýft ýs ácilleas ȝecpeðen foþþan þe if fæð · þ achilleþ[18] fe ealdoþman hýfe ȝelomlice bþucan fceolde punda to ȝelacnigenne.[19]

CLXXVI.

Þið haȝol ȝ hneohnýffe to apenðenne[20] ȝýf ðu þaf pýfte ðe man micinum ȝ oðfum naman[21] nemneð on þinfe æhte[22] haþaft oððe[23] hýfe fæð on þin huf ahehft[24] oððe on fpa hpilceȝe ftope fpa þu hý haþaft oððe hýfe fæð heo apenðeð[25] haȝoleþ hneohnýffe[26] ȝ ȝýf þu hý[27] oððe hiȝe fæð on fcýp ahehft to þam punðoþlic[28] heo if þ heo ælce hneohnýffe[29] ȝefmýltef· þaf pýfte þu fcealt niman[30] þuf cpeþende · Heþba micinum ȝ pnecoþ uti aðfiȝ meif incantationibus[31] & auefaf ȝþanðinef ·[31] fulȝoþa · et omnef tempeftatef · pef nomen omnipotentiȝ ðei qui te iuffit nafci · þ if ðonne on uþe ȝeþeode · pýft micinum ic biðde þ þu ætfý minum fanȝum ȝ þ ðu apende[32] haȝolaf ȝ liȝþæfceaf[33] ȝ ealle[34] hneohnýffa[35] þuþh naman[36] ælmihtiȝef ȝoðef fe þe het beon

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[1] on ða, O. [2] -licon, B.; ȝecunð-, O. [3] límon, H.; O. omits some words by error. [4] pætán, H.; pǽtan, B.; -ten, O. [5] -ȝe, H. [6] nim, O. [7] þeof p., O. [8] pífon, B.; pýf, O. [9] fítt-, H.; -ðen, O. [10] ealle, O. [11] þane, O. [12] pætán, H.; -te, O. [13] ȝeþýrð, O. [14] Eác, H. [15] -ðpúncen, B.; -can, O. [16] ffa, H., an unfinished writing; -með, O. [17] V. is here in a bad state from corrosion. [18] H. omits six words. [19] lacnigenðe, H.; see Narratiunculæ, p. 78, notes. [20] apænð-, B. [21] H. omits the attempt at an English name. [22] hæte, O. [23] oþþer, O. [24] aheȝft, B. [25] apændeð, B. About fifty letters are here fretted

3. De naturalibus fluxum humoris mulieribus patientibus, eandem herbam sumtam atque coctam sedentibus subiicito; omnem humorem per vaporem suum cohibebit. YELLOW MILFOIL. Art. clxxv.

4. Also, this same wort drunken in water, is of good use against diarrhœa.

5. This wort is called Achillea, since it is said that Achilles, the alderman, *or chieftain,* frequently should use it for curing of wounds.

The Croton oil plant.[a] CLXXVI. *Ricinus communis. Bot.*

For hail and rough weather, to turn them away, if thou havest in thy possession this wort, which is named ricinus, and *which is not a native of England,* or if thou hangest some seed of it in thine house, or have it or its seed in any place whatsoever, it turneth away the tempestuousness of hail, and if thou hangest its seed on a ship, to that degree wonderful it is, that it smootheth every tempest. This wort thou shalt take thus speaking, Herba ricinus, precor uti adsis meis incantationibus, et avertas grandines, fulgora et omnes tempestates, per nomen omnipotentis dei qui te iussit nasci: that is, in our language, Wort ricinus, I pray that thou be at mine songs, and that thou turn away hails and lightning bolts, and all tempests, through the name of

[a] The drawing, MS. V., fol. 64 c, as much as remains, is clearly intended for the plant.

away in V. [26] hpéohnerre, B. [27] hig, B. [28] -hice, H. [29] -nerre, B. [30] niman, H. [31] incántatiónibur, H.; also grán-biner. The first is of value to determine the meaning of these marks. [32] apænde, H. B. [33] -rcar, B.; -perc-, H.; -ræceaf, O. [34] helle, O., for ealle. [35] -nerra, B. [36] þur nama, O.

acenneð •[1] ⁊ þu ꝛcealt clæne beon þonne þu ðaꝛ þýꝛte nimeſt.[2]

CLXXVII.

[3]Ðeoꝛ þýꝛt ðe man polloten ⁊ oþꝛum naman poꝛꝛum nıȝꝛum nemneþ ⁊ eac ꝛume men[4]
hatað ýꝛ þyꝛnihton ſtelan[5] ⁊ ꝛpeaꝛton[6] ⁊ þuȝum ⁊ bꝛaðꝛan leaꝛon þonne leac[7] ⁊ ꝛpeaꝛtꝛan[8] ⁊ þa ꝛýnðon ꝛtꝛanȝeꝛ ꝛpæceꝛ[9] ⁊ hýꝛe mihꝛ ýꝛ ꝛceaꝛp.

Þıð hunðeꝛ ꝛlıꝛe[10] ȝenım þýꝛꝛe þýꝛte leaꝛ[11] mıð ꝛealte ȝecnucuðe[12] leȝe ꝛo þam punðum[13] hıꝛ hæleþ punðoꝛlice.

Eꝛꝛ þıð punða ȝenım þýꝛꝛæ[14] ýlcan þýꝛte leaꝛ[15] mıð hunıȝe ȝecnucuðe[16] leȝe ꝛo þam punðum[17] ælce punðe hýꝛ[18] ȝehæleþ.

Neꝛele. CLXXVIII.

Þıð ꝛoꝛcilleðe punða[19] ȝenım þýꝛꝛe þýꝛte ꝛeaꝛ[20] þe man uꝛꝛıcam ⁊ oðꝛum naman[21] neꝛele nemneþ mıð ele ðꝛoꝛnum[22] ȝemencȝeð[23] ⁊ ꝛumne ðæl ꝛealteꝛ ðæꝛꝛo[24] ȝeðon leȝe ꝛo þæꝛe[25] punðe bınnan[26] þꝛım ðaȝum heo bıþ hal.

Þıð ȝeꝛꝛel ðo þ̄ ꝛýlꝛe þ̄ ýꝛ þonne þa ýlcan ȝemeꝛe leȝe ꝛo þam ȝeꝛꝛelle hýꝛ bıð ȝehæleð.

Gýꝛ ðonne æniȝ ðæl þæꝛ hıchaman ȝeꝛleȝen ꝛý ȝenım þaꝛ ýlcan þýꝛte uꝛꝛıcam ȝecnucuðe[27] leȝe ꝛo[28] þæꝛe[29] punðe heo[30] býð ȝehæleð.

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[1] acænneð, H. B. [2] nýmſt, B. [3] O. abridges, fol. 23=65. [4] H. omits the words that prove idle. [5] ꝛtelon, B.; ſtelán, H. [6] ꝛpeaꝛtū, B. [7] leác, H. [8] -tꝛan, H. [9] ꝛpæcceſ, B. [10] ſlíte, H. [11] léaꝛ, H. [12] -coðe, O.; ȝecnocoðe, B. [13] punðúm, H. [14] þıꝛꝛe, B. [15] leáꝛ, H. [16] -coðe, O.; ȝecnocoðe, B. [17] þan pūða, O. [18] he, H., wrongly. [19] punðá, H. [20] ꝛeap, omitted by V. [21] namán, H.; namon, B. [22] ðꝛoꝛnum, H. [23] -mænc-, H.; -mænȝ-, B. [24] þaꝛ, B. [25] þaꝛe, B. [26] bınnon, B. [27] ȝecnocoðe, B. [28] ꝛo, V. omits. [29] þaꝛe, B. [30] he, H., of the patient.

Almighty God, who hight thee to be produced; and thou shalt be clean when thou pluckest this herb. THE CROTON OIL PLANT. Art. clxxvi.

Black horehound. CLXXVII. *Ballota nigra. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named βαλλωτή, and by another name porrum nigrum, *black leek*,[a] and which also is hight , is of thorny stalk, and swart and rough, and broader leaves than a leek has, and swarthier, and they are of a strong scent, and its might is sharp.

2. Against rent by hound, take leaves of this wort, pounded with salt, lay to the wounds; it, *that is, the process*, healeth wonderfully.

3. Again, for wounds, take leaves of this same wort, pounded with honey; lay to the wounds; it will heal each wound.

NETTLE.[b] CLXXVIII. *Vrtica.*

1. For chilled wounds, take juice of this wort, which is named urtica, and by another name nettle, mingled with lees of oil, and some portion of salt thereto added; lay to the wound; within three days he will be hale.

2. For a swelling, do the same; that is, in the same manner lay to the swelling; it will be healed.

3. If, further, any part of the body be stricken, take the same wort urtica, pounded, lay *it* to the wound; it will be healed.

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[a] In translating Dioskorides (iii. 117), Plinius, the author of this error, read πράσον, *leek*, for πράσιον, *horehound*. Polo-ten, cpapan leac, Gl. Brux. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 64 d, is more a leek than a horehound.

[b] Based on Dioskorides (iv. 94). The drawing indicates the plant, MS. V., fol. 68 a.

About ten letters are illegible in V.

Þið liþa ſaþe ȝyf hý[1] of hþýlcum belimpe oððe of cýle oþðe of ænigum þinczе ȝeſaþȝude[2] beoð · ȝenim þýſſe ýlcan pýrte ſeaþ ⁊ eleſ eþenmýcel toȝædeþe ȝepýlleð do þonne þæþto þæþ[3] hit ſpiðoft deþiȝe binnan[4] þrim daȝon ðu hýne ȝehælſt.[5]

Þið ſule punda[6] ⁊ ſoþþiotude ȝenim þaſ ýlcan[7] pýrte uþtıcam ȝecnucude[8] ⁊ þæþto[9] ſumne dæl realteſ ȝeþþið to þæþe[10] punde binnan[11] þrým daȝon[12] heo[13] biþ hal.

Þið piſeſ ſlepſan ȝenim þaſ ýlcan pýrte on moſteþe pel ȝepunude[14] oð þ heo pel liþi[15] ſý ȝeýc þonne þæþtō[16] ſumne dæl hunigeſ nim ſýþþan pæte[17] pulle ⁊ þa pel ȝetæſede ſmýþe[18] ðonne þa ȝepealð mið þam læcedome ⁊ ſýþþan hýne þam piſe ȝeſýle þ heo hýne[19] hýþe undeſ ȝelecȝe þý ſýlfan dæȝe hýt þone ſlepſan beluceð.

Þið þ þu cýle ne þoliȝe ȝenim þaſ ýlcan pýrte uþtıcam on ele ȝeſodene ſmýþe[20] ðonne þæþmið[21] þa handa[22] ⁊ ealne þone lichaman[23] ne onȝitſt ðu þone cile on eallum þinum lichaman.[24]

CLXXIX.

Ðeoſ pýrt þe man þriapiſci ⁊ oðrum naman uica peþuica nemneð to maneȝum[25] þinȝon[26] pel ſþemað ·[27] þ ýſ þonne[28] æþeſt[29] onȝean deoſol ſeocnýſſa[30] ⁊ þið næðþan[31] ⁊ þið þildeoſ[32] ⁊ þið attru ⁊ þið ȝehpýlce[33] behatu · ⁊ þið andan ⁊ þið oȝan ·[34] ⁊ þ ðu ȝiſe hæbbe · ⁊ ȝif ðu þaſ[35] pýrte mið þe haſaſt ðu birt ȝeſælig ·

[1] hiȝ, B. [2] –ȝade, B. [3] þaþto þaþ, B. [4] binnon, B.
[5] ȝehæleſt, B. [6] pundá, H. [7] ýlcan, H. [8] ȝecnocode, B.
[9] þaþ, B. [10] þaþe, B. [11] –non, B. [12] daȝum, B.
[13] he, H., of the man; hit, B., the case. [14] –node, B. [15] liþe, H.; liþiȝ, B.
[16] þaþ, B. [17] pæte, H. B. [18] –þa, B.
[19] hýne, H. omits. [20] ſmýþa, B. [21] þaþ, B.
[22] hánda, B. [23] –hóm–, H. [24] H. omits the four last words.
[25] máneȝan, H. [26] þinȝe, O. [27] ſþamað, H. [28] þāne, O.
[29] æþeſt ón, H.

4. For sore of joints, if they be made sore from anything befallen, or from chill, or from any cause, take juice of this same wort, and an equal quantity of oil, boiled together; apply then thereto where it most annoys; within three days thou healest him. NETTLE. Art. clxviii.

5. For foul and rotted wounds, take this same wort urtica, pounded, and therewith some portion of salt; bind to the wound; within three days it will be hole.

6. Ad mulieris fluxus, herbam hanc in mortario tusam, ita ut omnino lenta fiat, sumito, deinde aliquantulum adiice mellis, lana denique madida atque decerpta unge naturalia medicamento; postea autem mulieri tradito ut idem sibi subiiciat; eodem die fluxum comprimet.

7. In order that thou may not suffer by cold, take this same wort urtica, sodden in oil; then smear therewith the hands and all the body; thou shalt not perceive then the cold on all thy body.

Periwinkle.[a] CLXXIX. *Vinca maior. Bot.*

This wort, which is named priapiscus, and by another name vinca pervinca, is of good advantage for many purposes, that is *to say*, first against devil sicknesses, *or demoniacal possessions*, and against snakes, and against wild beasts, and against poisons, and for various wishes, and for envy, and for terror, and that thou may have grace, and if thou hast this wort with

[a] Drawn, MS. V., fol. 68 c, like enough. ("No." H.)

[30] -nerra, B. O. [31] næðran, H. [32] ðeór, H. [33] hrýlce only, H. [34] oxán, H.; óxan, B. [35] þeof, O.

ȝ ſẏmle ȝecpeme •[1] ðaſ[2] pẏꝛte þu ſcealt nıman þuſ cpeþende.

Te pꝛecoꝛ uica peꝛuica multıꝛ utılıtatıbus habenda ut ueniaꝛ að me hılaꝛıꝛ ꝓloꝛenꝛ cum tuıꝛ uıꝛtutıbus ut ea mihı pꝛeſteꝛ ut tutuꝛ et ꝓelix ꝛım ſempeꝛ a uenenıꝛ et ab ıꝛacundıa ınleſuꝛ • þæt ẏꝛ þonne[3] on uꝛe ȝeþeode ıc[4] bıdde þe uica peꝛuica manezum nẏtlıcnẏꝛꝛum[5] to hæbenne[6] ꝑ ðu ȝlæd to me cume[7] mıð þınum mæȝenum[8] blopeńde ꝑ ðu me ȝeȝeaꝛꝛıe •[9] ꝑ ıc[10] ſẏ ȝescẏld ȝ ſẏmle[11] ȝeꝛælıȝ ȝ unȝeðeꝛeð[12] ꝓꝛam atꝛum ȝ ꝓꝛam ẏꝛꝛunȝe[13] ðonne[14] ðu þaꝛ pẏꝛt nıman[15] pẏlt ðu ſcealt beon clæne pıð æȝhpẏlce unclænnẏꝛꝛe • ȝ ðu hẏ[16] ſcealt[17] nıman þonne se mona bıð nıȝon[18] nıht[19] ealð ȝ endlẏꝓon[20] nıht ȝ ðꝛeotẏne[21] nẏht ȝ ðꝛıttıȝ nıht ȝ ðonne[22] he bẏð anꝛe nıhte ealð.

CLXXX.

Ðeoꝛ pẏꝛt ðe man lıtoꝛꝛeꝛmon ȝ oðꝛum naman [ſunð coꝛn[23]] nemneð bẏð cenneð[24] ın ıtalıa • ȝ ſeo ꝓẏꝛmeꝛte ın cꝛeta • ȝ heo haꝛað[25] maꝛan leaꝛ ðonne ꝛuðe ȝ ða ꝛuhte ȝ on ðæꝛe[26] hehnẏꝛꝛe[27] heo haꝛað[25] ꝛtanaꝛ hꝛıte ȝ ꝛınepealte ꝛꝓẏlce meꝛeȝꝛoꝛu[28] on pẏꝛna[29] mẏcelnẏꝛꝛe[30] ȝ ða beoð on ꝛtaneꝛ heaꝛðnẏꝛꝛe[31]

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[1] –man, O. [2] cpæme þa, H. [3] ðonné, H. [4] íc, H. [5] nẏtlícn–, H. [6] hæbenne̊, H. [7] cúme, H. [8] mæȝnũ, B. [9] ȝeȝeaꝛꝛıȝe, H. B.; –ꝛıe, O. [10] hıc, O. [11] to f., O. [12] –ꝓoð, O. [13] ꝓꝛám ẏꝛꝛúnȝe, H. [14] þãne, O. [15] nıme, O.; nıḿan, H. [16] hıȝ, B. [17] ꝛcéalt, H. [18] neoȝa, O. [19] V. omits four words. [20] ænluꝓon, H.; –enl–, O. [21] þꝛeottene, B. [22] þon, H. [23] ſunðcoꝛn, in V. is in a later hand; H. had not so read, for it omits the phrase for an English synonym. Lıtoſpeꝛmon. 1. ſuncorn. Gl. Laud, 567. [24] cænneð, H. B. [25] H. omits from haꝛað to haꝛað. [26] þaꝛe, B. [27] hyhneꝛꝛe, B. [28] ȝꝛoꝛan, H. [29] pẏꝛena, H. B. [30] –neꝛꝛe, B. [31] –neꝛꝛe, B.

[a] There is a strong concurrence of evidence that sunðcoꝛn is saxifrage, as in art. XCIX. The present article is from

thee, thou shalt be prosperous, and ever acceptable. This wort thou shalt pluck thus, saying, "I pray thee, vinca pervinca, thee that art to be had for thy many useful qualities, that thou come to me glad, blossoming with thy mainfulnesses; that thou outfit me *so*, that I be shielded, and ever prosperous, and undamaged by poisons and by wrath;" when thou shalt pluck this wort, thou shalt be clean from every uncleanness, and thou shalt pick it when the moon is nine nights old, and eleven nights, and thirteen nights, and thirty nights, and when it is one night old.

PERIWINKLE. Art. clxxix.

Gromel.[a] CLXXX.

Lithospermon officinale.

1. This wort, which is named λιθόσπερμον, and by another name sundcorn (*read rather gromel*), is kindled in Italy, and the foremost in Creta, and it hath greater leaves than rue,[b] and them straight, and in the height *of it* it hath stones, white and round as pearls, of the mickleness of peas, and they are of the hardness of

Dioskorides, iii. 158. Saxifrage is, however, allied to Sedum, the English name of which is Stonecrop, which answers closely in its signification to λιθόσπερμον or *stone-seed*. Among his synonyms for Lithospermon, Dorsten (1540, A.D.) has Saxifragia alba, but he draws Gromel. Florio (1611, A.D.) has "Litospermo, Greimile or Grumell. Some take it for stonecrop." But the botanists are plainly right in calling the plant known as Gromell, Lithospermon. The figure in MS. V. is *L. officinale*.

[b] Dioskorides says olive. Rue is not an English plant, nor are the leaves appropriately compared here. Gromel leaves are lanceolate, as in the olive.

ꝛ eac[1] ꝛꝑẏlce hẏ[2] ꝺoȝæꝺeꝛe ȝeclıꝛıȝen[3] ꝛ hẏ beoꝺ ınnan hole ꝛ ðonne ꝑ ꝛæꝺ þæꝛon[4] ınnan.

Ꝑıð ꝑ ꝛꝺanaꝛ on blæꝺꝛan[5] pexen ꝛ pıð ꝑ man ȝemıȝan ne mæȝe ȝenım oꝛ ðẏꝛum[6] ſꝺanum ꝛıꝛ peneȝa[7] ȝeꝛıhꝺe ꝛẏle ꝺꝛıncan on ꝓıne ða ꝛꝺanaꝛ ꝺobꝛẏ́cð ꝛ ðone mıȝþan ꝛoꝛð ȝelæꝺeþ.[8]

CLXXXI.

Ðeoꝛ ꝑẏꝛꝺ þe man ꝛꝺauıꝛ aȝꝛıa ꝛ oðꝛum naman[9] nemneð haꝛað leaꝛ ꝛꝑẏlce ꝓınȝeaꝛð ꝛ ꝓıhꝺe ꝛꝺelan ꝛ heo haꝛað ꝛæð on ȝꝛenum coddum on ðæꝛe[10] mẏ́cele þe pẏ́ꝛan ꝛ ꝑ bẏ́ð þꝛeohẏ́ꝛne.[11] ꝛ hẏꝺ bẏ́þ aꝛoꝛ[12] ꝛ ꝛꝑeaꝛꝺ. bẏ́ð ꝛꝑa þeah ınnan hꝓıꝺ.[13] ꝛ bıꝺeꝛꝛe[14] on bẏ́ꝛȝınȝe.[15]

Read mẏ́cel-nẏ́ꝛꝛe ?

Ꝑıð þone ẏ́ꝛelan pætan þæꝛ lıchaman ȝenım þẏ́ꝛꝛe ꝑẏ́ꝛꝺe ꝛæðeꝛ ꝛıꝛꝺẏ́ne[16] coꝛn ȝecnucuðe[17] on lıðan[18] beoꝛe. ꝛẏle ꝺꝛıncan hẏꝺ þone lıchaman[19] ðuꝓh ꝛꝓıþan aꝛeoꝛmað. ꝛ æꝛꝺeꝛ ðam[20] þe he ðone ꝺꝛenc[21] ȝeꝺꝛuncan[22] haꝛað he ꝛceal ȝan ꝛ hẏne[23] ſtẏꝛıan æꝛ ðam þe he hẏne aꝛꝑ́ꝛe ꝛ þonne he hıne[24] ꝛꝓıpan onȝınneꝛ he ꝛceal ȝelomlıce lıðne pætan beoꝛeꝛ ꝓıcȝean[25] ði læꝛ ꝛeo ſtꝛenȝð[26] þæꝛe[27] ꝑẏꝛꝺe þa ȝoman bæꝓne ꝛ ꝛoꝛðẏ́lme.

Ꝑıð ꝛcꝛuꝛ[28] ꝛ pıð ꝛceb[29] ȝenım þẏ́ꝛꝛe ꝛẏ́lꝛan ꝑẏꝛꝺe ꝛæð[30] ꝛ ꝓoꝛan cnuca[31] ꝺóꝛomne leȝe ꝺo ðam ꝛcuꝛꝛe he bẏ́ð ȝehæleð.

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[1] eác, H. [2] hıȝ, B. [3] ȝeclıꝛıan, B.; clıꝛıen, H. [4] þaꝛon, B. [5] blæðꝛan, H. [6] ðẏ́ꝛꝛum, H. [7] pæneȝa, H. B. [8] alædeð, B. [9] H. omits the search for an English equivalent. [10] þaꝛe, B. [11] hẏ́ꝛne, B. [12] áꝛoꝛ, H. [13] hꝓíꝺ, B. [14] bıꝺeꝛ, B. [15] -ınȝe, B. [16] ꝛıꝛꝺene, B. [17] ȝecnocoðe, B. [18] lıðon, H. [19] -hom-, H. [20] þon, B. [21] ðꝛẏ́nc, B. [22] -cen, B. [23] hẏ́ne, B. omits. [24] V. has some holes in the leaf, but must have omitted five words. [25] þıcȝan, B. [26] ſtꝛænȝð, H. [27] þaꝛe, B.

stone; and moreover also they cleave together, and they are within hollow, and then the seed *is* therein within. GROMEL. Art. clxxx.

2. In case that stones wax in the bladder, and in case that a man may not mie, take of these stones by weight of five pennies, give to drink in wine; it breaketh to pieces the stones, and forth leadeth the mie.

Staves acre.[a] CLXXXI.

Delfinium stafis agria. Bot.

1. This wort, which one nameth σταφὶς ἀγρία, and by another name *lousebane*, hath a leaf as a vine, and a straight stalk, and it hath seed in green pods of the size of peas, and it is three cornered, and it is austere and swart; it is, however, within white, and bitterish to the taste.

2. For the evil humours of the body, take fifteen grains of the seed of this wort, pounded in lithe beer; administer it to be drunk; it purgeth the body through spewing; and after that *the sick* hath drunken the drink, he shall go, *that is, walk about*, and bestir him before that he speweth, and when he beginneth to spew, he shall frequently swallow some lithe liquor of beer, lest the strength of the wort burn the throat, and choke him.

3. Against scruf or scurf, and against scab, take seed of this same wort and roses, pound *them* together; lay to the scurf; it will be healed.

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[a] This article is from Dioskorides, iv. 156. The painting, MS. V., fol. 69 b, is *Bryonia cretica*. Σταφυλὴ ἀγρία would be *wild vine*. MS. T. has a drawing degenerate from the true figure.

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[23] ꝛcupꝛ, H. B. [29] ꝛcæb, B. [30] H. omits from ꝛæð to ꝛæð in the next paragraph, confounding two leechcrafts. [31] cnoca, B.

Þið toþa ſaþe ⁊ toðþeomena ȝenim þýſſe ýlcan pýrte ræd ſeoð on ecede healde þonne on hiſ[1] muð oþ ðam ecede lanȝe hpile ðæþa[2] toða ſáſ ⁊ ðæþa[2] toðþeomena[3] ⁊ ealle þæſ muðeſ ſoþſotuðnýſſa[4] beoð ȝelacnude.[5]

CLXXXII.

Ðeos pýrt ðe man ȝoþȝonion ⁊ oðþum naman[6] nemneþ býð cenneð[7] on diȝlon ſtopum[8] ⁊ on pæton • be ðýſſe pýrte iſ ræd þ hýþe pýrt-truma ſý ȝeanlicuð þæþe[9] nædþan heaþde ðe man ȝoþȝon nemneð ⁊ ða telȝþan[10] habbað þæſ ðe eac[11] iſ ræd ægðeþ ȝe eaȝan ȝe noþa[12] ȝe nædðþena hiþ.[13]

Eac[14] þe pýrttruma[15] ȝehpylcne man him ȝeanlicað hpilon on[16] ȝoldeſ hiþe[17] hpilon on[16] ſeolfþeſ ⁊ þonne ðu þaſ pýrte mið hýþe pýrttruman niman pylle ðonne paþna þu þ hý na ſunne[18] ne[19] beþcine ðý læſ hýþe hiþ[20] ⁊ hýþe mihte ſý apend[21] þuþh ðæþe[22] ſunnan beoþhtnýſſe •[23] ſoþceoþf[24] hý[25] þonne mið[26] anum poȝan ⁊ ſpýþe heaþdon[27] iſeþne • ⁊ ſe þe hý[28] ceoþfan[29] pylle ðonne ſý he ſþam apend •[30] ſoþðý[31] hit nýſ alýfeð þ man[32] hýþe pýrtruman ánpealh ne[33] ȝeſeon mote. Se þe þaſ pýrte[34] mið him haſað æȝhpylce ýfele ſot ſpaðu[35] him onȝean[36] cumende he ſoþbuȝeþ • ȝe ſoþ ðon ſe ýfela man hýne ſoþcýſſeþ oððe him onbuȝeþ.

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[1] híſ, H. [2] þæþá, H.; þaþa, B., twice. [3] þeomeña? H. [4] -nýſſe, H.; -neſſa, B. [5] -noðe, B. [6] H. leaves out the equivalent seeking words. [7] cænneð, H. B. [8] diȝlū ſtópū, B., also pætū. [9] þaþe, B. [10] telȝþán, H. [11] eác, H. [12] noþan, B. [13] híþ, B. [14] Eác, H. [15] -ptp-, H. [16] oþ, V., twice. [17] híþe, B. [18] -nan, H. [19] ne, H. B., but V. omits. [20] híþ, B. [21] apænð, H. B. [22] þaþe, B. [23] -neſſe, B. [24] ⁊ ſ, H. adds; ſoþ, B. omits. [25] hiȝ, B. [26] míð, H. [27] -ðan, B.; heaþdón, H. [28] hiȝ, B. [29] ceoþfán, H. [30] ſþám ȝepænð, H.; apænð, B. [31] ſoþþiȝ, B. [32] mán, H. [33] H. makes "anpea[l]hne" one word; which alters the construction. [34] þýſte, H. [35] ſpáðu, H. [36] onȝeanðe, an error, H.

4. For sore of teeth and of gums, take seed of this same wort, seethe it in vinegar; let him hold then in his mouth some of the vinegar for a long while; sore of the teeth and of the gums, and all the rottenness of the mouth shall be leechened. STAVES ACRE. Art. clxxxi.

Sea holly.[a] CLXXXII.

Eryngium maritimum.

1. This wort, which is named γοργόνιον, and by another name *sea holly*, is born in secret places, and in wet ones. Of this wort, it is said that its root is compared to the head of the monster which men name the Gorgon, and the twigs* have, as is also said, both eyes and nose, and colour of serpents.

* That is, the root suckers.

2. Also the root will make any man resemble itself, whilom of hue of gold, whilom of silver. And when thou wilt take up this wort with its roots, then beware thou that no sun shine upon it, lest its hue and its might be spoiled through the brightness of the sun. Carve it off then with a crooked and very hard iron, and he who will carve it, then let him be averted, for it is not permitted that man may see his root unharmed. He who hath this wort with him, avoideth every evil footswathe *or track* coming on against him; yea, for it the evil man turneth himself about, or giveth way to him.

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[a] In the mediæval marginal notes to Dioskorides, γοργόνιον is a name, and a not unsuitable one, for the *Sea holly*, *Eryngium maritimum*. Though the drawings in MS. V. and the Vienna MS. are quite different, each has a head of Medusa forming, or ending, the root.

CLXXXIII.

Ðeoꝛ ꝑýꝛt þe man mılotıꝛ[1] ꝛ oðꝛum naman[2] nemneð býð cenneð[3] on beȝanum ꝛtopum ꝛ on pætum • þaꝛ ꝑýꝛte þu ꝛcealt nıman[4] on panıȝenðum[5] monan[6] on ðam monþe þe man auȝuꝛtuꝛ hateð ȝenım þonne þone[7] ꝑýꝛttꝛuman[8] þýꝛꝛe ꝑýꝛte ꝛ ȝepꝛıð[9] to anum heꝑel[10] þꝛæðe[11] ꝛ ahoh to ðınum ꝛꝑýꝛan[12] þý ȝeaꝛe ne onȝıtſt þu ðýmnýꝛꝛe þınꝛa eaȝena[13] oððe ȝıꝛ heo þe belımpeð[14] heo hꝛæðlıce ȝeꝛꝛıceð ꝛ þu býſt hal • þeꝛ læceꝛæꝛt[15] ýꝛ aꝛanðuð.[16]

Þıð sına toȝunȝe ȝenım þýꝛꝛe ylcan ꝑýꝛte pos ſmýꝛe[17] þæꝛmıð[18] hý[19] beoð ȝelðeȝude •[20] eac[21] ýꝛ be þýꝛꝛe ꝑýꝛte[22] ꝛæð þ heo on ȝeaꝛe tꝛıȝea[23] blope.[24]

CLXXXIV.

Ðeoꝛ ꝑýꝛt þe man bulbuſ ꝛ oþꝛum naman[25] nemneþ ýꝛ tꝛeȝea[26] cýnna[27] þonne ýꝛ þeoꝛ ꝛeað[28] ꝛ þıð þæꝛ maȝan[29] ꝛaꝛe ꝛꝛemȝendlıc •[30] þonne ýꝛ oðeꝛ býtenꝛe on býꝛıȝncȝe[31] ꝛeo ýꝛ ꝛcıllodeꝛ ȝecpeðen[32] eac[33] þam maȝan nýtlıcꝛe æȝþeꝛ haꝛað ꝛtꝛanȝ[34] mæȝen ꝛ hý to mete ȝeþıȝede mýcelon ðone lıchaman[35] ȝeꝛtꝛanȝıað.

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[1] In margin, melilotis, H. [2] H. omits the ineffectual phrase; O., fol. 14=56 b, condenses. [3] cænneð, H. B. [4] nıme, O. [5] -ðe, O. [6] mona, O. [7] þane, O. [8] -me, O. [9] ȝeꝛýꝛþ, O. [10] heꝑelð, H. B. [11] bræde, O. [12] ꝛꝑeoꝛán, H. [13] on þınū eaȝe, O. [14] be, O. omits. [15] hal þæꝛ ðæꝛ l., H. [16] -ðoð, B.; afonðon, O. [17] ꝛmýꝛa, B.; ſmure, O. [18] þaꝛ, B. [19] hıȝ, B. [20] -ȝode, B. [21] eác, H. [22] ꝑyrt, O. [23] tꝛıꝛa, H.; tuꝛa, B. [24] boge, O. [25] H. omits what comes to nothing; O. omits two lines. [26] tꝛeȝꝛa, H. B. [27] cýn̄a, H. [28] ꝓeað, H. [29] máȝan, H. [30] ꝛꝛamȝeðlıc, H. [31] -nȝe, B. [32] ȝecpeþen, O., fol. 38=10. [33] eác, H. [34] ſtꝛæng, H.; omitting mæ, writing ȝen. [35] líchoman, H.

CLXXXIII. *Melilotus*[a] *officinalis?*

1. This wort, which is named milotis, and by another name , is produced in cultivated and in wet places. This wort thou shalt take up in the waning of the moon, in the month which hight August; take then the root of this wort, and bind it to a yarn thread, and hang it to thy neck; that year thou shalt not feel dimness of thine eyes, or if it befall thee, it suddenly shall depart, and thou shalt be hale. This leechcraft is a proved one.

2. For tugging of the sinews, take ooze of this ilk wort, smear therewith; *the spasm* shall be alleviated. It is also said of this wort, that twice in the year it blossometh.

[b] CLXXXIV.

1. This wort, which is named βολβός, and by another name , is of two kinds; the one is red, and beneficial for sore of the maw; the other is bitterish to the taste; it is called σκιλλώδης; it is also more profitable for the maw; either *of them* hath strong main *or virtue*, and when partaken of for meat, they much strengthen the body. *Hyacinthus comosus* (Sibthorp), otherwise *Muscari comosum.*

[a] The gloss in H., "*mellilotif corandreg*," and the officinal character of the herb, favour this identification. The figure, MS. V., fol. 65 a, does not make one think of it. Dioskorides, iii. 48, has no such tales.

[b] This article came originally from Dioskorides, ii. 200, on the βολβὸς ἐδώδιμος. The figure in MS. V. is fantastic.

Þiþ ȝeꝛꝛel ꝛ pið ꝓoꝺ aðle ꝛ pið ȝehþẏlce ȝeðeꝛeðnẏſſa[1] ȝenim þaꝛ þẏꝛte ꝛẏlꝛe ȝecnucuðe[2] oððe miꝺ hunıȝe ȝemencȝeðe[3] leȝe[4] to ðam ꝛaꝛe þe man þonne beþuꝛꝛe.

Þið pæteꝛ ꝛeocnẏꝛꝛe[5] ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan[6] þẏꝛte ꝛꝓa þe ær cꝓæðon ȝecnucuðe[7] leȝe to þam ınnoðe · eac[8] hẏ[9] miꝺ hunıȝe ȝecnucuðe[10] hunða ꝛlıtaꝛ ȝelacmað ·[11] ꝛ hẏ eac[12] ꝛꝓẏlce miꝺ ꝓıꝓoꝛe ȝemencȝeðe[13] ꝛ toȝeleðe[14] hẏ þæꝛ lıchaman ꝛꝓaꝺ ȝeꝓmðaþ ·[15] ꝛ eac[16] ſꝓa ꝛome hẏ þæꝛ maȝan ꝛáꝛ[17] ȝelıðıȝað.[18]

Þið punðela þe þuꝓh hẏ ꝛẏlꝛe[19] acennede[20] beoð ȝenim þẏꝛꝛa pẏꝓta[21] pẏꝓtꝓuman[22] ȝecnucuðe[23] miꝺ ele ꝛ miꝺ[24] hpætenan[25] melupe ꝛ miꝺ[24] ꝛapan ðam ȝemeꝺe þe þu clẏðan[26] pẏꝛce leȝe to ðam punðum · eac[27] hẏꝺ[28] áꝛeoꝛmaþ[29] ðone[30] leahtoꝛ þe ȝꝛecaꝛ hoſtopẏtuꝓas hataðˑ[31] þ ẏꝛ ꝛcuꝓꝛ þæꝛ heaꝛðeꝛ · ꝛ eac[32] þone[33] þe hẏ[34] achoꝛaꝛ nemnað þ ẏꝛ ꝛceb[35] ꝛe ꝛoꝛ oꝛꝺ þ heaꝛoð ꝛexe[36] beꝛeaꝛaðˑ · eæc[37] ꝛpẏlce miꝺ eceðe oððe[38] miꝺ hunıȝe[39] ȝecnucuðe.[40] hẏ oꝛ þam anðplıtan[41] nebcoꝛn aꝛeoꝛmaþ.

Eac[42] ꝛꝓa ꝛome[43] on eceðe ȝeþıȝeðe hẏ[44] þæꝛa[45] ınnoða toðunðennẏꝛꝛe[46] ꝛ toboꝓꝛtenẏſſe[47] ȝehæleð.

Þe[48] þẏꝛꝛe pẏꝓte[49] ẏſ ſæð þ heo oꝛ ðꝛacan[50] bloðe acenneð[51] beon ꝛceolðe[52] on[53] uꝛepeaꝓðum[54] muntum[55] on þiccon beaꝓpum.[56]

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[1] ȝeðꝛeceðneꝛꝛa, B.; ȝeȝaðeꝓunȝe, H.; ȝegæðereðnẏſſæ, O. [2] –coðe, O.; ȝecnocoðe, B. [3] –mænȝeðe, H. B.; ȝemeggeð, O., a method of expressing the sound frequently seen in old English. [4] le, H., *lay*. [5] ꝛeóc–, H.; –neꝛꝛe, B. [6] ẏlcan, H. omits. [7] ȝecnocoðe, B.; ȝecnuðe, H., by contraction. [8] eác, H. [9] hıȝ, B. [10] ȝecnocoðe, B. [11] –cnað, H. [12] eác, H. [13] –mænȝ–, B. H.; of this, two letters are omitted in V. [14] –léðe, B. [15] ȝeꝓmíðað, B. [16] eác, H. [17] ꝛápe, V.; ꝛap, H. [18] –eȝað, B. [19] þurþ he fulfe, O. [20] acænneðe, H. B. [21] þıꝛꝛe pıꝓte, B. [22] –ma, O. [23] ȝecnocoðe, B.; cnuc, O., imperative. [24] H. omits from miꝺ to miꝺ. [25] –nū, B.; fætune, O. [26] clẏþam, O. [27] eác, H. [28] heo, O. [29] áꝛ–, H. [30] þane, O. [31] hátaðˑ, B.; hætaðˑ, O. [32] eác, H. [33] þañ, O. [34] hıȝ, B. [35] ꝛcæb, B. [36] ꝛeaxe, B.

2. For swelling, and for gout, and for any injury, take this wort, pounded by itself, or mingled with honey; lay it to the sore, for which a man needeth it. Art. clxxxiv.

3. For water sickness or dropsy, take this ilk wort pounded as we before said; lay it to the inwards. Also pounded with honey, it cures the rendings of hounds; and also further mingled with pepper, and laid on, restraineth sweating of the body; and it also similarly alleviates sore of the maw.

4. For wounds which come of themselves, take roots of these worts, pounded with oil, and with wheaten meal, and with soap, in the manner in which thou wouldst work a poultice; lay to the wounds. It also purgeth the defect which the Greeks hight *πίτυρα*,[a] that is, scurf of the head, and also that which they name *ἀχῶρας*, that is, scab, which often robbeth the head of the hair. Also, it likewise pounded with vinegar, or with honey, purgeth away face flecks from the countenance.

5. Also, in like wise swallowed in vinegar, they heal inflation and fracture.[b]

6. Of this wort, it is said that it was produced out of dragons blood, on the top of mountains, in thick forests.

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[a] Καὶ *πίτυρα καὶ ἀχῶρας ἀποσμήχουσι σὺν ὄπτῳ νίτρῳ*, Diosk. So that the syllables hoꝛto are unaccountable.

[b] *Ῥήγματα*, Dioskor.

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[37] eác, H.; eac, B. [38] oððer, O. [39] hunıȝ, B. [40] ȝecnocoðe hıȝ, B.; -coðe, O. [41] anpıtan, O., as in other places, neglecting consonants which required an effort to utter. [42] Các, H. [43] ȝame, B. O. [44] hıȝ, B. [45] þapa, B. O.; þæƿa, H. [46] toðunnẏȝȝe, V. [47] -neȝȝe, B. [48] Bı, O. [49] pẏȝte, H.; pẏȝt, O. [50] óf þpacán, H. [51] acænneð, H. B. [52] ȝcolðe, B. [53] oń, H. [54] upearðen, O.; úȝonpeapðon, H. [55] múntúm, H.; mute, O. [56] beaȝepúm, H.

CLXXXV.

Ðeos þýrt þe[1] man colocýnþig agnia þ ýr cucurbita agnertig þe[2] man eac[3] fnigillam nemneþ heo eal fpa oðer cýnfættre[4] pið þa eorðan[5] hýne telgpan[6] to-bnædeþ[7] ȝ heo[8] hafað leaf cucumere ȝelice ȝ torlitene ȝ heo hafaþ pæftm finepealtne ȝ býtepne fe ýf to nýmenne[9] to þam timan þonne he æftep hir ȝnennyffe[10] fealpað.[11]

Þið innoðef aftýfunge ȝenim þýfef[12] pæftmef hnefcnýffe[13] innepeaþde butan[14] þam cýfnlun tpeȝea[15] peneȝa[16] ȝepihte on liðan[17] beope ȝecnucuðe[18] fýle ðrincan hýt aftýfeþ[19] fone innoð.

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[1] þa, B. [2] þa, B. H. [3] eác, H. [4] -fette, H. B.
[5] eorðann, V. [6] telgpa, B. [7] -bnedeð, B. [8] he, V.
[9] nimene, H. [10] -nefre, B. [11] fealupað, H. B. [12] þýffef, H.
[13] -nefre, B. [14] butan, B. [15] -lum tpeȝipa, H.; tpeȝpa, B.
[16] pæneȝa, B. [17] liðon, H. [18] ȝecnocoðe, B. [19] -pað, B.

Colocynth.[a] CLXXXV.

Cucumis colocynthis.

1. This wort, which is named κολοκυνθὶς ἀγρία, that is, cucurbita agrestis, *wild gourd*, which is also named frigilla,[b] just as another gourd spreadeth abroad its stems upon the earth, and it hath leaves like the cucumber, and deeply cut (*lobed and serrated*), and it hath a spherical fruit and bitter, which is to be gathered at the time when it is turning its greenness to fallow.

2. For stirring of the inwards, take the inward neshness of this fruit, without the kernels, by weight of two pennies; give it, pounded in lithe beer to be drunk; it stirreth the inwards.

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[a] Our text is originally from Dioskor., iv. 178. Not figured in MS. V.

[b] Frigilla, gl. Laud, 567, fol. 60 c, also.

ꞠAꞟAÐ[1] ÐÆT ÆꞟẏPta cẏninȝ[2] ıðpaꞃtuꞃ[3] pæꞃ haten .[4] octauıano þam caꞃeꞃe hıꞃ ꞃꞃeonde[5] hælo[6] boðaðe[7] þẏꞃꞃum[8] poꞃðum þuꞃ cpeðende. Moneȝum[9] bıꞃenum[10] ıc eom ȝepıꞃ þınꞃa mæȝena[11] ⁊ ꞃnẏtꞃo ⁊ hpæþeꞃe[12] ıc[13] pene þ̄ þu næꞃꞃe to ðuꞃ mẏcleꞃ[14] mæȝneꞃ læcedomum become ſpẏlcum .[15] ꞃpa ıc ȝeꞃꞃeȝn[16] ða pe ꞃꞃam æꞃcolapıo ꞃeꞃðon. Ic[17] þ̄ þa ꞃoꞃ ðınꞃe cẏððe. ⁊ þe peoꞃðne pıꞃte þẏꞃeꞃ to ȝepıtanne þ̄ ẏꞃ be pẏlðdeoꞃa[18] læce cꞃæꞃtum. ſpa þ̄ pel ȝesæd ẏꞃ.[19]

Medicina de taxone. I.

Sum ꞃẏþeꞃꞃete nẏten ıꞃ þ̄ pe nemnað taxonem þ̄ ẏꞃ bꞃoc[20] on enȝlıꞃc[21] ȝeꞃoh þ̄ ðeoꞃ ⁊ hım þonne oꞃ cpıcum þa tēþ oꞃ ād̄o[22] þa þe he mæꞃte hæbbe ⁊ þuꞃ cpeð. on naman þæꞃ ælmıhtıȝan[23] ȝoðeꞃ ıc þe oꞃꞃlea[24] ⁊ þe þıne teþ oꞃ abeate. ⁊ þonne hẏ ꞃẏððan on lınenum[25] hꞃæȝle bepınð. ⁊ on ȝolde oþþe on ꞃeolꞃꞃe[26] bepẏꞃc þ̄ hıo[27] ne mæȝen[28] þınum lıce æthꞃınan[29] haꞃa mıð þe ðonne ne ꞃceþþeð[30] þe. ne tunȝol .[31] ne haȝol. ne ꞃtꞃanȝ ꞃtoꞃm. nē ẏꞃel man. ne polbeꞃendeꞃ āꞃıhte.

[1] heꞃ ꞠAꞟAÐ, H. [2] cẏnınc, B. [3] þe egyptа þe ıðpartuf; so O. opens. Iapartus, Lat. MS. Harl. 4986. [4] háten, H. [5] ꞃꞃeonða, B.; frunde, O. [6] hæle, B. [7] boðoðe, H. [8] þıꞃū, B. [9] monȝū, B.; monıȝum, H. [10] bıꞃnū, B. [11] mæȝna, B. [12] hpæðꞃe, B. [13] íc, H. [14] myceleꞃ, H. [15] ꞃpẏlce íc, H., on erasure. [16] ȝeꞃꞃenȝ, B.; ȝeꞃꞃæȝn, H. [17] Ić, H. [18] pẏlðeoꞃa, B. [19] This sentence is incomplete, a verb is wanting, as ꞃende, ꞃpıte. [20] bꞃóc, H. [21] enȝlıꞃc, H. [22] aðó H. [23] namán ælmıhtıȝeꞃ, H. [24] oꞃaꞃlea, B. [25] –núm claðe, then omitting four words, H. [26] ꞃeolꞃꞃe, H.

PAPYRIENSIS.

1. They say that a king of the Egyptians, Idpartus he was highten, boded *or sent a message of* health to the Cæsar Octavianus, his friend, thus queathing *or saying*: "By many examples I am aware of thy virtues and prudence, and yet I ween that thou never camest to know leechdoms of thus mickle main, *or* such as I learn *are* those which we obtained from Æsculapius. I then make it known for thine instruction, and for that I wist thee worthy of this, to wit, that is, of leechcrafts of wild deer *or wild beasts;*" as far as it is well said.

Drawing of a brock. I.

2. There is a four-footed neat, which we name taxonem,[a] that is brock in English; catch that deer, and do off the teeth from him *while yet* quick *or alive*, those which he hath biggest, and thus say: In the name of[b] . . . I thee slay, and beat thy teeth off thee; and then subsequently wind them up in a linen rail *or garment*, and work them in gold or in silver, that they may not touch thy body: have them with thee, then shall scathe thee neither heavenly body, nor hail, nor strong storm, nor evil man, nor

[a] In mediæval Latin ;=Italian, Tasso ; *a gray, a brocke, a badger* (Florio) ; French, Taisson ; Spanish, Tejon.

[b] There is no need to imitate the irreverence of the text.

[27] hı, B. [28] maȝon, B. [29] -hþínan, B. [30] þcæððeð, B. [31] tunȝal, H.

ne þe æniȝef[1] yfeleȝ onhȳne[2] deȝeþ · oððe ȝýf þe[3] hpæt ýfeleȝ bið hȳaþe hýt býð tofliten · fpa pæȝ abdiaȝ ȝýndelf þæȝ pitefȝan · Nim þonne þone fpýþpan[4] fot þone fuðþan[5] ðiffum[6] pondum ⁊ þuf cpeþ · on naman þæȝ liefȝendan ȝodeȝ · ic[7] þe nime to læcedome · þonne on fpa hpylcum ȝeflite oððe ȝefeohte fpa ðu bift[8] fiȝefæft · ⁊ þu þ ȝedȝeft · ȝif þu ðone[9] fot mid þe hafaft · mid hif ȝelýnde · fmýȝe[10] þa hoff þa þe fýn[11] on feoffe[12] oþþe on æniȝne adle hio him fiam ahýldeþ[13] ⁊ life tid him ofef býð · ⁊ þeah hýt mycel adl fý hȳaþe heo on peȝ ȝepiteþ.

Wenȝ[14] hýf blod pýþ lýtlum fealte hoffum ⁊ mulum ⁊ ælcum fiþefefetum neate[15] þe on pole pinnen[16] oþþe on æniȝum ýfle[17] do þuh hofn on muð æftef þæf deofef mihte ⁊ efne ymb þreo mih hý[18] beoð hale. Mif bræȝen ȝefeoð on þim fefþum[19] elef on nipon[20] cnoccan oð þ þrýdda dæl fý bepeallen fætelfa · ⁊ healð hýt ȝif hpa fý on heafod præce after bæþe fmýȝe[21] mid on þim nýhtum[22] he býð ȝehæleð ·[23] ⁊ fpa eac[24] þa fet · ⁊ þeah man fý on hpylcne unȝependendlicne[25] adle ⁊ unhalpendlicne ·[26] feo pife hine hæleð ⁊ lacnað · Nim hif lifne to dæl ⁊ bedealf[27] æt þam ymbhpýfftum þinfa landȝemæra · ⁊ þinfa buhfcaðola ⁊ þa heofitan[28] æt þinum buhȝeatum behele ·[29] þonne þu ⁊ þine beoð alýfde hale to fenanne[30] ⁊ ham to

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[1] æniȝef, B. [2] anþýnene, H.; onþýne, B. [3] þe, V. B. omit. [4] fpiþþan, H. [5] fuþð þán, H. [6] þyrū, B. [7] ic, H. [8] The construction required þu bift twice, but not so in MSS.; fýmle, inserted in margin, H.; fpá, B. [9] ðoñ, V. [10] fmýfa, B. [11] fýn, B. [12] feforne, B. [13] áh–, H. [14] Wænȝe, H. B. [15] néate, B. [16] punien, H. [17] ýfele, B. [18] hiȝ, B. [19] feftef, B. [20] nipū, B. [21] fmýfa, B. [22] oþfum nihtefne, H., the latter word having been tampered with. [23] ȝehæleð, B. [24] eác, H. [25] –deðl–, H. [26] –fænð–, H. [27] –delf, H. B. [28] heofte, B. [29] behela, B. [30] fafenne, B.

aught of pestilential, nor shall the touch of any evil damage thee, or if somewhat of evil be to thee, rathely it shall be torn asunder, as was the girdle of Obadiah[a] the prophet. Then take the right fore foot with these words, and thus say: In the name of the . . . . I take thee for a leechdom; then in whatsoever conflict or fight thou shalt be, *then* thou shalt be victorious, and thou shalt do well in it, if thou hast the foot with thee. With his suet smear the horses which are in a fever, or in any ailment; it shall retire from them, and the hour of life shall be prolonged to them,[b] and though it be a mickle ailment, quickly it shall depart away.

3. Mingle his blood with a little salt for horses and mules, and any four-footed neat which are struggling with pestilence, or with any evil; put it by means of a horn on the deers (*beasts*) mouth, and so for about three nights; they will be hale. Seethe his brain in three sextarii of oil in a new crock, till that the third part be boiled away; bottle off, and preserve it. If any one be troubled with head-racking pain after the bath, smear him therewith for three nights; he will be healed. And so also the feet. And though a man be in any chronic[c] and incurable disease, this manner will heal and cure him. Take his liver, divide it, and delve it down at the turnings round of thy land boundaries, and of thy borough wall foundations,[d] and hide the heart at thy borough

[a] Jeremiah? chap. xiii. Not in the Latin.

[b] "Dumtaxat si uita superet," Latin. *If they are not downright dead.* The not very clear Saxon text does not say that, at least.

[c] "Comitiali morbo," Latin.

[d] "Circa fundus," Latin.

cỳnnenne[1] eall pol bỳþ apeg agtỳned • ȝ þ æn ȝedon pæn nahт ꝛceþþeð •[2] ȝ bỳþ lỳtel ꝼnecne[3] ꝼnam ꝼỳne •[4] Cuþ ỳn eac[5] þ hin hỳd in bnỳce[6] hundum ȝ eallum[7] nibennfetum nỳtenum nið polen ȝennne on to donne hafa þænne[8] hỳde[9] fellꝛticceo[10] on þinum ꝛceon •[11] ne ȝefelent[12] þu ȝenn on þinum fotum ðu halȝuꝛta cafene • ic[13] pỳlle þ ðu ȝelỳfe • þ þin nild deon[14] pell ꝼnemað[15] ȝif þu þinum clænꝛunȝ daȝum þæn[16] þu fæfeꝛt[17] ȝeond eanðan ymbhpỳnꝛt[18] hỳn ꝼlæꝛc[19] ȝefoden etent ȝ þiȝent hỳt bỳþ ȝod þe ȝ þinum peonubum.[20]

Gif hpam hpæt ỳfelen ȝedon bið þ he[21] ne mæȝe hỳn pỳnluꝛta bnucan • ꝛceðe þonne hin ꝛceallan[22] on ỳnnendum pỳlle pætefe • ȝ on hunigе ȝ ðicȝe þonne fæntende þnỳ[23] daȝaf fona he bið ȝebeted.[24]

Arts 5, 6, 7, 8, are thus placed in the MSS., but are not in the Latin, and do not belong to the badger.

Þið bloden flefnan • þonne eallum mannum sỳ ꝛeoþontỳne nihta ealð mona æftef funnan fetl ȝanȝe æn monan upþỳne[25] cỳme to þam tneope þe man hateþ monbeam ȝ of ðam nim æppel mið þinne pỳnꝛtnian handa • mið tpam ꝼinȝnum þ in mið þuman[26] ȝ mið[27] hnunȝ ꝼinȝne hnitne[28] æppel þe þonne ȝỳt[29] ne neadiȝe ahefe hỳne þonne upp •[30] ȝ upp anin[31] he bið bnice to[32] ðam ufenan dæle þæn lichaman •[33] Eft do hỳne adune ȝ on lut[34] he bið behefe to ðam neoðnan[35] dæle þæn lichoman[36] æn ðon[37] þu þỳne æppel nime.

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[1] cỳnanne, H. [2] ꝛcæþþeð, H. B. [3] ꝼnæcne, H. B. [4] ꝼene, H. [5] eác, H. [6] An erasure, bnỳce omitted, H. [7] ealðúm, H. [8] þane, B. [9] hỳde, V. omits. [10] –ꝛticce, B. [11] ꝛcón, B. [12] ȝefelfe, H. [13] íc, H. [14] nilðeón, H. [15] ꝼnamað, H. [16] þan, B. [17] fefeꝛt, H.; fæntt, B. [18] hnýnꝛt, H. [19] ꝼlæn, B. [20] H. adds till; penubum, B. [21] hé, B. [22] ꝛcallan, B. [23] þniȝ, B. [24] No further goes the Latin "de taxone." [25] úp–, H. [26] þúman, B.; mið hin þumán, H. [27] mið hin, H. [28] hnítne, B. [29] ȝít, B. [30] úpp, H. [31] ánís, H.; up anin, B. [32] to, H., interlined.

gates; then thou and thine shall be released[a] in health to go about and home to return; all pestilence shall be driven away, and what was ere done shall naught scathe, and there shall be little mischief from fire. Known also it is that his hide is useful to hounds, and to all four-footed neat, to put upon them *as a preservative* against the peril of pestilence. Have fell pieces of the hide on thy shoes; thou shall never feel distress in thy feet, thou holiest Cæsar! I will that thou shouldst believe that this wild deer benefits well, if thou on thy cleansing days, where thou travellest through earths circumference, eatest his flesh sodden, and partakest of it; it shall be good to thee and to thy hosts.[b] BROCK. Art. i.

4. If to any one anything of evil has been done,[1] so that he may not enjoy his lusts, then seethe a coillon of the brock in running spring water and in honey, and let him partake of it, fasting for three days; soon he will be mended. [1] By a knot.

5. [c] For flux of blood; when to all men the moon is seventeen nights old, after *the* setting of *the* sun, ere the uprising of the moon, come to the tree which is hight morbeam, *or mulberry tree,* and from it take an apple, *that is, a berry,* with thy left hand with two fingers, that is, with the thumb and the ring finger, a white apple *or berry,* which as yet is not ruddy; then lift him up, and up arise; this is useful for the upper part of the body. Again put it down, and lout down over it; it is behoveful for the nether part

[a] Per quam tu ire et redire soles. Our text interprets solveris.

[b] Varies from the Latin.

[c] Not in the Latin, MS. Harl. 4986, nor ed. 1538.

[33] þam hchoman, H. [34] lúr, H. B. [35] næoðeþan, H.; nýðeþan, B. [36] -haman B. [37] eþ þonne, H.

Cpeð þonne þaſ poɼð • apɼ • apɼ • apɼ • ɼpaɼaɼe ɼoɼe pɼoſpaɼam • emoɼɼaȝiam pantoɼani • opum ꝛemeɼ[1] ɼtaneɼ • þonne þu þaſ poɼð ȝecpeden hæbbe • ȝenim þone æppel ꝛ hine þonne bepind on þeolc ɼeaðum[2] ȝoðpebbe • ꝛ ɼeoð þonne eſꝛ mið ɼceate oþɼeſ ȝoð-þebbeɼ ꝛ behealð þ̄ þeſ læcedom ne hɼine ne pæꝛeɼeſ ne eoɼðan þonne neaðþeaɼþ[3] ɼẏ ꝛ ɼe uſeɼa ðæl þæſ lichoman[4] on æniȝum ɼaɼe • oððe on eaɼþeþum[5] ȝeſþince pɼið on þone andplitan[6] ȝẏþ hẏꝛ ɼẏ on þam neoðɼan[7] dæle pɼið on þa pambe.

Þið piþeſ ɼlepɼan ȝenim þone camb þe heo ana hẏɼe heaþoð mið cembe[8] ꝛ nænig[9] man æɼ mið cembe[10] ne æþꝛeɼ cembe.[11] Undeɼ ðam ꝛɼeope moɼbeame cembe[11] þæɼ[12] hẏɼe ɼeax[13] þ̄ þæɼ[14] on þam cambe[15] ȝeþoliȝe ȝeɼomniȝe ꝛ aho[16] on upɼꝛandende ꝛpiȝ þæſ moɼ-beameſ ꝛ eſꝛ ymb hɼile clæne hi[17] ꝛoȝeɼomniȝe ꝛ ȝehealde[18] þ̄ hẏɼe bið læcedom þæɼe[19] ðe hẏɼe heaþoð þæɼ[20] cembeþ.[21]

Eþꝛ ȝiþ heo pẏlle þ̄ ðæꝛ hẏɼe bloðɼẏne cẏme ꝛo cembe[22] eþꝛ hẏɼe heaþoð undeɼ moɼbeame ꝛ þ̄ ɼeax þe on þam cambe cleoɼiȝe[23] ɼomniȝe.[24] ꝛ do on anne[25] ꝛelȝɼan ðe ɼẏ adune[26] ȝecẏþɼeð ꝛ ȝeɼamniȝe[27] eþꝛ þ̄ hẏɼe bẏþ lædedom.

Gẏþ ðu pẏlle þ̄ piþ sẏ ȝeclænɼoð þe næþɼe mihte clene[28] beon[29] pẏɼe hẏɼe ɼealþe oþ[30] þam ɼeaxe ꝛ hiꝛ æꝛ hpeȝo aðniȝ[31] ꝛ do ón hẏɼe hic[32] þonne bẏþ heo ȝeclænɼoð.

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[1] æmeɼꝛaꝛeɼ, H.; æmeɼꝛaneɼ, B. [2] -ðan, H. [3] neoꝛ, H., understand ne æꝛ-. [4] líc-, H.; -haman, B. [5] -ɼoð-, B. [6] -plaꝛan, H. [7] nẏþeɼan, B. [8] cǣde, H. [9] mænig, H., comically. [10] cæmde, H. B. [11] cæmde, B., twice. [12] þaɼ, B. [13] ɼex, B. [14] þaɼ, B. [15] cæmbe, H. B. [16] ahó, B.; áho, H. [17] hī, V. [18] ȝehéalde, B. [19] þaɼe, B. [20] þaɼ, B. [21] cæmbeð, B.; cæm, H., half a word. [22] cæmbe, H. B. [23] clẏɼiȝe, B. [24] ɼom, H.,

of the body. Ere thou take this apple *or berry,* say these words: ἄψ, ἄψ, ἄψ, ὡς φάρμακον αἴρω σε πρὸς πᾶσαν αἱμορῥαγίαν παντὸς αἵματος πᾶν τε αἱμοσταγές.[a] When thou hast said these words, take the apple *or fruit,* and then wind it up in a fine purple cloth, and then bag it again in a piece of some other fine linen, and have a care that this leechdom touch neither water nor earth. When there is need, and the upper part of the body labours in any sore, or any difficulties, bind *it* upon the forehead; if it is on the nether part, bind it on the wamb.

6. Ad mulieris fluxum. Take the comb with which she alone combed her head, and with which no other man has combed nor shall comb. Under the tree morbeam, there let her comb her hair; let her gather what is lost in the comb, and hang it on an upstanding twig of the morbeam, and again after a while, when clean, let her gather it from the twig and preserve it. That shall be a leechdom for her, for the one who there combeth her head.

7. At si hoc optaverit, ut menstrua fluant, let her comb her head again under the mulberry tree, and let her collect the hair that cleaveth upon the comb, and let her place it on a twig which is turned downwards, and let her collect it again; that is her leechdom.

8. If thou will that a woman be cleansed, who never might be clean, work her a salve from the hair, and dry it somewhat, and put it on her body; then shall she be cleansed.

[a] The words πρὸς πᾶσαν αἱμορῥαγίαν are clearly right. It was my duty to attempt to read the rest.

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omitting half the word. [25] ænne, B. [26] aðúne, B. [27] -ƿan-, H., carelessly. [28] clæne, H. B. [29] beón, H. [30] ór, H. [31] áðriȝ, H. [32] líc, H.

II. Medicina de ceruo. [MS. O.]

Þiþ næðþan[1] ƿlite • heoꝛtes hoꝛn haƿað mæȝen ælcne pætan to aðꝛiȝenne •[2] ƿoꝛ þam hiꝛ man bꝛuceþ on eaȝƿealfe.[3]

Þiþ heaƿoð ƿaꝛe heoꝛtes hoꝛnes axan[4] ꝛiꝛ peneȝa[5] ȝepæȝe[6] ðꝛinc[7] nim anne[8] ƿeſtes pines ꝛ tpeȝen pætenes nim þæꝛ æȝhpylce dæȝe ƿcenc[9] fulne ꝛ ðꝛince þes ðꝛenc eac[10] pambe ƿaꝛ ȝehaþeꝛað.

Þiþ toþa paȝunȝe heoꝛtes hoꝛn ȝebæꝛnað ꝛ ȝecnucoð þa teð ȝetꝛymeþ ȝiꝛ hiꝛ man piꝛlice bꝛuceð.[11]

Þið piꝛes ƿlepꝛan heoꝛtes hoꝛn to ðuꝛte ȝebeaten ꝛ[12] ðꝛince on pine ƿona him[13] bỳþ ꝛel.

Þið pỳꝛmaꝛ to cpellenne[14] heoꝛtes hoꝛn ȝebæꝛnedne ðꝛince on haꝛum[15] pætene þa pỳꝛmaꝛ he ācpelleð ꝛ ūt apeoꝛpeþ.[16]

Næðþan eac[17] to acpellanne[18] nim þæꝛ hoꝛnes acxan[19] ꝛ ſtꝛeð þæꝛ hi ꝛỳn hi[20] ƿleoð ƿona on peȝ.

Þið piꝛa eaꝛꝛoðnỳſſum[21] þaꝛ uncỳꝛte ȝpecaꝛ haꝛað hỳꝛtem cepnizam • heoꝛtes hoꝛnes þæꝛ ſmæleꝛtan ðuꝛteꝛ[22] bꝛuce þꝛỳ[23] ðaȝaꝛ on pines ðꝛince ȝiꝛ he[24] ꝛeꝛoꝛiȝ ꝛỳ ðꝛince þonne on peaꝛmum pætene • þ bið ȝoð læcecꝛæꝛt.

Þiþ miltan ƿaꝛe heoꝛtes hoꝛn ȝebæꝛnedne þicȝe on ȝeꝛpettum ðꝛince •[25] he þa miltan aðꝛiȝeð • ꝛ þ ƿaꝛ on peȝ aꝛỳꝛneþ.[26]

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[1] næðnán, H. [2] -ȝȝ-, B.; áðꝛ-, H. [3] æȝꝛ-, H. [4] hóꝛnes áxan, H. [5] pæneȝa, H. B. [6] ȝepǽȝe, B. [7] ðꝛínc, H. [8] ænne, B. [9] ꝛcænc, B. [10] þæs ðꝛænc eác, H. [11] bꝛúceð, B. [12] H. omits ꝛ; but V. B. accept it. [13] hỳꝛe, B.; *πρὸς τὸ σημαινμενόον*. [14] acꝛ-, H. [15] hátū, B. [16] út apỳꝛꝛeð, B. [15] eác, H. [18] -lenne, H. [19] axan, H. B. [20] þaꝛ hiȝ ꝛýn hiȝ, B. [21] eaꝛꝛoð-, V.; -neꝛꝛū, B. [22] ðúſteꝛ, B. [23] þꝛiȝ, B. [24] heo, more properly. [25] ðꝛínce, B. [26] ȝeꝛỳꝛꝛeð, B.

Painting of a hart. II.

1. Against bite of snake;[a] a harts horn hath main *or power* to dry up every wet; hence it is used for an eye salve.

2. Against sore of head, drink by weight of five pennies[b] of ashes of harts horn; take one sextarius of wine, and two of water; take of this every day a cup full, and drink this drink. It also restraineth[c] sore of wamb.

3. Against wagging of teeth, harts horn burnt and pounded steadieth the teeth, if one wisely useth it.

4. Ad mulieris fluxum. Harts horn beaten to a dust, let her drink it in wine; soon she shall be well.

5. For worms, to kill them, drink burnt harts horn in hot water; it killeth and casteth out the worms.

6. Also to quell snakes, take ashes of the horn, and spread *them* where *the snakes* are; they soon flee away.

7. For the difficulties of women; this disorder[d] the Greeks hight ὑστερικὴ πνίξ, use the smallest dust of harts horn for three days in a drink of wine; if she be feverish, then let her drink it in warm water. That is a good leechcraft.

8. For sore of milt, take burnt harts horn in a sweetened drink; it shall dry up the milt, and put far away the sore.

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[a] This title is in the MS. G., Latin: "Ad omnes homines;" "humores," ed. 1538.

[b] "Dragmam unam," Lat.

[c] "Sedat," Lat.

[d] "Nequissimi Græci," Lat., MS. G. But nequissimum uitium was the reading of ed. 1538.

Þið tetep heoptep hopn[1] ȝebæpnedne menȝ[2] pið eced ꝛmẏpe[3] mid[4] þam hpædlice him cymeþ bōt.

Eꝛt pið tetep oꝛ andplitan tō donne[5] heoptef hopn ȝebæpnedne menȝ[6] pið ele ꝛmẏpe[7] ꝛ þonne þ̄ bedpuȝud[8] sẏ eꝛt þu hit ȝenipa · do þiꝛ on ꝛunnan upȝanȝe[9] hpædlice hit hæleþ.

Eꝛt pið þam ẏlcan heoptep[10] hopn ȝebæpnedne nigon[11] peneȝa[12] ȝepæȝe do þæpto ·[13] ꝛ ȝeꝛꝛẏpꝛep[14] oꝛ ꝛeolꝛꝛe ꝛẏx peninga[15] ȝepæȝe · ȝemenȝ[16] ꝛ ȝegnid[17] ꝛpiþe pel ꝛ ȝepyꝛc to clẏþan · ꝛ ꝛmẏpe[18] mid hẏt hæleþ[19] pel þ̄ ꝛā̆ꝛ.

Þið cẏꝛnlu patella · þ̄ ẏꝛ heoptep heaȝoꝛꝛind[20] ȝiꝛ þu haꝛaꝛt mid þe · nē̆ aꝛiꝛað þe cẏꝛnlu ꝛ þa þe ǣꝛ[21] aꝛiꝛon[22] mid hẏꝛ æthꝛine · hẏ[23] on peȝ ȝepitað.

Þiꝛ ȝemanan tō apeccanne Nim[24] heoptep ꝛceallan[25] dꝛẏȝ pẏꝛc to duꝛte dō hẏꝛ dæl on pinef dꝛinc ·[26] þ̄ apeceþ[27] piꝛ ȝemanan[28] luꝛt.

[29] Þið þ̄ ẏlce · nim heoptep · ꝛcẏtel ꝛ cnuca to duꝛte · do on pinef · dꝛinc hẏt hælæð · þæt ẏlce.

Þið nædꝛan bite heoptep ȝecẏndlimu[30] dꝛiȝ to duꝛte · ꝛ ȝedo[31] ꝛoꝛan duꝛt þæpto[32] þneoꝛa peninga[33]

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[1] hoꝛ, H., from carelessness. [2] mænȝ, H. ; mænȝc, B. [3] ꝛmẏra, B. [4] ðæꝛmid, H. [5] dónne, B. [6] mæng, H.; mænȝc, B. [7] ꝛ ꝛmẏꝛa, B. [8] bedꝛuncen, B. [9] súnnan úp–, H. [10] héoptef, H. [11] nẏȝón, H. [12] pæneȝa, H. B. [13] þaꝛ, B. [14] ȝeſpeaꝛꝛef, B. [15] pæneȝa, H. B. [16] –mænȝ, H; –mæȝc, B., *so.* [17] ȝnid, B., no ȝe. [18] ſmẏꝛa, B. [19] hæleð, B. [20] héaȝospínð, H. [21] ǽꝛ, B. [22] aꝛison, H. [23] hiȝ, B. [24] nim, H. [25] ꝛcallan, B. [26] dꝛénc, H. [27] apeceð, H. [28] –nán, H. ; –mánan, B. [29] This leechdom is not in V. The stops are in H. given throughout in this ænigmatic manner. [30] –leomo, H. [31] ȝeðó, H. [32] þaꝛ, B. [33] pæneȝa, H. B.

9. Against tetter, mingle with vinegar harts horn burnt; smear with that; quickly cometh bote *or amendment* to him.

10. Again, to get a tetter off the face, mingle with oil burnt harts horn; smear, and when that is dried, renew thou it again. Do this at the upgoing of the sun; quickly it healeth.

11. Again, for the same, apply thereto burnt harts horn by weight of nine pennies, and by weight of six pennies of the filing of silver, *that is, of litharge;*[a] mix and rub together very well, and work to a poultice, and smear therewith; it healeth the sore well.

12. Against churnels or kernels, *or swollen glands*, if thou hast with thee the patella,[b] that is, a harts cheek, the churnels will not arise, and those that before arose, at the touch of it, will depart away.

13. Ut coitus appetitus excitetur; sume cervi testiculos, siccatos ad pulverem redige, partemque in vini poculum indito; ita appetitum ad congressum cum muliere excitabis.

14. For that ilk; take a harts sharn, and pound it to dust; put *the dust* into a drink of wine; it will heal that ilk.

Painting of a snake.

15. Against bite of adder, dry to dust a harts membra genitalia, and add thereto dust of rose by

[a] Litharge is a gloss in MS. H.; "Spuma argenti," Lat.

[b] Patella is *knee cap:* the Latin adds, hoc est, genuinum, that is, grinder tooth. Of the signification of heaȝorpınð, though Lye and Somner give no proofs, no one can have a doubt, who looks at the glossary printed by Somner, p. 70 b, line 12, and reads p. 71 a, line 33, with the necessary correction of rpınð for rpınð; rpınð is in the transcript by Junius, which is the original of the printed text; cf. also Wachter, ȝenas · heaȝaspen. gl. unpublished, also the Lorica. Articles 13, 14, are not in the Latin of MS. G.

ȝepæȝe on[1] ðrınce ꝥ þıcȝe on ðæȝe ſceaɼplice[2] ſe ðrenc[3] hæleþ nædɼan bıte.

Þıð ſtede ꝥ ꝓoɼȝebınde heoɼteſ hǣɼ[4] beoð ſpıðe ȝode mıd to ſmeocanne pıꝼmannum.

Þıð pıꝼeſ ȝeeacnunȝe ban bıð ꝼunden on heoɼteſ heoɼtan hꝑılum[5] on hꝑıꝼe þ ẏlce[6] hẏt ȝeȝeaɼpað[7] ȝıꝼ ðu þ bā̄n on pıꝼmanneſ eaɼm aheht[8] ȝeꝑɼıðeſt ſceaɼplice hꝑæþe[9] heo ȝeeacnað.

Þıð ınnoþa ꝑꝑæece ꝥ ȝıꝼ ȝebınd men bẏþ heoɼteſ meaɼh ȝemẏltеð ſẏle hım on peaɼmum pætеɼe hꝑæðlice hẏt hæleþ.

Þıð nædɼena[10] aɼlıȝenȝe[11] heoɼteſ meaɼh[12] ȝebæɼned oð þ hẏt ſmeoce oþþe þu hıt mıd þe hæbbe hıt aɼlıȝeþ ða nædɼan.

Þıð laðum lælum[13] ꝥ pommum[14] heoɼteſ ſmeoɼo[15] ȝemẏltеð[16] ꝥ mıd oftoɼſcẏllum[17] ȝecnucuð[18] ꝥ ȝemenȝeð[19] ꝥ to ſealſe ȝeðon ꝥ onȝeſeteð[20] ꝓunðoɼlice hẏt hæleþ.

III. Medicina de wlpe. [MS. O.]

De uulpe testiculus eius dexter .. tritus et in potu superspersus amoris est potus mulieribus datus ; et sinister uiris. MS. H. margin.

Þıð pıꝼa eaɼꝼoðnẏſſum[21] þe on heoɼa[22] ınpeɼðlıcum[23] ſtoꝑum eaɼꝼeþu þɼoꝑıað ꝓoxeſ leoþu[24] ꝥ hıſ ſmeoɼu[25] mıd ealðon[26] ele ꝥ mıd tẏɼꝑan ꝑẏɼc hım to ſealſe ðo on[27] pıꝼa ſtope hꝑaþe hıt þa eaɼꝼeþu ȝehæleþ.

Þıð heaꝼoð ſaɼe þam ȝelıce þe hẏt heɼ buꝼan[28] ȝecpeðen[29] ẏſ ſmyɼe[30] þ heaꝼoð hẏt hæleþ ꝓunðoɼlice.

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[1] ón, H. [2] ꝥ ſc–, H. [3] ðrænc, H.; ðrẏnc, B. [4] hǣɼ, B. [5] hꝑılū, B.; ꝑhılum, H., may be suspected of a late date. [6] þylce, H., carelessness? [7] –ꝓuð, H. [8] áhohſt, H., ꝥ is not given. [9] hꝑaðe, H. B. [10] nædɼán, H. [11] –ȝce, H. B. [12] meaɼȝ, H. [13] lǽlū, B. [14] ꝓonnum, H. [15] ſmeɼo, B.; ſmeɼu, H. [16] ȝemẏl, H., half a word. [17] ſtoɼ–, V. [18] ȝecnocoð, B. [19] –mænȝ–, B. [20] onȝeſeteðe, H.; with fem. termination? [21] –neɼɼū, B. [22] hẏɼa, B. [23] –peaɼð–, H. [24] hoðu, B.; hðu, H. [25] ſmeɼa, H.; ſmeɼu, B. [26] –ðan, H. [27] ón, H. [28] buꝼon, H. B. [29] cpeð, H., *quoth.* [30] ſmyɼa, B.

weight of three pennies in a drink, and let *the sick* take of it on *the* day; the drink sharply healeth the adders bite.

16. For strangury and harmful binding,[a] harts hairs are very good for women, to smoke them therewith.

17. For a womans conception, a bone is found in a harts heart, sometimes in its belly; that same effects it; if thou hangest that bone on a womans arm, and tiest it sharply, rathely she conceiveth.

18. For pain of inwards, and if a man have binding *or constipation*,[b] give him a harts marrow melted in warm water; quickly it healeth.

19. For putting of snakes to flight, a harts marrow burnt till it smokes, or do thou have it with thee; it putteth the snakes to flight.

20. For loathly weals and flecks,[c] harts grease melted and pounded with oyster shells, and mixed up, and reduced to a salve, and applied; wonderfully it healeth.

III. *Painting of a fox.*

1. For troubles of women, who suffer troubles in their inward[d] places, work for them into a salve a foxes limbs and his grease, with old oil and with tar;[e] apply to the womens places; quickly it healeth the troubles.

2. For head sore, smear the head with the like to what is here above said; it healeth wondrously.

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[a] "Ad stranguiriam et aborsum. Ex pilis ceruinis suffumigabis, et mulier sanabitur," Lat. MS. G. In the old English text I do not see that sense.

[b] "Ad intestinorum dolorem si turminata fuerint," Lat.; which has not the sense of our text: but *if the bowels be griped.*

[c] "Ad perniones," Lat., *chillblains.*

[d] "Inferioribus," Lat. MS. G.

[e] "Bitumine," Lat. "Loca" is a frequent eufemism.

Þið eaɹena ɾaɹe eɾt ȝelice þon[1] þe heɹ buɾan[2] ȝecpeden ıɾ ȝenim þa ẏlcan ɾealɾe hluttɹe ðɹẏðe on þ eaɹe punðoɹlice hẏt hæleþ.

Þið mıltan ɾaɹe ɾoxeɾ lunȝen[3] on[4] hattɹe æɾcan ȝeɾoden ·[5] ɣ æɹ ȝecnucuð[6] ɣ to ðɹence[7] ȝeðon þa mıltan[8] hẏt punðoɹlice ȝehæleþ · ɾɹa ðeþ hẏɾ lıɾeɹ þ ẏlce.

Þið peaɹtan ȝenim ɾoxeɾ ɾceallan[9] ȝeȝnið ſpiþe oɾt þæɹnmið[10] þa peaɹtan hɹaþe hẏt hẏ[11] tobɹeceþ ɣ on peȝ aðeþ.

Þið neaɹɹɹe ſpoɹetunȝe · ɾoxeɾ lunȝen ȝeɾoden ɣ on ȝeɾɹettum ɹine ȝeðon · ɣ ȝeɾealð punðoɹlice hıt hæleþ.

Þið ɾaɹe cẏɹnlu[12] ɾoxeɾ ɾceallan[13] ȝenim · ɣ ȝnið mið ȝelome hɹaþe hı beoð hale.

Þið ȝomena[14] ɾaɹe ɾoxeɾ ɾ̄ına ȝenim ɣ on hunıȝe ȝepæt ɣ ȝnið mið þa ȝoman ɾɹiþe oɾt · ɾona him bẏþ ɾel þæɾ bɹoceɾ.

Þið heaɾoð ece ȝenim ɾoxeɾ ȝecẏnð ẏmɾoh[15] þ heaɾoð utan hɹaþe þæɾ heaɾoðeɾ[16] ɾ̄aɾ bẏþ apeȝ[17] aɾẏɹɹeð.

To ɹiɾ þinȝum ɾoxeɾ tæȝleɾ ɾe ẏtemæɾta ðæl on eaɹm a͂hanȝen þu ȝelẏɾeſt þ þiɾ ɾy to ɹiɾ þinȝum on bẏɾmæɹ[18] ȝeðon.

Þið liþ able ȝenim cɹicenne[19] ɾox ɣ ɾeoð þ þa ban ane beon læɾeð aɾtıȝe[20] þæɹın[21] ȝelomlice ɣ[22] ın oþeɹ bæð ðo he ɾɹa ɾɹiþe oɾt · punðoɹlice hıt hæleþ ɣ æȝhpẏlce[23] ȝeaɹe · þẏɾne[24] ɾultum he him ɾceal[25]

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[1] þon, H. omits. [2] buɾon, B. [3] lucȝen, B. [4] ón, H. [5] ȝeɾoðone, B. [6] ȝecnocoð, B. [7] ðɹænce, H. [8] -tán, H. [9] ɾcallan, B. [10] þaɹ, B. [11] hıȝ, B. [12] ɾaɹelu with ɹe cẏ over written, H.: it would baffle conjecture. [13] ɾcallan, B. [14] ȝem-, H. [15] ẏmb-, H. B. [16] heaɾðeɾ, H. B. [17] onɹeȝ, H., an older form. [18] abẏɾmeɹ, H., crasis of preposition; bıɾmeɹ, B. [19] cɹicne, H. [20] ɣ ſtıȝe, H. [21] þaɹ, B. [22] ɣ, H. omits. [23] -hɹyl, H., half a word. [24] þẏɾ, V., but þıɾne, B. H. [25] ɾ́ceal, H.

Fox. Art. iii.

3. For sore of ears; again, like what is here above said, take the same salve *when* clear; drip it into the ear; wondrously it healeth.

4. For sore of milt, a foxes lung sodden in hot ash, and pounded before *that*, and reduced to a drink, healeth wonderfully the milt; so doth his liver that ilk.

5. For warts,[a] take a foxes coillon; rub the warts very often therewith; quickly it breaketh them up, and removeth them away.

6. For oppressive hard drawn breathing,[b] a foxes lung sodden, and put into sweetened wine, and administered, wonderfully healeth.

7. For sore churnels,[c] take a foxes coillon, and rub often therewith; soon they will be hole.

8. For sore of fauces, take a foxes sinews,[d] and wet them in honey, and rub the fauces with them oft; soon *the sufferer* will be well of that plague.

9. For head ache, take a foxes naturam; surround the head on the outside; quickly the sore of the head will be banished far away.

10. Ad congressus cum muliere; the extremest end of a foxes tail hung upon the arm; thou believest that this is done for a mockery upon the sacra veneris.[e]

11. For disease of joints, take a living fox, and seethe him till the bones alone be left; let *the man* go down therein frequently, and into another bath; let him do so very oft; wonderfully it healeth; and

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[a] "Ad parrotidas," Lat., *glandular swellings about the ears.*

[b] "Ad suspirium," Lat.

[c] "Ad inguinum dolorem." The same mistake in II. 12.

[d] "Renes," Lat.

[e] "Irritamentum ad coitum," Lat. MS. G.

ȝeȝeaɲɲian • �

ele ðo þæɲto[1] ðonne he hine ɲeoðe ꝟ hiɲ þýɲɲum[2] ȝemeꝺe to þeaɲþe bɲuce.

Þiꝺ eaɲena ɲaþe ȝenim ꝓoxeɲ[3] ȝeallan menc[4] þiꝺ ele bɲýpe on þa eaɲan[5] hýꝺ pel ȝehæleþ.

Þiꝺ eaȝena ðýmnýɲɲe ȝenim ꝓoxeɲ[6] ȝeallan ȝemencȝeð[7] miꝺ ðoɲan hunigꝫ ꝟ on eaȝan[8] ȝeðon[9] hýꝺ hæleþ.[10]

Þiꝺ eaɲena ɲaþe ȝenim ꝓoxeɲ[11] ȝelýnde ȝemýlteð bɲýpe on þa eaɲan[12] him cýmð[13] ȝoð hæl.

Þiꝺ ꝓoꝺ ꝑɲæce ȝiþ ɲe inneɲa ðæl þæɲ ɲceoɲ[14] býþ ɲixenhýð • ꝟ ȝýþ hiꝺ ɲý ꝓoꝺaðl ɲmýne[15] miꝺ ele þa ꝓeꝺ hý[16] habbaþ þæɲ þe leohꝺɲan ȝanȝ.[17]

IV. Medicina de lepore. [MS. O.]

Þiꝺ oɲeɲɲlæpe haɲan bɲæȝen on pine ȝeɲealð to bɲence[18] punðoɲlice hýꝺ beteþ.

Þiþ eaȝena ɲaþe haɲan lunȝen onȝeɲeteð ꝟ þæɲto[19] ȝeppiþen ꝥ ɲáɲ býþ ȝehæleð.

Þiꝺ ꝓoꝺɲpýlum ꝟ ɲceþþum[20] haɲan lunȝen uþan[21] on ꝟ neoþan[22] toȝeppiþen punðoɲlice þa ȝonȝaɲ beoð ȝehæleðe.[23]

Ðam piþum þe him hýɲa beoɲðoɲ losie haɲan heoɲtan aðpiȝe ꝟ[24] pýɲc to ðuſte ꝟ þpiddan ðæl ɲecelɲeɲ ðuɲteɲ sýle ðpincan ɲeoþon ðaȝaɲ on ɲciɲum pine.

Þam þonne þe[25] hýꝺ oþꝺ oðþealleþ xxxtiȝ[26] ðaȝa ȝe on pine ȝe on pýɲtunȝe.

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[1] þaɲ, B.; þǽɲto, H. [2] ðýɲum, H. B., more correctly. [3] ꝓóxes, H. [4] mænȝc, B.; mænȝ, H. [5] ðæt eaɲe, H., singular number. [6] ꝓóxeɲ, H. [7] –mænȝ–, H. B. [8] eaȝon, B. [9] ðo, B., imperative. [10] hælð, B. [11] ꝓóxeɲ, H. [12] –þán, H. [13] cymeð, H. [14] ɲcoɲ, B. [15] ſmeɲa, B. [16] hiȝ, B. [17] ɲeꝺ, B., for ganȝ. [18] ðpænce, H. [19] þaɲ, B. [20] scæþðum, H. B. [21] uɲon, B. [22] miðon, B. [23] –leð, H. [24] hý for ꝟ, H. [25] þe þon̄ ðe, H. [26] tiȝ, H. B. omit.

Fox. Art. iii.

every year he shall prepare himself this support, and let him add oil thereto, when he seetheth him; and let him use in this manner according to his need.

12. For sore of ears, take a foxes gall; mingle with oil; drip into the ears; it healeth well.

13. For dimness of eyes, take a foxes gall mingled with honey of dumble dore,[a] and applied to the eyes, it healeth.

14. For sore of ears, take foxes loin fat[b] melted; drop it into the ears; good health will come to them.

15. For acute pain of foot, if the inner part of the shoe be vixen hide; and if it be foot addle *or gout*, smear the feet with oil; they will have so much the lighter walk.

Painting of a hare. IV.

1. For oversleeping,[c] a hares brain in wine given for a drink; wonderfully it amendeth.

2. For sore of eyes, a hares lung set on and bound fast thereto; the sore will be healed.

3. For foot swellings and scathes, a hares lung bound on above and beneath; wonderfully the steps are healed.

4. [d] For the women, whose burthen *or fœtus* perishes, *by abortion*, dry a hares heart, and work it to dust, and a third part of frankincense dust; administer it to be drunk for seven days in clear wine.

5. To them whom this oft befalleth, *administer* for thirty days, either in wine, or in a preparation of worts.

[a] "Cum melle attico," Lat.; read as "attaci" by the Saxon.

[b] "Adeps," Lat.

[c] "Ad submegilos," Lat. This word is rightly interpreted in VIII. 12. Did our author read somniculosos?

[d] The Latin has differences.

Đonne þam piꝼum þe æꝼtep beoꝛþꝛe on ꝼumum ꝼtopum ꝼpincen þ ýlce dō[1] to dꝛence[2] ꝼæꝼtendum on peaꝛmum pætepe ꝼona hýt býþ ȝehæleð.

Þið eaȝena dýmnýꝼꝼe[3] haꝛan ȝeallan þið humiȝ ȝemencȝeð[4] ꝷ mid ȝeꝼmýꝛeð þa eaȝan ȝebeoꝛtiȝeaþ.[5]

Đam mannum þe ꝼpinclunȝe[6] þꝛopiað[7] haꝛan lunȝen ꝷ þeo liꝼep ꝼomoð ȝemencȝeð[8] ꝷ ꝼeopep peneȝa[9] ȝepæȝe mýꝛꝛan ꝷ đꝛeopa beoꝛep[10] ꝷ anef humiȝef þiꝼ ꝼceal beon apylleð on ȝoðum ecede · ꝷ ꝼýþþan mið ȝeꝼpettun[11] pine ȝepefeð · ꝷ æꝼtep þam đꝛince[12] ꝼona hýt hæleþ.[13]

Þið blæðꝛan[14] ꝼaꝛe haꝛan ꝼina ȝeðꝛýȝede ꝷ mið ꝼealte ȝebꝛæddе[15] ꝷ ȝehýꝛꝼte ꝼceaꝼ[16] on hiꝼ đꝛinc[17] ꝼundoꝛlice hýt hæleþ.[18]

Þið attoꝛcoppan bite haꝛan ꝼina ȝeȝýꝛe ꝷ him ꝼýle þicȝan[19] eac hýt iꝼ æltæpe ȝýꝼ hi mon hꝛeape ꝼpýlȝeþ · eac[20] þið plættan hi beoð ȝoðe ȝefoðene.

Þiþ ꝼeallendum ꝼeaxe haꝛan pambe ꝼeoð oþþe bꝛæd on pannan on ȝoðum ele ꝼmýꝛe[21] þ ꝼeax ꝷ þ heaꝼod þonne nimeþ þ ꝼeax[22] to ꝷ ꝼeo ꝼealꝼ ȝenýðeð þ hýt peaxeþ.

To þan þ piꝼ cenne[23] pæpneð cild haꝛan hꝛuꝼ[24] ȝeðꝛýȝeð[25] ꝷ ȝefceaꝛen[26] oðde ȝeȝniden on đꝛinc đꝛincen butu ·[27] ȝiꝼ þ piꝼ ana hýt đꝛinceþ ðonne cenð[28] heo andꝛoȝinem ne býþ þ to nahte naþeꝛ ne peꝛ ne piꝼ.

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[1] þ þæt dó, H. [2] đꝛýnce, H. [3] -neꝛꝛe, B. [4] -mænȝ-, B. [5] -tiað, B. [6] ꝛpinȝ-, B. [7] þꝛópiað, B. [8] -mænȝeð, H. B. [9] pæneȝa, H. B. [10] beꝛopeꝛ, H. B., *of beaver*; V. shews erasures of the ꝼ. [11] -tū, H. [12] For đꝛincan, plural, "sanabuntur." [13] hælð, B.; bið ȝehæleð, H. [14] bꝛ-, H. [15] -ȝede ȝebꝛæddeð, H. [16] ꝼceaꝛꝛa, B. [17] đꝛínc, H. [18] hælð, H. [19] ðincȝan, H. [20] eác, H. [21] ꝼmeꝛa, B. [22] ꝼéx, H. [23] cænne, H. B. [24] hꝛíꝼ, H. [25] -đꝛiȝȝ-, B. [26] ȝeꝼcaꝛen, B. [27] buto, H. [28] cænð, H.; cænneð, B.

6. Next for the women, who, after child-birth are ill at ease in some places; reduce that ilk to a drink, for them fasting, in warm water; soon *the case* will be healed.

7. For dimness of eyes, a hares gall mingled with honey, and smeared with, brighteneth the eyes.

8. For the men that suffer giddiness, a hares lung and the liver mingled together, and myrrh by weight of four pennies, and three of beer,[a] and one of honey; this shall be boiled in good vinegar, and subsequently infused with sweetened wine, and after that let them drink; soon it healeth.

9. For sore of bladder, shive into *the mans* drink a hares sinews,[b] dried, and roasted with salt, and fried; wonderfully it healeth.

10. For bite of spider, prepare a hares sinews,[c] and give them *the man* to eat; it is also good if one swallow them raw. Also they be good against nausea, if sodden.

11. For falling hair, seethe or dress on a pan in good oil a hares wamb; smear the hair and the head; then the hair holdeth on, and the salve compels that it shall grow.

12. In order that a woman may kindle a male child, a hares belly dried, and cut into shives *or slices*, or rubbed into a drink; let them both, *man and wife*, drink it: if the wife alone drinketh it, then will she kindle an *ἀνδρογύνην*; that is as naught, neither man nor woman.

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[a] Beer, "Castorei," Latin.
[b] "Renes," Lat.
[c] "Renes," Latin.

Ɛꝛꞇ ꞇo þam ẏlcan haꝛan ꝛceallan[1] piꝛe æꝛꞇeꝛ hẏꝛe clænꝛunʒe ꝛẏle on pine ðꝛincan þonne cenð[2] heo pæpneð cild.

Þíꝛ ꞇo ʒeeacnıʒenne ·[3] haꝛan cẏꝛlẏbb[4] ꝛeopeꝛ peneʒa[5] ʒepæʒe ꝛẏle on pine ðꝛincan þam piꝛe oꝛ piꝛe · ȝ þam peꝛe oꝛ peꝛe · ȝ þonne ðon hẏꝛa[6] ʒemanan · ȝ æꝛꞇeꝛ þon hẏ ꝛoꝛhæbben ·[7] þonne hꝛaþe ʒeeacnað[8] heo ȝ ꝛoꝛ meꞇe[9] heo ꝛceal ꝛume hꝛẏle ꝛꝛamma bꝛucan · ȝ ꝛoꝛ bæð ꝛmẏꝛenẏꝛꝛe punðoꝛlice heo ʒeeacnaþ.

Þıð ꝛcoꝛꝛıoneꝛ bıꞇe ȝ næðꝛan ꝛlıꞇe haꝛan cẏꝛlẏb ʒeꝛealð on pineꝛ ðꝛınce þ̄ pel ʒehæleþ.

Þıð þ̄ cılðum buꞇan[10] ꝛaꝛe ꞇeð pexen haꝛan bꝛæʒen ʒeꝛoðen ʒnıð ʒelome mıð þa ꞇoð ꝛeoman hı beoð clæne ȝ unꝛaꝛe.

Þıð pambe ꝛꝛæce[11] ʒenım haꝛan helan[12] beꝛ on þınum heð claþe punðoꝛlice hıꞇ hæleð.

Þıð eaʒena ꝛaꝛe haꝛan lıꝛeꝛ ʒeꝛoðen ẏꝛ ʒoð on pine ꞇo ðꝛıncenne[13] ȝ m̄ıð þam bꝛoþe ða eaʒan ꞇo[14] beþıanne.

Đam mannum[15] þe ꝛꝛam þæꝛe ꞇeoþan ꞇıðe[16] ne ʒeꝛeoð þæꝛ ẏlcan ðꝛınceꝛ[17] ꝛmẏc[18] heoꝛa eaʒan[19] on ꝛon ȝ mıð þam bꝛoþe ꝛecen · ȝ þa lıꝛꝛe pæꞇen ȝ ʒnıðen ȝ mıð ꝛmẏꝛʒen.[20]

Þıð bloð ꝛẏne ʒebæꝛneð haꝛan lıꝛeꝛ ȝ ʒeʒnıðen ȝ on ʒeꝛꞇꝛeðeð hꝛaþe hẏꞇ ʒeꝛꞇılleþ.

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[1] ſcallan, B. [2] cænð, B. H. [3] –eacnenne, H. [4] cíꝛ, B. [5] pæneʒa, H. B. [6] hẏꝛe, B. [7] habban, B. [8] –eácn–, H. [9] meꞇ, B. [10] buꞇon, B. [11] ꝑꝑece, H. [12] hælan, H.; hælan, B. [13] geðꝛuncen, B., *if drunk*; ðꝛınce, H., *drink it.* [14] beðıʒeanne, H. [15] manū, V. [16] ꞇıðé, H. [17] ðꝛıncer, H. [18] ꝛm̄ıc, H. [19] eaʒon, B. [20] ꝛmẏꝛꝛen, V., with ʒ over ꝛ; ꝛmeꝛꝛen, H.; ſmẏꝛıʒen, B.

13. Again, for that ilk, after her cleansing, give in wine to drink a hares coillons to the woman; then will she conceive a male child.

14. To make a woman pregnant, give to drink in wine a hares runnet by weight of four pennies,[a] to the woman from a female *hare,* to the man from a male *hare,* and then let them do their concubitus, and after that let them forbear; then quickly she will be pregnant; and for meat she shall for some while use mushrooms, and, instead of a bath, smearings; wonderfully she will be pregnant.

Painting of a scorpion.

15. For bite of scorpion and rent by snake, let *the man* drink a hares runnet administered in wine; that healeth well.

16. In order that for children their teeth may wax without sore, a hares brain sodden; rub frequently therewith the gums; they will be clean and unsore.

17. For pain of wamb, take heels[b] of hare, bear them on thy frock;[c] wonderfully it healeth.

18. For sore of eyes, a hares liver sodden is good to drink in wine, and to bathe the eyes with the broth.

19. For the men who from the tenth hour *of the day* see not, let them receive with their eyes the smoke of the same drink, and reek them with the broth; and let them wet the liver, and rub and smear therewith.

20. For blood running, hares liver burnt, and rubbed and spread on, quickly stilleth it.

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[a] "Ad dragmas iiii., Latin.

[b] "Talum," Latin.

[c] "Uentrem," Latin. Whence Lye interprets heðclaþ, *ventrale;* it was however, as I learn from a gl. unpublished, a thick upper garment of coarse material, like a chasuble.

V. [Medicina de caprea.]

Þið blod þýne of nebbe fiþgin buccan ƿ ýf puðu bucca oððe gat·[1] þæf lýfeþ[2] gebrýted þið ecede· ⁊ on nærþýrl befttungen pundorlice hraþe hýt ðone blodrýne gefttilleþ.

To eagena beorhtnýffe[3] puðu buccan gealla[4] gemencgeð[5] þið felðbeona[6] hunig e· ⁊ ongefmýrneð[7] feo beorhtnýf him to cýmð.[8]

Þæt ylce mæg þið gomena fafle gemeng[9] þone geallan ⁊ hunig toromne· hrin þa goman mið hýt hælð.[10]

To eallum uncýftum þe on gomum beoð acenneð[11] puðugate geallan mið felð beona hunige gemengeð[12] þæf[13] fceal eac[14] gelice apegen mýrre ⁊ ripor ⁊ crroh feoð eall on rine[15] of ƿ hýt fý pel to fealfe geporht· fmýrne[16] þonne þa fafan goman mið daga gehpylce[17] oð ƿ hý[18] haligen.[19]

Þið eagena ðýmnefre puðu gate geallan ⁊ lýtel rinef meng[20] to fomne fmýrne[21] mið ðrira þonne beoð hi[22] gehæledе.[23]

Þið ðropfagum andplatan[24] puðubuccan[25] geallan oððe gate gemencgeð[26] þið pæteþe· ⁊ on gefmýrneð hraþe hit gelacnað.[27]

Þið nebcorn þe pexað[28] on þam andplatan fmýrne[29] mið gate geallan ealle þa nebcorn he of þam andplitan aclænfað ⁊ ealne þone pom he geðýnnað.

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[1] gát, B. [2] hirne, B. [3] -nefre, B. [4] -llan, H. [5] -mæng-, B. H. [6] -nef, B. [7] -fmeþ-, H. [8] cymeð, H. [9] -mæg, so, H.; -mængc, B. [10] hæleð, H. [11] acænneð, H. B. [12] -mæng-, B. [13] þap, B. [14] eác, H. [15] to fomne, for on p., H. [16] fmýra, B. [17] -lcne, B. [18] hig, B. [19] halien, H.; háligen, B. [20] mængc, H. B. [21] fmýra, B. [22] hig, B. [23] hale, H.; *hole, whole.* [24] -plit-, H. [25] bucan, V.

v. *Painting of a common he goat.*

1. For blood running from the nose, a mountain buck, that is, a wood buck or goat, a liver of this, broken up with vinegar, and thrust into the nostril, wonderfully rathely it stilleth the blood running.

2. For brightness of eyes, gall of a wild buck mingled with field bees[a] honey, and smeared on; the brightness cometh to them.

3. That ilk may, *or, is strong,* against sore of fauces, mingle the gall and honey together; touch the fauces therewith; it healeth.

4. For all inconveniences that be produced in the fauces, a wood goats gall mingled with honey of field bees,[b] there shall *be added,* weighed to a like weight, myrrh, and pepper, and crocus, *or saffron;* seethe all in wine, till it be well wrought into a salve; then smear the sore chops therewith, each day, till that they heal.

5. For dimness of eyes, mingle together a wood goats gall and a little of wine; smear therewith thrice; then be they healed.

6. For a spotted face, a wood bucks gall, or a goats, mingled with water, and smeared on; quickly it cureth.

7. For granulations which wax upon the face, smear with goats gall; it will cleanse all the specks off the face, and diminish all the unsightlyness.

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[a] "Cum melle attico," Latin.

[b] It, in the neuter, refers to the process, not the gall. Gall belongs to a verb suppressed.

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[26] -mænȝ-, H. B. [27] Here H. fails us. [28] þeaxað, B. [29] fmẏþa, B.

Þið eaɲena ɾaɲe ⁊ ɾpeȝe puðu ȝate ȝealla mið neopum[1] ele oððe æppeleɾ ɾeape plæc ȝemencȝeð[2] ⁊ on þa eaɲan ȝeðon hẏt hæleþ.[3]

Þið toþ ece puðu ȝate ȝeallan mencȝ[4] pið ele ɾmẏɲe[5] mið ɾpẏþe ȝelome þonne beoð hi[6] hale.

Þið heɲð[7] bẏlȝeɾ ɾaɲe oððe punðe ɾẏɲeȝate ȝeallan menȝ[8] pið hunig ðo to þam ɾaɲe hit hæleþ pel.

To piɾeɾ pillan þæɾ buccan ȝeallan menȝ[8] pið ɲecelɾ • ⁊ pið netelan ɾæð • ɾmẏɲe[9] þone teoɲɾ mið æɲ ɾoɲan to þæɾ ɲeɾt ȝemanan • þ piɾ onɾehð[10] þæɾ pillan on ðam hæmeðe.

Þẏ læɾ cild sẏ hɲeoɾenðe þ iɾ ɾẏlle ɾeoc oþþe ɾcinlac mete ɾẏɲeȝate bɲæȝen teoh þuɲh ȝẏlðenne hɲinȝ[11] ɾẏle þam cildɛ̄ ɾpelȝan æɲ þam hẏt meolc onbẏɾɲȝe hẏt bẏþ ȝehæleð.[12]

VI. [Medicina de hirco.]

Þið homum nim ȝate hoɲn ⁊ leȝe to ɾẏɲe þ he bẏɲne on ɾẏɲe[13] ðo þonne oɾ þa ɾcẏlle on nipe þæt cnuca hẏt þonne ɾpiþe pið ɾceaɲpum eceðe • ðo on þa homan oþ þ hẏ hale ɾyn.

To ɾlæpe ȝate hoɲn unðeɲ heaɾoð ȝelæð[14] peccan[15] he on ɾlæpe[16] ȝecẏɾɲeþ.

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[1] nẏpū, B. [2] -mænȝeð, B. [3] hǽleð, B. [4] mænȝc, B. [5] ſmẏɲa, B. [6] hiȝ, B. [7] hẏɾ'ð, B. [8] mænge, B., twice. [9] ſmẏɲa, B. [10] onɾeh, V. [11] hɲínc, B. [12] B. omits these words. [13] ɾẏɲe, thus, MS. O ; ɾyple, V. [14] ȝeléð, B. [15] pæccan, B. [16] ſlæp, B.

8. For sore of ears, and sounding *in them*, a wood goats gall mingled with new oil, or with apples juice,[a] and lukewarm; put into the ears; it healeth *them*.

9. For tooth ache, mingle a wood goats gall with oil; smear very frequently with that; then they, *the teeth*, shall be hole.

10. For sore or wound of the orchis bag,[b] mingle a mountain goats gall with honey; apply to the sore; it healeth well.

11. [c] Ad mulieris voluptatem *augendam;* cum ture capreoli fel commisceto, et cum urticæ semine; hoc unge veretrum ante quam ad tori concubitum iverint; sic in ista copulatione mulier voluptatem percipiet.

12. Lest a child be falling, that is, be sick of *epilepsy*, the falling sickness, or dream of an apparition, draw a mountain goats brain through a golden ring; give it to the child to swallow before it tastes milk; it will be healed.

VI. *Painting of a goat, a he goat.*

1. For erysipelatous inflammations, take a goats horn, and lay it to the fire, so that it may burn at the fire; then remove the incrustations to a new vessel; then pound it thoroughly along with sharp acid; apply to the erysipelatous eruptions, till they be hole.

2. To get sleep, a goats horn laid under the head turneth waking into sleep.

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[a] "Porri," Latin; read as pomi.

[b] "Ad ueretri exulcerationes," Latin misunderstood; see viii. 2.

[c] This article is not found in the Latin. It is Latinized pudoris causa.

[d] "Ad sacrum ignem," Lat.

Þiꝺ cýþnla þaþe þmeoc þone man miꝺ ȝate hæþum[1] hnaþe he byþ þæt þaþeþ hal.

Þiꝺ bloꝺriýne ·oþ noþum aꝺriýȝ ȝate bloꝺ ꝺ ȝniꝺ to ꝺuþte ꝺo on þ næþþýþl[2] hýt piꝺþtanꝺeþ.

Þiꝺ eaȝena hætan ꝺ þtice · nipe ȝate cýþe oþeþ-ȝeþeteꝺ miꝺ þa eaȝbnæpaþ him býþ hnæꝺlice bot.

Þiꝺ heaþoꝺ ece nipe ȝate cýþe þæþto ȝeppiþen hýt hæleþ.[3]

Þiꝺ þot aꝺle ȝate cýþe nipe onȝeleȝꝺ þ þ̄ȝ ȝehꝺeȝaꝺ.

Þiꝺ næꝺnan þlite þceaþ[4] ȝate hoþn on þriý[5] þcenceaþ ·[6] ꝺ þaþe ýlcan ȝate meolc piꝺ pine ȝemenc-ȝeꝺe[7] on þriý[8] þiþaþ ꝺpince · þýllice hýt[9] þ attoþ toþceaꝺeþ.[10]

Þiꝺ innoꝺeþ þlepþan ȝate hoþn ȝeþceaþen[11] ꝺ piꝺ hunigе ȝemencȝeꝺ[12] ꝺ ȝeȝniꝺen[13] ꝺ æþteþ þam ȝeþigeꝺ þæþe[14] pambe þlepþan he þoþþnýceꝺ.[15]

Þiꝺ hneoþe[16] ꝺ piꝺ toþloȝen hic ȝenim þ pætep þe innan ȝæt býþ · ꝺ heo hpilum[17] ut ȝeoteꝺ menȝe[18] þone pætan piꝺ[19] hunigе ꝺ realte ꝺ þýmle on æþenne hiþ heaþoꝺ[20] ꝺ hiþ hic miꝺ þý þpea[21] ꝺ ȝniꝺe.[22]

Þiꝺ innoꝺeþ heaþoꝺnýþþe[23] þpa hpæt þpa he ete[24] menȝe[25] piꝺ þone pætan · ꝺ þone ýlcan ꝺpince piꝺ þæþ innoꝺeþ heaþoꝺnýrre[26] þ þeo ȝetoȝene pamb þý alýreꝺ ·[27] þpa he mā ꝺpinceꝺ þpa hýt þuþꝺoþ clænȝaꝺ.

Þiꝺ þone pætan ꝺo him eac ꝺpince[28] ȝate bloꝺ pel þ hýne hæleþ.

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[1] hæþū, B. [2] noþ, B. [3] hælꝺ, B. [4] þcaþ, B. [5] þpiȝ, B. [6] þcæncaþ, B. [7] –mænȝ–, B. [8] þpiȝ, B. [9] hýt, B. omits. [10] toþcaceꝺ, B. [11] ȝeþcapen, B. [12] –mænȝ, B. [13] ȝecpeꝺen, V. [14] þape, B. [15] þpicceꝺ, B. [16] Read hneoþle. [17] hpílon, B. [18] mænȝe, B. [19] miꝺ, B. [20] héaþoꝺ, B. [21] þpéa, B. [22] ȝníꝺe, B. [23] –neþre, B. [24] ete is omitted in V. [25] mænȝe, B. [26] –neþre, B. [27] onlýreꝺ· B. [28] ꝺpincan, B.

3. For sore of churnels,[a] smoke the man with goats hairs; rathely he will be hole of that sore.

4. For blood running from the nose, dry goats blood and rub it down to dust; apply that to the nostril; it withstandeth.

5. For heat and pricking of eyes, new goats cheese set upon the eyes with the eyelids; quickly will be amends for him, *the man.*

6. For head ache, a new goats cheese thereto bound; it healeth.

7. For foot disease,[b] a new goats cheese laid on relieveth the sore.

Painting of a snake.

8. For bite of snake, shave off shavings of a goats horn into three cups, and let *the man* drink at three times milk of the same goat mingled with wine; rarely doth it scatter the venom.

9. For flux of inwards, a goats horn shaven and mingled with honey, and rubbed *fine,* and after that swallowed, suppresses the flux of the wamb.

10. For leprosy,[c] and for a beaten body, take the water which is inside a goat, and which it at whiles outpoureth; mingle the wet with honey and salt, and always at even wash, and rub *the mans* head and his body with that.

11. For hardness of the inwards,[d] whatsoever he eateth let him mingle with the wet, and let him drink the same for hardness of the inwards, that the tightened wamb may be relieved; according as he more drinketh, so it further cleanseth.

12. Against the *evil* humour, have him drink goats blood; that will well heal him.

[a] "Inguinum," Latin,
[b] "Ad pedum dolorem," Latin.
[c] "Ad peduclosos," Latin.
[d] "Uentrem strictum," Lat.

Gif mnoð þinde nim gate blod mið hine fmeorre •[1] ⁊ berene grýta[2] gemeng[3] ⁊ on pambe utan geprið pundorlice hýt hælþ.[4]

Þið ælcef cýnnef næddran bite gate fmeorro[5] ⁊ hýre torð ⁊ peax mýlt • ⁊ gemeng[6] toromne þýre fra hit man gehal forfrelgan mæge onfo fe þe him ðeaf fý þonne bið he gehæled.

Þe[7] man fe þe him feo pætef adl gæten fmeorro[8] geþýð to porlum fpelge ⁊ drince[9] mið cealð pætef ⁊ fomod fpelge ⁊ drince[9] æftef[10] þam gate blod hým býþ hræd bot.

[11]ðrince eft buccan micgan ⁊ ete nafdef eaf • ⁊ pælþýfte mofan felorft ýf fe micga[12] þ he fý oftorft mið fedeð.

Þið eafena fafe gate micgan do on þ eafe þ fáf gelíðigað gif þæf[13] þýfmf inne bið hýt þ ût afýfþð.

Þið cýfnlu gate torð menge[14] þið hunige fmýre[15] mið fona bið fel.

Þið þeoh fpræce gate torð cneð fpýþe þ hýt fý fpýlce fealf • ⁊ fmýre[16] mið þa þeoh fona hý beoð hale.

Þið liþa fafe nim gate torð meng[17] þið fceafpum ecede ⁊ fmýre[18] mið • pel hýt hæleþ • ⁊ fmeoce[19] mið hæþe ⁊ þ ýlce on pine drince.

Þið cancre gate torð gemengeð[20] þið hunige ⁊ on þa punde gedon[21] hrape hýt hæleþ.

Þið fpýlaf gate torð fmýre[22] mið þa fpýlaf hýt

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[1] fmeppe, B. [2] gpitta, B. [3] gemænc, B. [4] hæleð, B.; V. has hælþ. [5] fmepo, B. [6] –mængˌ B. [7] Se, B. The þ in V. is a rubric letter. [8] fmepo, B. [9] B. omits from drince to drince. [10] æftˉ, B. [11] V. omits D. [12] migga, B. [13] þaf, B. [14] mænge, B. [15] fmýpa, B. [16] fmýna, B. [17] mængc, B. [18] fmýpa, B. [19] fmoca, B. [20] –mængˌ–, B. [21] gedón, B. [22] fmýpa, B.

13. If the inwards puff up, take goats blood with grease[a] of the same, and mingle barley groats, and bind *this* outside on the wamb; wonderfully it healeth.

14. For bite of any sort of serpent, melt goats grease, and her turd[b] and wax, and mingle together; work it up, so that a man may swallow it hole; let him, who hath need thereof, lay hold[c] thereon; then shall he be healed.

15. Let the man on whom may be water addle *or dropsy*, swallow goats grease squeezed to pills, and let him drink therewith cold water, and let him at the same time swallow, and after that drink goats blood;[d] he will soon have amends.

16. Again, let him drink bucks mie, and eat nards ear, *or spike nard*, and more *or root* of wall wort; best is the mie, that he be very often fed therewith.[e]

17. For sore of ears, apply goats mie to the ear; it relieveth the sore; if ratten be therein, it casteth that out.

18. Against churnels, mingle a goats turd with honey; smear therewith; soon it will be better.

19. For thigh pains, knead thoroughly a goats turd, so that it be as it were salve, and smear the thighs therewith; soon they be hole.

20. For sore of joints, take goats turd, mingle with sharp acid, and smear therewith, it healeth well; and smoke with heath, and drink the same in wine.

21. For cancer, a goats turd mingled with honey, and applied to the wound; quickly it healeth.

22. Against swellings, a goats turd; smear there-

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[a] "Cum resina et polline," Lat.
[b] "Sandaraca," Lat.
[c] "Accipiat," Lat.
[d] "Lotium," Latin.
[e] "Melius est lotium si idem (ebulum) pasti fuerint," Lat.

hý todpiꝼð • �. ȝehæleþ •[1] �. ȝeðeþ þ hý[2] eꝼt ne apiꝼað.

Þið þina ȝetoȝe ȝate topð menȝ[3] pið ecede �. þmýpe[4] mid þ þáp hýt hælþ.

Þið þppinȝum[5] ȝate topð menȝ[6] pið huniȝe þmýpe[7] �. on ȝeleȝe eac þa þppinȝaþ þe beoð on mannep innoðe acenneð[8] hýt todpiꝼeþ.

Gate ȝeallan on pine ȝedpuncen piꝼa halan[9] him opaðeþ �. hi[10] ȝehæleþ.

[VII.] Medicina [*de*] ariete. [MS. O.]

Þiþ peapþaþ �. pið þpýlaþ blacu þammep pul[11] on pætepe ȝeðýꝼeð �. æꝼtep þam on ele • �. þýþþan[12] aleð[13] on þa þapan þtope • þ þap heo on peȝ[14] apýpiþ ꝃ ȝýꝼ hýt bið mid ȝepeceð þa topliten punda heo ꝼopþpýcceþ.

Þa peapþaþ ꝃ ða þpýlaþ þe beoð on mannep handum oðde on opþum limum oðde ymb þone utȝanȝ þmýpe[15] mid þam pætan þe bpýpe op[16] healꝼpodenpe[17] þammep lunȝenne[18] hþaþe heo hý[19] onpeȝ[20] apýpeð.

Þið punðpþpinȝum ꝃ[21] anplatan þammep lunȝen þmel[23] to copþen ꝃ to þam þape ȝeleð[22] þona hýt ȝehælþ.

Þið þcupꝼum þammep þmeopu[24] ꝃ menȝ[25] ðæpto[26] þot[27] ꝃ þealt ꝃ þanð ꝃ hýt pulla on peȝ • ꝃ æꝼtep þmýpe[28] hýt býþ eꝼt liðpe.

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[1] ȝehæleð, B. [2] hiȝ, B. [3] mænȝe, B. [4] þmýþa, B.
[5] ſþþinȝaþ, B. [6] mænȝe, B. [7] þmýþa, B. [8] acænneð, B.
[9] I would read hamlan. [10] híȝ, B. [11] pull, B. [12] þiðð, B.
[13] aléð, B. [14] apeȝ, B., the preposition coalescing. [15] ſmyþa, B.
[16] oþ h., V. omits. [17] þoðenan, B. [18] lúnȝene, B. [19] hiȝ, B.
[20] apeȝ, B. [21] Read on ? or add a word ? [22] þmæl, B.
[23] ȝeléð, B. [24] þmeþu, B. [25] mænȝe, B. [26] þaþ, B.
[27] þót, B. [28] ſmýþa, B.

with the swellings; it driveth them away, and healeth them, and bringeth about that they arise not again.

23. For tugging of sinews, *or spasm,* mingle a goats turd with vinegar, and smear therewith; it healeth the sore.

24. Against carbuncles, mingle a goats turd with honey; smear, and lay on. It also driveth away the ulcers which be on a mans inwards.

25. Goats gall, drunken in wine, removes womens afterbirth for them, and healeth them.

VII. *Painting of a ram.*

1. Against ulcerations of the skin, and against swellings, black rams wool dipped in water, and after that in oil, and then laid on the sore place,[a] removes away the sore, and if *the sore* is reeked, *or fumigated,* therewith, it contracts lacerated wounds.

2. [b] Against ulcerations of the skin, and the swellings which be on a mans hands, or on other limbs, or about the anus,[c] smear with the wet which droppeth from a half sodden lung of a ram; quickly it removes them away.

3. For ulcerous wounds on the face,[d] a rams lung carven up small and laid to the sore, soon healeth it.

4. For scurfs; rams grease; and mingle[e] therewith soot, and salt and sand, and wipe it away with wool, and afterwards smear; it will be after this smoother.

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[a] "Ad locorum dolorem," Lat.; a euphemism; and "prolapsa uulnera," properly "prolapsam uuluam," as in ed. 1539.

[b] "Ad glauculos et cauculos," Lat., also "clauculos," which, as appears in the same MS., fol. 68, is calculos.

[c] "Aut in ueretro," Lat., see Quadr., v. 10.

[d] "Ad liuores et sugillationes," Lat.

[e] "Admixta sandaraca," Lat.

[VIII.] Medicina de apro. [MS. O.]

Ꝑiꝺ ælc ſaꝛ baꝛeꝛ bꝛæȝen ȝeꝛoꝺen ꝷ to ꝺꝛence ȝepoꝛhꝫ[1] on ꝑine ealle ſa̅ꝛ hẏꝫ ȝelhꝺeȝaþ.

Ꝑiꝺ hæꝛþena[2] ſaꝛe ꝷ ꝫeoꝛſeꝛ baꝛeꝛ bꝛæȝen menȝ[3] ꝑiꝺ huniȝ ꝷ ꝑꝛiꝺ on ꝑunꝺoꝛlice hẏꝫ hæleþ.

Ꝑiꝺ næꝺꝺꝛan[4] biꝫe baꝛeꝛ bꝛæȝen ȝeꝛoꝺen ꝷ ȝemencȝeꝺ[5] ꝑiꝺ huniȝ ꝑunꝺoꝛlice hẏꝫ ȝehæleþ.

Eꝛꝫ ꝑiꝺ ſaꝛum ꝷ ȝepunꝺeꝺum[6] ꝓoꝫum baꝛeꝛ lunȝen ȝebeaꝫen ſꝛiꝺe ſmale ꝷ ꝑiꝺ huniȝ ȝemenȝeꝺ[7] ꝷ to ſealꝓe[8] ȝeꝺon hꝛaþe heo ꝓ ſa̅ꝛ ȝehæleþ.

Ꝑiꝺ ınnoꝺeꝛ ꝓlepſan nıꝑe[9] baꝛeꝛ liꝓꝛe ꝑẏꝛc to ꝺꝛence[10] on ꝑine ꝷ ꝓonne ꝺꝛınce[11] ſona him biꝺ ſel.

[12]Oꝛaſ on peȝ to aꝺonne[13] nım baꝛeꝛ liꝓꝛe • ꝷ ſꝛpeꝫꝛe apulꝺꝛeꝛınꝺe ꝑẏl toſomne on ꝑine ȝemenȝeꝺ .[14] ꝷ ꝺꝛınce hꝛaꝺe hẏ[15] ꝓleoꝺ on peȝ ꝓꝛam him.

Gıꝓ eaꝛan ſẏn ınnan ſaꝛe ꝷ ꝓæꝛ[16] ꝑẏꝛmſ[17] ſẏ onꝺ͛ ꝓa ẏlcan ſealꝓe heo ẏſ ſꝑẏþe ȝoꝺ to ꝓam.

Ꝓeꝛeſ ꝑẏlla to ȝeꝓꝛemmanne nıme baꝛeꝛ ȝeàllan ꝷ ſmẏꝛe[18] mıꝺ ꝓone ꝫeoꝛſ ꝷ ꝓa hæꝛꝺan[19] ꝓonne haꝛaꝺ he mẏcelne luſꝫ.

Ꝑiꝺ ꝓẏlle ꝫeocum men baꝛeꝛ ſceallan[20] ꝑẏꝛc to ꝺꝛence[21] on ꝑine oꝺꝺe on pæꝫeꝛe • ꝛe ꝺꝛenc[22] hẏne ȝehæleþ.

Ꝑiꝺ ſpıꝛꝺan[23] ꝷ plæꝫꝫan ꝷ hnappunȝe ȝenım baꝛeꝛ ȝelẏnꝺe ꝷ ꝫeoꝺ on ꝓꝛım ꝛeſꝫꝛum[24] pæꝫeꝛeſ oꝓ ꝓ ꝛe

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[1] ȝꝑoꝛh, V. [2] hẏꝛꝺena, B. [3] mænȝc, B. [4] næꝺꝺꝛena, B., plural. [5] -mænȝ-, B. [6] -ꝺoꝺū, B. [7] -mænȝ-, B. [8] ſealꝫe, V. [9] nıfe, O. [10] ꝺꝛınce, B. [11] ꝺꝛínce, B. [12] O, the rubricator of V. omitted. [13] aꝺonne, B., with a inserted. [14] -mænȝ-, B. [15] hıȝ, B. [16] ꝓaꝛ, B. [17] ꝓoꝛmſ, B. [18] ſmẏꝛa, B. [19] hẏꝛꝺan, B. [20] ſcallan, B. [21] ꝺꝛẏnce, B. [22] ꝺꝛen, V.; ꝺꝛẏnc, B. [23] ſpıꝛan, O. [24] ꝛyſtꝛeꝛ, B.

VIII. *Drawing of a boar.*

1. For every sore, a boars brain sodden and wrought to a drink in wine alleviateth all the sore.

2. For sore of the coillons and of the yard,[a] mingle a boars brain with honey, and bind it on; wonderfully it healeth.

Drawing of a snake.

3. For bite of snake, a boars brain sodden and mingled with honey, wonderfully healeth.

4. Again, for sore and wounded feet, a boars lung beaten very small, and mingled with honey, and reduced to a salve; quickly *this salve* healeth the sore.

5. For flux of inwards, work to a drink in wine a new liver of boar, and then let *the man* drink; it will soon be well with him.

6. To do away the seams of wounds,[b] take a boars liver, and some sweet apple-tree rind;[c] boil them together in wine, when mingled, and let *the man* drink; quickly they flee away from him.

7. If ears are within sore, and matter be there, apply the same salve; it is very good for that.

8. [d] Ut viri voluptas perficiatur, sume apri fel, quo unge penem et testiculos; ita ingentem libidinem habebit.

9. For a man who has the falling sickness, work to a drink a boars coillons in wine or in water; the drink will heal him.

10. Against spewing and nausea, and napping, take boars suet, and seethe in three sextariuses[e] of water

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[a] "Ad ueretri dolorem," Lat.; misunderstood in VII. 2., v. 10.

[b] "Flegmata," Lat.

[c] "Mali punici," Lat.

[d] This article is not found in the Latin; it is here latinized quo minus erubescamus.

[e] "Eminis," Lat., that is, heminis.

ðnidda[1] dæl ꝑý bepeallen do þæꝑto[2] baꝑeꝑ ꝑam[3] ⁊ dꝑince he býþ hal · ⁊ he sýlꝑ punꝺꝑað ⁊ þeneð þ hýt ꝑý oþeꝑ læcedom þ he dꝑanc.

Þið ꝑtede · ⁊ pið blæddꝑan ꝑaꝑe ȝenim eoꝑeꝑeꝑ blædꝑan mid þam micȝan aheꝑe upp · ⁊ abid oþ þ ꝑe pæta oꝑ aꝑlozen[4] ꝑý ꝑeoð ꝑýðdan ⁊ ꝑýle etan þam þe eaꝑꝑoþo þꝑopie[5] punꝺoꝑlice hit ȝehæleþ.

Þam þe undeꝑ hý[6] micað baꝑeꝑ blædꝑe ȝebꝑædeð[7] ⁊ ȝeꝑealð to etanne þa unhæle[8] heo ȝehælþ.

Þið homum[9] baꝑeꝑ ꝑceaꝑn[10] ⁊ ꝑꝑeꝑel ȝeȝnideꝑ on pine ⁊ ȝelome dꝑince þa homan hýt beteþ.[11]

IX. Medi[*ci*]na [*de*] lupo. [O.]

Þiþ deoꝑulꝑeocnýꝑꝑe[12] ⁊ pið ýꝑelꝑe ȝeꝑihðe pulꝑeꝑ[13] ꝑlæꝑc pel ȝetapod ·[14] ⁊ ȝeꝑoden ꝑýle etan ðam þe þeaꝑꝑ ꝑý · þa ꝑcinlac þe him æꝑ ætýþdon ne ȝeunꝑtillað hý[15] hine.

To ꝑlæpe[16] pulꝑeꝑ heaꝑod leȝe undeꝑ þone pýle ꝑe unhala ꝑlæpeþ.[17]

Giꝑ þu ȝeꝑýxt[18] pulꝑeꝑ ꝑpoꝑ æꝑ[19] þonne hýne · ne ȝeꝑceþþeð[20] he þe ȝiꝑ ðu haꝑaꝑt[21] mid þe pulꝑeꝑ hꝑycȝ hæꝑ[22] ⁊ tæȝl hæꝑ þa ýtemæꝑtan on ꝑiðꝑæte butan ꝑýꝑhtu þu ðone ꝑið ȝeꝑꝑemeꝑt ac ꝑe pulꝑ ꝑoꝑȝað ymbe hiꝑ[23] ꝑið.

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[1] þ þrinðan, O. [2] þaꝑ, B. [3] ꝑám, B. [4] aꝑlopen, B. [5] -þiȝe, B. [6] hiȝ, B. [7] -bꝑæð-, B. [8] -leð, B. [9] oman, O. [10] ꝑceaꝑu, V. [11] ȝebetteð, B. [12] -neꝑꝑe, B. [13] ꝑulfeꝑ, O., and so on. [14] ȝetápoð, B. [15] hiȝ, B. [16] ꝑlépe, B. A later hand in V. has interlined hundeꝑ, but ꝑulꝑeꝑ is required, and so B. [17] unhála ꝑlépeð, B. [18] ȝeꝑihꝑt, B. [19] ǽꝑ, B. [20] ꝑcæðdeð, B. [21] hápaꝑt, B. [22] hǽꝑ, B. [23] hiꝑ, B., but V. omits.

till that the third part is boiled away; add thereto boars foam, and let *the man* drink; he will be hole. And he himself will wonder, and will ween that it be some other leechdom that he drank.

11. For strangury and sore of bladder, take a boars bladder with the mie, heave it up, and abide until that the wet is flown off; afterwards seethe it, and give it to eat to him who suffers the trouble; wonderfully it healeth.

12. For them who mie under them, *and cannot retain*, a boars bladder roasted and given to be eaten, healeth the misease.

13. For erysipelatous inflammations,[a] let *the man* drink frequently a boars sharn and sulphur rubbed down into wine; it amendeth the erysipelatous eruptions.

IX. *Painting of a wolf.*

1. For devil sickness and for an ill sight,[b] give to eat a wolfs flesh, well dressed[c] and sodden, to him who is in need of it; the apparitions which ere appeared to him, shall not disquiet him.

2. For sleep, lay a wolfs head under the pillow; the unhealthy shall sleep.

3. If thou seest a wolfs spoor ere than thou seest him, he will not scathe thee, if thou hast with thee a wolfs ridge (*back*) hair, and tail hair, the extremest part thereof, on thy journey; without fright thou shalt perform the journey, and the wolf shall sorrow about his journey.

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[a] "Ad coxios," Lat., *having sciatica*, from Coxa, *hip*. "Coxus, claudus," (Du Cange). "Coxendica," Ed. Sexti, 1539.

[b] "Umbrosos," also, "a demonibus uel umbris quæ per fantasmata apparent," Lat.

[c] "Conditam," Lat., *seasoned*.

Gaȝþræc on peȝ to donne ȝenim pulfer þýþre eaȝe • ⁊ hýt toftinȝ[1] ⁊ ȝepniþ to ðam eaȝon hit ȝepanaþ þ þar ȝýf hýt ȝelomlice þæpmiþ[2] ȝefmýpeþ býþ.

Þiþ miltþræce cpicef hundef milte abpeþ of þýpc to dpence[3] on pine þýle dpincan hýt hæleþ.[4] Sume nimaþ hpelpef ıNýlfe[5] ⁊ þpiðaþ on.

Þiþ piþerpeapþ hæp onpeȝ to adonne ȝif þu nimeft pulfef meapþ ⁊ þmýpeft[6] miþ hpaðe ða þtope þe þa hæp beoþ of apulluþ[7] ne ȝeþafaþ þeo fmýpunȝ þ hý eft pexen.

Se pifman þe þe[8] hæbbe deaþ beapn on innoðe • ȝif he[9] dpinceð pýlfene meolc miþ pine ⁊ hunige ȝemenȝeþ[10] ȝelice efne þona hýt hælð.

Biccean[11] meolc ȝif ðu ȝelome cilda toð þeoman[12] miþ þmýpeft •[13] ⁊ æthpinef t butan[14] þafe hý pexað.[15]

Þeapþaf ⁊ peapftan on peȝ to donne nim pulle ⁊ pæt miþ biccean hlonde þpiþ on þa peapftan ⁊ on þa peapþaf hpafe hi beoð apeȝe.

Þam mannum þe maȝon hpon[16] ȝehýpan hundef[17] ȝelýnde ⁊ pefmodef þeap miþ ealdum ele ȝemýlt dpýp on þ eafe[18] hýt þa deafan ȝebeteþ.

Þiþ pedef[19] hundef þlite nim þa pýpmaf þe beoð undefi pede hundef tunȝan þniþ on peȝ ymb læd utan þic tpeop þýle þam þe tofliten þý he biþ þona hal.

[20]Þiþ þefore nim blæcef hundef deadef þone þpýþpan poten þceancan[21] hoh[22] on eaþm he tofceaceð[23] þone þefoþ.

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[1] ſtínȝ, B. [2] þaþ, B. [3] dpýnce, B. [4] hǽleð, B. [5] milte, B., for mýlre. [6] ſmýþaft, B. [7] –loð, B. [8] þat, O., *qui.* [9] heo, O. [10] –mænȝ–, B. [11] Biccan, B. [12] hpéoman, B. [13] –þaft, B. [14] –ton, B. [15] peaxað, B. [16] hpón, B. [17] húndef, B. [18] éafe, B. [19] pede, B. [20] *Þ.* in B. is omitted. [21] þotþcancan, B. [22] hóh, B. [23] þcacað, B.

4. To remove away eye pain,[a] take a wolfs right eye, and prick it to pieces, and bind it to the *suffering* eye; it maketh the sore to wane, if it frequently be smeared therewith.

5. For milt pain, snatch away the milt of a living hound, work it to a drink in wine, administer it to be drunk; it healeth. Some take a whelps intestines[b] and bind them on.

6. For contrarious hairs, to do away with them, if thou takest a wolfs marrow[c] and smearest therewith suddenly the places from which the hairs have been pulled, the smearing alloweth not that they again wax.

7. The woman who may have a dead bairn in her inwards, if she drinketh wolfs milk mingled with wine and honey in like quantities, soon it healeth.

8. If thou frequently smearest and touchest childrens gums with bitches milk, the teeth wax without sore.

9. To do away callosities and warts, take wool and wet it with bitches stale, bind it on the warts and on the callosities; quickly they be away.

10. For the men who hear but little, melt with old oil, hounds suet and juice of wormwood; drop it into the ear, it amendeth the deaf.

11. For tear of mad hound, take the worms which be under a mad hounds tongue, snip them away, lead them round about a fig tree, give them to him who hath been rent; he will be soon hole.

12.[d] For a fever, take the right foot shank of a black dead hound, hang it on the arm; it shaketh off the fever.

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[a] "Ad glaucomata," Lat.

[b] "Incisum fissumque catulum," Lat.

[c] "Laccanicus," Lat. "Lacca, *sura, tibia*," Du Cange. Lucanicam hardly.

[d] Arts. 12 to 18 are not in the Latin.

Þanna ðe þ ðu ne miȝe þæt[1] se hund ȝemah sume men secȝað þ þæt[1] oncýðþe manner lichama þ he ne mæȝe þonne he cýmeþ to his piſe hýðe miþ ȝeþeahtan.

Scinþeocum men sýlc ðrenc[2] of hritet[3] hundes þorte on bitere leȝe sundorlice hýt hæleð.

Wnite ȝ syþmas on þeȝ to donne ðe on cildum beoð· bæþn hundes ðoft ȝ ȝnid smale menȝc[4] pið huniȝe· ȝ smýre[5] mid· seo self[6] adeþ ða sýþmas on þeȝ· nim eac þ ȝþæs þæt[7] hund ȝeðriteþ cnuca sniðe on hnaðe[8] hyt hælð.[9]

Þið pætet able nim ðriȝne hundes þoft sýlc to ðrience[10] he hæleð pætet seoce.

Ðreoriȝ on[11] þeȝ to donne hritef hundef þoft ȝecnucaðne[12] to duste ȝ ȝemenȝeð[13] þið meolope[14] ȝ to cicle abacen sýle etan þam untruman men æt þæte[15] tiðe hýs tocýmes sua[16] on dæȝe sua on nihte sþæþet[17] hýt sý his toȝan bið ðeatle stanȝ· ȝ æftet þam he lýtlað ȝ on þeȝ ȝepiteþ.

Þið pætet able hundes spiþan leȝe ȝ snið on þam innoðe þuh þone utȝanȝ seo pætet adl ut[18] atlopeð.

x. *Medicina de leone.*

Ða þe scinlac þtopien etan leontlæc ne þtopiað hý[19] oftet þ æniȝ scinlac.

Þið eatena sate nim leon ȝelýnde[20] mýlt on scýlle ðrýpe[21] on þ eate sona him býþ sel.

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[1] þat, B., twice. [2] ðrýnc, B. [3] hítes, B. [4] mænȝc, B. [5] smýra, B. [6] scalf, B. [7] þat, B. [8] hnæðe, B. [9] hæleð, B. [10] ðrince, B. [11] ðreoh ón, B. [12] ȝecnocoðne, B. [13] ȝemænȝeð, B.; ȝemenȝen, V. [14] melupe, B. [15] þæs, V.; þate, B. [16] sra, V. [17] sra hþþet, B. [18] út, B. [19] hiȝ, B. [20] ȝelýnde, B. [21] ðrip, B.

13. Beware thee that thou mie not where the hound mied; some men say that there a mans body changeth so that he may not, when he cometh to his wife, bed along with her. Art. ix.

14. For a man haunted by apparitions, work a drink of a white hounds thost, *or dung,* in bitter ley; wonderfully it healeth.

15. To do away with nits and insects which be on children, burn a hounds thost and rub it small, mingle it with honey and smear therewith; the salve doth away with the worms. Also, take the grass where a hound droppeth his dirt, pound it, bind on; quickly it healeth.

16. For water addle, *or dropsy,* take dry hounds thost, work it to a drink; it healeth the watersick.

17. To do away a dwarf,[a] give to *the troubled man* to eat thost of a white hound pounded to dust and mingled with meal and baked to a cake, ere the hour of the dwarfs arrival, whether by day or by night it be; his access is terribly strong, and after that it diminisheth and departeth away.

18. Against water addle, *or dropsy,* lay a hounds vomit upon and bind it upon the inwards; the water addle floweth away through the outgang, *or anal discharge.*

x. *Drawing of a lion.*

1. Let those who suffer apparitions eat lion flesh; they will not after that suffer any apparition.

2. For sore of ears, take lions suet, melt it in a dish, drop it into the ear; it will soon be well with it.

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[a] These are the dwarves of the old mythology of the Gothic races. The disease meant is convulsions.

Þið ælcum ſaþe ȝemýltеð leon[1] ȝelýnde • ȝ þæɪmið[2] ȝeɾmýɾeð[3] æle ſaɾ hýt ȝeliðiȝað.[4]

Þið ɾina ȝ pið cneopa leoða ſaɾum nim leon ȝelýnde • ȝ heoɾteɾ meaɾȝ[5] mýlt ȝ ȝemenȝ[6] toɾomne ɾmýɾe[7] miþ þ ſa̅ɾ ðæɾ lichoman[8] ſona hýt býþ hal.[9]

XI. *Medicina de tauro.*

Þið næddɾena eaɾðunȝe ȝ aɾlýȝennýɾɾe • ſeaɾɾeɾ hoɾn ȝebæɾneðne to acɾan ɾtɾeð þæɾ nædɾan eaɾðien hý ſleoð onpeȝ.

Þommaɾ oɾ anðplatan to ðonne ɾmýɾe miþ ſeaɾɾeɾ blode ealle þa þommaɾ hýt oɾ ȝenimeþ.

Feaɾɾeɾ ȝeallan pið eaȝena þýɾtɾu ȝ ȝenipe menȝ pið ſelð beona hunɪȝ ðo on þa eaȝan punðoɾlice hýt ȝehæleþ.

Þambe to aɾtýɾiȝenne nim ſeaɾɾeɾ ȝeallan ɾomna on pulle pɾið undeɾ þ ɾetl neoðan ɾona he þa pambe onlýɾeþ • ðo þ ylce cilðum oɾeɾ ðone naɾolan he peoɾpeþ ut þa pýɾmaɾ.

Þið eaɾena ɾaþe ſeaɾɾeɾ ȝeallan menȝ pið hunɪȝe ȝ ðɾýpe on ða eaɾan ɾona him býþ ɾel.

Þið cýɾnlu ðe beoþ on manneɾ anðplatan ɾmýɾe miþ ſeaɾɾeɾ ȝeallan ɾona he býþ clæne.

Þið apan bite oððe manneɾ ɾmýɾe miþ ſeaɾɾeɾ ȝeallan ɾona heo[10] bið hal.

Þið ælce heaɾðnýſſe ſeaɾɾeɾ ɾmeɾu mýlt pið týɾɾan

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[1] léon, B. [2] þaɾ, B. [3] –ɾaþ, B. [4] –eȝað, B. [5] meaɾh, B. [6] –mænc, B. [7] ɾmýɾa, B. [8] –haman, B. [9] A folio in B. was here cut out before the time when Junius made his transcript. [10] bite should be masculine.

3. For any sore, melted lion suet, and smeared therewith; it relieveth every sore.[a]

4. For sores of sinews and of knee joints, take lion suet and harts marrow, melt them and mingle together; smear therewith; the sore of the body will soon be well.

XI. *Drawing of a bull.*

1. Against the dwelling *by one* of snakes, and for their removal; scatter a bulls horn burnt to ashes where the snakes dwell, they will flee away.

2. To remove ugly marks from the face, smear with bulls blood; it taketh away all the marks.

3. Mingle with field bees honey[b] a bulls gall, against obscurity and darkness of the eyes, put it upon the eyes; wonderfully it healeth.

4. To stir a wamb, take a bulls gall, collect it on wool, bind it under the seat, *or rump,* below it; soon it relaxeth the wamb; do that ilk to children over the navel, it will cast out the worms.

5. For sore of ears, mingle a bulls gall with honey, and drip it on the ears; soon it will be well with them.

6. For churnels[c] which are upon a mans face, smear them with bulls gall; soon he will be clean.

Painting of an ape.

7. For bite of ape or of man, smear with bulls gall; soon it will be hole.

8. For every hardness, melt bulls grease with tar,[d]

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[a] This sentence is ill worded in the Saxon text. "Adeps leonis remissus statim inunctus omnem dolorem sedat," Lat., ed. 1539. I do not know that þæpmiδ can mean *statim.*

[b] "Melle attico," read as "attacorum."

[c] "Lentigines," Lat.

[d] "Resina," Lat.

ȝ leȝe on • ealle þa ſáſ ȝ þ̄ heaſde hẏt ȝelıðıȝað ȝ ȝehnerceaþ.

Þıþ ſoſtoȝonẏſſe ſeaſſe[ſ] meaſȝ on ȝehættum ꝑıne ðrınce þ̄ beteþ.

Þıð ælcum ſaſe ðrınce ſeaſſeſ ȝoſ on hatum ꝑætere ſona hẏt hælþ.

Þıð brẏce ſeaſſeſ ȝoſ ꝑeaſm leȝe on þone brẏce ſẏþþan hım bıð ſel.

Þıð ꝑætereſ brẏne oððe ſẏſeſ bæſn ſeaſſeſ ȝoſ ȝ ſceaþ þæſ on.

Gẏf þu ꝑẏlle ðon beoſhtne anðplıtan nım ſeaſſeſ ſcẏtel cnuca ȝ brẏt ȝ ȝnıð ſpıðe ſmale on eceð ſmẏſe mıð þone anðplatan ðonne bẏð he beoſht.

Þıf ȝemanan to ðonne nım ðruȝe ſeaſſeſ ſceallan ꝑẏſc to ðuſte oððe elcoſ ȝnıð on ꝑın ȝ ðrınce ȝelome he bıð þẏ ȝeaſſa to ꝑıfþınȝum.

XII. *Medicina de elephanto.*

Þıð ȝehþẏlce pommaſ of lichoman on þeȝ to nımenne ȝenım ẏlpen ban mıð hunıȝe ȝecnucuð ȝ to ȝeleð • punðoſlıce hẏt þa pommaſ[1] ofȝenımeð.

Eft þıð pommaſ of anðplatan to ðonne ȝẏf ꝑıfman mıð þam ſẏlfan ðuſte • ðæȝhpamlıce hẏſe anðplatan ſmẏſeð heo þa pommaſ aſeoſmaþ.

XIII. *Medicina de cane.*

Þıð ealle ſaſ ȝẏf þu on ſoſepeaſðon ſumeſa þıȝeſt hpẏlcne hpelpan þonne ȝẏt unȝeſeonðne[2] ne onȝıteſt þu ænıȝ ſáſ.

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[1] pommaf, O. [2] geſeonðne, V.

and lay on; it will make lithe and nesh all the sores and the hard *flesh.*

9. For bad spasm,[a] let *one* drink in wine a bulls marrow in heated wine; that amendeth.

10. For every sore, let *one* drink bulls dung in hot water; soon it healeth.

11. For a breach, *or fracture,*[b] lay bulls dung warm on the breach; afterwards it will be well with him (*the sufferer*).

12. For waters burning or fires, burn bulls dung and shed thereon.

13. If thou will make a face bright, take bulls sharn, pound and break up, and rub it very small in vinegar, smear therewith the face; then will it be bright.

14.[c] Ad concubitum perficiendum; testiculos tauri siccatos in pulverem redige: aut etiam alterutrum; in vino comminutos crebris ille haustibus ebibat, qui hoc philtro indiget; ita promptior ad venerem erit atque citatior.

XII. *Painting of a somewhat fantastic elephant.*

1. For any ill spot, to take it from the body, take elephant bone, *or ivory,* pounded with honey and applied; wonderfully it removes the disfiguring marks.

2. Again, for blemishes, to remove them from the face, if a woman with the same dust daily, smeareth her face, she will purge away the spots.

XIII. *Painting of a dog.*

1. For all sores, if thou in the early part of summer takest for food any whelp, being then still blind, thou shalt not be sensible of any sore.

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[a] "Ad torminosos," Lat.

[b] "Ad alopicias," Lat., *baldness.*

[c] This article is not in the Latin. Caput velamus.

Wið forþtogenysse brince hundes blod hyt hæleþ • pundorlice.

Wið gesyrpel þæra gecyndlima hundes heafodpanne gecnucad ⁊ to geleged pundorlice heo hæleþ.

Wið cynelice adle pede hundes heafod gecnucud ⁊ mid pine gemenged to drence hyt hæleþ.

Wið cancor pund hundes heafod to acxan gebærned ⁊ on gesyrhedeð hit þa cancor punda gehæleþ.

Wið scurfendum[1] nædlum gebærned hundes heafod ⁊ seo acxe þærón gedón þa ungesundu hyt on deg aþyrreþ.

Wið pede hundes slite hundes heafod gebærned to acxan ⁊ þær on gedon eall þ attor ⁊ þa fulnysse hyt ut aþyrreð ⁊ þa pedendan bitas gehæleþ.

Ert pede hundes heafod ⁊ his lifes gesoden ⁊ gesealb to etanne þam þe torliten bið pundorlice hyne gehæleþ.

To gehpylcum bryce hundes bræden aled on pulle ⁊ þ tobrocene to gesprinden feopertyne dagas þonne byþ hyt fæste gebatod ⁊ þær byð þearf to fæstene gesprinnennysse.

Wið eagþræce ⁊ stice tobrec hundes heafod • gif þ sryþre eage ace • nim þ sryþre eage • gif þ sinistre eage ace • Nim þ synistre ⁊ prið utan ón hyt hæleþ pel.

Wið tob præce hundes tuxas bærn to acxan hæt scenc fulne pines do þ dust on ⁊ do spa gelome þa teþ beoð hale.

Wið tob neomena gesprelle[2] hundes tux gebærned

[1] -endu, V. [2] Wið þ teþ pexon butan sare, O.

2. For griping,[a] let the sick drink hounds blood; it healeth wonderfully.

3. For swelling of the naturalia, a hounds head pan, *or skull*, pounded and applied, wondrously healeth.

4. For the kingly disease, *jaundice*, the head of a mad dog pounded and mingled for a drink with wine, healeth.

5. For cancer, the head of a mad dog burnt to ashes and spread on, healeth the cancer wounds.

6. For scurfy nails,[b] a burnt hounds head, and the ash thereon put; that *application* removes away the improprieties.

7. For a laceration by a mad dog, a hounds head burnt to ashes and thereon applied, casteth out all the venom and the foulness, and healeth the maddening bites.

8. Again, a mad dogs head and his liver sodden and given to be eaten to him who has been torn, wonderfully healeth him.

9. For any fracture, a hounds brain laid upon wool and bound upon the broken place for fourteen days; then will it be firmly amended, and there shall be a need for a firmer binding up.

10. For pain and pricking sensation in the eyes, break to pieces a hounds head; if the right eye ache, take the right eye; if the left eye ache, take the left eye, and bind it on externally; it healeth well.

11. For pain of teeth, burn to ashes the tusks *or canine teeth* of a hound, heat a cup full of wine, put the dust in, and let *the man* drink; and so do frequently, the teeth shall be whole.

12. For swelling of the gums, a hounds tusk burnt

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[a] "Ad torminosos," Lat., ed. 1538.

[b] Thus "Ad scabiem unguium" among receipts MS. Sloane, 146, fol. 43.

�sc �symale ȝeȝmiden �sc on ȝeðon toþþeomena �syꝑlaꝛ ȝeðpæꝛceað.

Ꝑið hunda þeðnyſſe[1] �sc piðeþþæðnyꝛꝛe ·[2] se þe haþað hundeꝛ heoꝛtan miþ him ne beoð onȝean hine hundaꝛ ceNe :

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[1] hþeðneꝛꝛe, B. [2] –neꝛꝛe, B.

and rubbed small and applied, extinguishes swellings of toothrooms.

13. For savageness of hounds and contrariousness; he who hath a hounds heart with him, against him shall not hounds be keen.

End of Medicina de quadrupedibus.

FLY LEAF LEECHDOMS.

In a different hand.

Ðiſ iſ ſeo ſeleſte eahſalf pið ehpæſice • ⁊ pið miſte • ⁊ pið penne • ⁊ pið pýſmum • ⁊ pið ȝihðum • ⁊ pið teoſenðum eaȝum • ⁊ ælcum cuðum ſpile • ȝenim feſeſ fuȝean • bloſtman • ⁊ ðileſ bloſtman • ⁊ ðunoſclafſan bloſtman • ⁊ hamoſ pýſte bloſtman • ⁊ tpeȝſa cýnna peſmoð • ⁊ polleȝian • ⁊ neoðepaſðe hlian • ⁊ hæpene ðile • ⁊ luſeſtice • ⁊ ðolhſunan • ⁊ ȝepuna ða pýſte • to ſomne • ⁊ pæl to ſomne in heoſteſ mæſiȝe • oððe on hiſ ſmeoſupe • ⁊ menȝ ele to ðo ſonne teala mýcel in ða eaȝan • ⁊ ſmýſa utepaſðe ⁊ pýſm to fýne • ⁊ ðeoſ ſalf[1] help pið æȝhpylcum ȝeſpelle to ſicȝanne • ⁊ to ſmýſianne • in ſpa hpylcum lime ſpa hit on bið;•

Ðiſ mæȝ to eahſalfe • ȝenim ȝeolupne ſtan ⁊ ſalt ſtan ⁊ pipoſ ⁊ peh on pæȝe • ⁊ ðpiſ ſuſh clað ⁊ ðo ealſa ȝelice micel • ⁊ ðo eal toȝæðeſe • ⁊ ðpiſ eft ſuſh linene clað • ſiſ iſ afandan læcecpæft.

In a different hand.

Pið lunȝen aðle • Genim hpite haſe hunan • ⁊ ýſopo ⁊ ſuðan • ⁊ ȝalluc • ⁊ bnýſe pýſt • ⁊ bſun pýſt • ⁊ puðe meſce • ⁊ ȝſunde ſpýlian • of ælceſe ſiſſe pýſte • xx • peneȝa pilt • ⁊ ȝenim ænne ſeftef fulne ealðaf ealoð • ⁊ ſeoð ſa pýſtan • oððet ſe ſeftef ealoð ſý healf ȝeſoðen • ⁊ ðſinc ælce ðæȝ fæſtenðe neap fulne calðeſ • ⁊ on æfen peaſmeſ lætſt • hit iſ halupenðe bote.

[1] A later hand has inserted e to make realf. Read helpð.

1. This is the best eyesalve for eye pain, and for mist, and for pin, and for worms, and for itchings, and for eyes running with teardrops, and for every known swelling: take feverfue blossoms, and dills blossoms, and thunder clovers[a] blossoms, and hammer worts[b] blossoms, and wormwood of two kinds, and pulegium, and the netherward part of a lily, and coloured dill,[c] and lovage, and pellitory, and pound the worts together, and boil them together in harts marrow or in his grease, and mingle oil besides; put them a good mickle into the eyes, and smear them outwardly, and warm at the fire; and this salve helpeth for any swelling, to swallow it and to smear with it, on whatever limb it may be.

2. This is efficacious for an eyesalve: take yellow stone (*ochre*), and salt stone (*rock salt*), and pepper, and weigh them in a balance, and drive them through a cloth, and put of all equally much, and put all together, and drive again through a linen cloth; this is a tried leechcraft.

3. For lung disease, take white horehound, and hyssop, and rue, and galluc,[d] and brysewort, and brownwort,[e] and wood marche, and groundsel, of each of these worts twenty pennyweight, and take a sextarius full of old ale, and seethe the worts till the sester of ale is half sodden *away*, and drink every day a cup full of it cold, and at evening a very little of it warm, the last thing; it is a healing remedy.

[a] Herb. art. LX.

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[a] *Aiuga reptans.* gl. [b] *Parietaria officinalis.*

[c] *Achillea tomentosa?*

[e] Various herbs are known by this name.

In a different hand of the XII. *century?*

Þiꝺ ꝑoꞇ aꝺle • ⁊ piꝺ þone ꝺꞃopan • nim ꝺaꞇuluſ þa pẏꞃꞇ oꝺeꞃ nama ꞇiꞇuloſa • þ̄ ıȝ on uꞃe ȝeþeoꝺa þ̄ ȝꞃeaꞇa cꞃauleac • nim þeſ leaceſ heaꝼꝺa • ⁊ ꝺꞃẏȝ ſpiꝺe ⁊ nim ðeꞃ oꝼ þꞃiꝺꝺan healueſ peninczeſ ȝepihꞇe ⁊ peꞃeꞇꞃeo • ⁊ ꝓomaniſce ꝓinꝺa • ⁊ cẏmen • ⁊ ꝑeoꞃꝺan ꝺel laupeꞃbeꞃian • ⁊ þeꞃa oðeꞃa pẏꞃꞇa ælceſ healueſ peninczeſ ȝepihꞇa • ⁊ vȷ. piꝑeꞃ coꞃn • unpezen • ⁊ ȝꞃinꝺ ealle ꞇo ꝺuſꞇe • ⁊ ꝺo pin ꞇpa æȝ ſcille ꝑulle þiſ ıſ ſoꝺ læcæcꞃæꝑꞇ ſẏle þan men ꝺꞃincan • oþ ðæꞇ he hal ſẏ.

In a different hand.

AD CORRVP[TI]ONEM COR[PORIS].

Polleıo • Aneꞇo • Centauꞃıa • minore • Ruꞇa • Saluıa • Grana pıonıe • de hıs equalıꞇer ſume & ꞇrıbula cum uino auꞇ ueꞇerı ceruıſa & da bıbere ıeıuno.

AD VOCEM uALIDFICANDAM.

Peꞃeꞇro • Cınamomo • Sınapıſ femine • Cumino aſſo • Pıpero • de hıſ equalıꞇer ꞇere & confice cum melle despumaꞇo 7 uꞇerıſ cum opus habueRıs.

AD FLUXUM Sanguinıs.

Accıpe de confirma hoc eſꞇ conſolıda • & fac inde ıuſſum & da bıbere femine paꞇıenꞇı fluxum ſanguinis • & ſanabıꞇur.

AD RECIPIENDAM menſtruam.

Waranꞇıæ[1] ıuſ cum uino da eı bıbere auꞇ de foluſ fraxını • Alıꞇer • Accıpe faꞇureıam & bullı cum lacte • & da eı bıbere.

[1] glossed ꝓneꞇ.

4. Against gout, and against the wristdrop; take the wort hermodactylus, by another name titulosa, that is, in our own language, the great crow leek;[a] take this leeks heads and dry them thoroughly, and take thereof by weight of two and a half pennies, and pyrethrum and Roman[b] rinds, and cummin, and a fourth part of laurel berries (*one fourth as much*), and of the other worts, of each by weight of a half penny and six pepper corns, unweighed, and grind all to dust, and add wine two egg shells full; this is a true leechcraft. Give it to the man to drink till that he be hole.

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[a] *Allium ursinum*. Leac is masculine: on the construction with þæt, see St. Marharete þe Meiden ant Martyr, p. 89.

[b] Cinnamon.

Þið innoþer arȳrunge.

AD VERTIGINEM.

Nim betonica ⁊ pæll ſpýðe on pin oþþa on alð ealað • ⁊ pæſc þ heaꝼod mið þam poſe • ⁊ leȝ ſiððen þ pýrt ſpa pæþm abutan þ heaꝼod ⁊ prið mið claðe • ⁊ læt ſpa beon ealla niht.

Eꝼt pið þæt ilce • nim ſauina • ⁊ betonica ⁊ peþmoð • ⁊ meþc • ⁊ ſeoð on pin oðde on oðer þæt ſpýðe • ⁊ nim calſtocceſ ⁊ bæþn to aſcen • ⁊ nim þonne þ poſ oꝼ þa pýrtaſ ⁊ oꝼeþȝeot þa aſcen miðe ⁊ mac ſpa to leȝa ⁊ pæſc þa heaꝼod pæþmiðe • ⁊ nim ſiððon þa pýrtaſ pæþma alla piðutan ſauina • ⁊ bind to þam heaꝼðe alla niht.

AD PECTORIS DOLOREM.

Nim hoꝼſellenef ꝼota ⁊ eꝼt ȝepæxen baꝼc • ⁊ ðriȳ ſpýðe • ⁊ mac to duſte • ⁊ ðriꝼ þuꝼh clað • ⁊ nim hunig ⁊ ſeoð ſpýðe • nim ſiððen þ duꝼt ⁊ mencȝ pæþto ⁊ ſtýþe ſpýðe toȝædeþa ⁊ do on box ⁊ nota þenna neoð ſiȝ. Eꝼt pið þ ilce • nim ꝼeadſtaleðe haꝼhuna • ⁊ ȳſopo • ⁊ ſtemp ⁊ do on ænne neopna pott • an ꝼleþinȝ oꝼ ða haꝼhuna ⁊ oðer oꝼ ȳſopo • ⁊ ðriðde oꝼ ꝼeþſc butep • ⁊ eꝼt þa pýrt ⁊ ſpa þa butþa ꝼoþð þ ſe pott beo ꝼull • ⁊ ſeoð hiȝ ſpýðe toȝæðþa ⁊ prinȝ ſiððen þuꝼh clað • ⁊ nota þonna þeaꝼꝼ ſiȝ • ꝼæſtenðe calð • ⁊ on niht on hat ala oðde bꝼoð oðde pætep.

9. For giddiness.

Take betony, and boil thoroughly in wine or in old ale, and wash the head with the infusion, and then lay the wort, so warm, about the head, and wreathe with a cloth, and so let be all right.

10. Again, for the same: take savine, and betony, and wormwood, and marche, and seethe in wine or in other liquor thoroughly, and take cabbage stalks and burn them to ashes, and then take the infusion from the worts and pour over the ashes with it, and so make it into a ley and wash the head therewith; and afterwards take the worts warm, all except the savine, and bind to the head all night.

11. For pain in the chest.

Take elecampane roots and bark that has grown again, and dry thoroughly and make into a dust, and drive it through a cloth, and take honey and seethe it thoroughly; after that take the dust and mingle it therewith, and stir thoroughly together, and put into a box, and use when need be. Again, for the same, take redstalked horehound, and hyssop, and stamp, and put into a new pot, a layer of the horehound, and another of hyssop, and a third of fresh butter, and again the worts and butter, and so on till the pot be full, and seethe them thoroughly together, and afterwards wring through a cloth; and use when need be, fasting cold, and at night in hot ale, or broth, or water.

MS. Cotton. Titus, D. xxvi., fol. 16 b.

Þiꝺ þa bleȝene ȝenim niȝon æȝþa ⁊ ſeoꝺ hiȝ þæſte ⁊ nim þa ȝeolcan ⁊ ꝺō þ̄ hpite apeȝ · ⁊ [ſ]mepa ꝺa ȝeolcan on anþe pannan ⁊ pþinȝ þ̄ pōſ ūt þuþh ænne claꝺ · ⁊ nim eall ſpa þela ꝺþopena pineſ ſpa ꝺæþa æȝþa beo ⁊ eall [ſpa] þela ꝺþopena ūnhalȝoꝺeſ eleſ ⁊ eall ſpa þela hunigeſ ꝺþopena · ⁊ oþ þinoleſ more eall ſpa þela ꝺþopena ȝenim þonne ⁊ ȝeꝺō hit call toſomne ⁊ þþinȝ ūt þuþh ænne claꝺ ⁊ ſẏle þam menn ēȝan him bẏꝺ ſona ſel.

MS. Harl. 6258, fol. 42. [51].

Þiꝺ eafoꝺ ece pollege þ̄ on engliſ ꝺþẏrcȝe ꝺpoſle : pulle on ele · oꝺꝺer on clane butere · ⁊ ſmẏre þ̄ heafoꝺ miꝺ.

De Beta.

Þiꝺ ealꝺa ⁊ ſinȝalum heafoꝺ ece cnuca þa purꝺ þat bete hataꝺ ⁊ gniꝺ on þa þunpunge ⁊ ufan þ̄ heafoꝺ · þu punꝺraſt þaſ laceꝺomeſ. Eft piþ þat ẏlce · cnuca cẏleþene on ecꝺe · ⁊ ſmīre miꝺ þ̄ heafoꝺ · bufan þa eaȝen ſona bẏꝺ hẏm ſæl. Þiꝺ ſlapenꝺe hice · pẏrce bæꝺ. Nim þ̄ mycele fearn niꝺepearꝺ · ⁊ eallan rinꝺe · cnuca to ſomne · ⁊ meꝺe ꝺroſna · ꝺo þar to · ⁊ beþþeh hīne pel pearme. Gif ſẏna ſcrīncon · nīm mucgpẏrte ȝebeatene · ⁊ piꝺ ele ȝemengeꝺ · ȝelogoꝺe ſmẏre miꝺ. Mucgpẏrte ſeap · ſeoþ on ele · ſmīra miꝺ. Þiꝺ heafoꝺ ece · ȝenīm bettonīcan ⁊ pipor ȝignīꝺ to gaꝺere · læt ane nihт hangie on claꝺe · ⁊ ſmira miꝺ þat heafoꝺ. Þiꝺ ſceancena ſarnẏſſa · ⁊ foт ece · bettonīca ⁊ ȝeorma

Against blains, take nine eggs and boil them hard, and take the yolks and throw the white away, and grease the yolks in a pan, and wring out the liquor through a cloth; and take as many drops of wine as there are of the eggs, and as many drops of unhallowed oil, and as many drops of honey; and from a root of fennel as many drops: then take and put it all together, and wring it out through a cloth, and give to the man to eat, it will soon be well with him.

For head ache, boil in oil, or in clean butter, pulegium, that is in English, dwarf dwosle, and smear the head with it.

Of Beet.

For old and constant head ache, pound the wort which hight beet, and rub upon the temples and top of the head, thou shalt wonder at the leechdom. Again, for the same, pound celandine in vinegar and smear the head therewith, above the eyes: the man shall soon be better. For a paralysed body, work a bath. Take the netherward part of the mickle fern,[1] and elder rind, pound them together, and add thereto dregs of mede, and wrap[2] the man up warm. If sinews shrink, take beaten mugwort mixed with oil; when settled, smear therewith. *Again*, seethe juice of mugwort in oil, smear therewith. For head ache, take betony and pepper, pound together, let them hang one night in a cloth, and smear the head therewith. For soreness of

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[1] *Aspidium filix.*

[2] Read beppeh.

leaf • ⁊ finul • ⁊ ribban • ealra efenfela • ⁊ ȝemeng pýð mýlc • ⁊ pýð pæter • ⁊ beþa miþ. ¶ Ad tumorem neruorum. Plantaginis folia • contunde • cum modico sale • et bibe ieiunus. Bete nigre succus • et radicis minus dimidio melle admixto • si naribus infundatur • ita ut palatum transeat ⁊ pituitas omnes defluunt et naribus et dentibus dolentibus prodest. Item ysopi satureie • sicce • origani fasciculos singulos in sapone optime per triduum macerabis • hoc per singulos menses • non solum capite sanus • sed et pectore et stomacho eris. ¶ Cui capud cum dolore findi uidetur. Succum edere cum oleo • miscetur et accetum • et unge nares • et statim sedabitur.

MS. Cott. Domit. A. 1, fol 55 b.

þaȝ pyrta ſceolon to penȝealfe • elene • ȝarleac • ceꝑ[a]ulle þæðic • næp • hremneȝ ꝓot • hunig ⁊ pipur • cnucige ealle ða pýrta ⁊ pringe þurh clað • ⁊ pýlle þonne on þam hunige.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 228, margin.

Þið eahþræce (altered to þærce).

ȝenim læfe neoðopeaþe cnupa ⁊ prinȝ ðurh hæþenne claþ ⁊ ðo fealt tó prinȝ þonne in þam eaȝan.

shanks and foot ache; betony and mallow, and fennel and ribwort, of all equal quantities, and mingle with milk and with water; smear therewith.

These worts must do for a wensalve; inula, garlick, chervil, radish, turnip, ravens foot, honey, and pepper. Pound all the worts, and wring through a cloth, and boil them then in the honey.

For pain in the eye.

Take the netherward part of a bulrush, pound it, and wring it through a hair cloth, and add salt; then squeeze it into the eye.

MS. C.C.C. 41., p. 226, in the margin.

Ne ꝑoꝛꝛtolen ne ꝑoꝛholen nanuht þæꝛ ðe ic ā̊ge þe na[1] ðe mihte heꝛoð uꝛne ðꝛihen. Ic ȝeþohte ꝛce Eaðelenan· anð ic ȝeþohte cꝛiꝛt on ꝛoðe ahanȝen ꝛꝑa ic þence ðiꝛ ꝑeoh to ꝛinðanne· næꝛ to oþ ꝑeoꝛꝛ ȝanne· ꝛ to ꝓitanne næꝛ to oðꝑýꝛceanne ꝛ to luꝛianne· næꝛ to oðlæðanne. Gaꝛimunð ȝoðeꝛ ðeȝen ꝛinð þæt ꝛeoh· ꝛ ꝑeꝛe þæt ꝑeoh anð haꝑa þæt ꝑeoh· ꝛ healð þæt ꝑeoh· anð ꝑeꝛe ham þæt ꝑeoh· þæt he næꝑꝛe nabbe landeꝛ þæt he hiꝛ oðlæðe ne ꝓoldan ꝓ hiꝛ oðꝑeꝛie ne huꝛa þæt he hiꝛ oð hiꝛ[2] healðe ȝýꝑ hýꝛ hꝛa ȝeðo· ne ȝeðiȝe hiꝛ him næꝑꝛe binnan þꝛým mihtum· cunne ic hiꝛ mihta· hiꝛ mæȝen· anð hiꝛ mihta· anð hiꝛ mundcꝛæꝑtaꝛ eall he ꝑeoꝛniȝe ꝛꝑa ꝛýeꝛ[3] ꝓuðu ꝑeoꝛnie· ꝛꝑa bꝛeðel þeo ꝛꝑa þýꝛtel· se ðe þiꝛ ꝑeoh oðꝑeꝛȝean þence· oððe ðiꝛ oꝛꝑ oðehtian ðence· amen.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 202, margin.

Þið ymbe.

niim eoꝛþan oꝑeꝛꝑeoꝛꝛp mið þinꝛe ſꝓíþꝛan hanða unðeꝛ þinum ſꝓiþꝛan ꝑet ꝛ cꝑet ꝓo ic unðeꝛ ꝓot ꝓunðe ic hiꝛ hꝑæt eoꝛðe mæȝ þið ealꝛa þihta ȝehþilce ꝛ þið anðan ꝛ þið æminðe ꝛ þið þa micelan manneꝛ tunȝan ꝛ þið on ꝛoꝛꝑeoꝛꝛp oꝑeꝛ ȝꝛeot þonne hi ſꝓiꝛman ꝛ cꝑeð ſittte ȝe ꝛiȝe þiꝛ ſiȝað to eoꝛþan næꝑꝛa ȝe þilðe tu puða ꝑleoȝan beo ȝe ſꝑa ȝeminðiȝe mineꝛ ȝoðeꝛ ſꝑa bið manna ȝehþilc meteꝛ ꝛ eþeleſ.

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[1] Read ma. [2] Strike out hiꝛ. [3] Read ꝛýeꝛ, ꝛýꝛ.

To find lost cattle.

Neither stolen nor hidden be aught of what I own; any more than Herod *could* our Lord. I remembered Saint Helena and I remembered Christ on the rood hung; so I think to find these beeves, not to have them go far, and to know *where they are*, not to work them mischief, and to love them, not to lead them astray. Garmund, servant of God, find me those beeves, and fetch me those beeves, and have those beeves, and hold those beeves, and bring home those beeves, so that he, *the misdoer*, may never have any land, to lead them to, nor ground to bring them to, nor houses to keep them in. If one do this deed, let it avail him never. Within three nights I will try his powers, his might, his main, and his protecting crafts. Be he quite wary, as wood is ware of fire, as thigh of bramble or of thistle, he, who may be thinking to mislead these beeves or to mispossess this cattle. Amen.

For *catching a swarm of bees.*

Take some earth, throw it with thy right hand under thy right foot and say, "I take under foot, "I am trying what earth avails for everything in the "world and against spite and against malice, and "against the mickle tongue of man, and against dis-"pleasure." Throw over them some gravel where they swarm, and say,—

"Sit ye, my ladies, sink,
"Sink ye to earth down;
"Never be so wild,
"As to the wood to fly.

"Be ye as mindful of my good as every man is of "meat and estate."

MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xviii., fol. 13 b.

Þiſ iſ þinan ýþſe to bote.

[Sinȝ] ymb þin ýþſe ælce æſen him to helpe • AGIOS • AGIOS • AGIOS • [ȝenim tpeȝen] . . . lante ſticcan ſeðeſecȝede • ȝ pſit on æȝðeſne ſticcan [be] hpælceſe ecȝe: an pateſ noſtef • oð ende • ȝ let þone [ſticc]an þone[1] be[pſitenn]e on þa ſloſe • ȝ þone oð[e]ſne on . . . . . oſef þam oðſum ſticc[a]n.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 292, margin.

Þið ealſa ſeo[n]ða ȝſumneſſum.

Ðextera domini fecit uirtutem dextera domini exaltauit me non moriar ſed uiuam et narrabo opera domini dextera glorificata est in uirtute dextera manus tua confringit inimicoſ et per multitudinem mageſtatiſ tuæ contreuisti adversarioſ meoſ miſiſti iram tuam et cōmedit eoſ ſic per uerba amedatio ſic eriſ inmundiſſime spiritus fletuſ oculorum tibi gehenna igniſ cedite • a capite • a capillis • a labiiſ • a lingua • a collo • a pectoribus • ab uniuerſiſ • compaginibus membrorum eius ut non habeant potestatem diabuluſ ab homine isto[a] • N. de capite • de capillif • Nec nocendi • Nec tangendi • nec dormiendi • Nec tangendi • nec inſurgendi • nec in meridiano • nec in uiſu • nec in risu • nec in fulgendo Ne[c] ef fine. Sed in nomine domini noſtri iesu christi qui cum patre et ſpiritu ſancto unuſ æternuſ deuſ in unitate ſpiritus ſancti per omnia secula seculorum.

[1] þā, MS.

This is to cure thy cattle.

[Sing] over thy cattle every evening to be a help to them, the Tersanctus. [Take two] four edged sticks . . . . . and write on either stick, on each edge, the pater noster to the end; and let fall the inscribed stick on the floor, and the other . . . .

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 346, margin.

Þiꝺ ſaþum eaȝum.

Domine sancte pater omnipotens æterne deuſ ſana occuloſ hominiſ iſtiuſ • N. ſicut ſanaſti occuloſ filii tobi et multorum cecorum manuſ aridorum peſ claudorum ſanitaſ egrorum reſurrectio mortuorum felicitaſ martirum et omnium ſanctorum oro domine ut erigaſ & inluminaſ occuloſ famuli tui • N. in quacunque ualitudine conſtratum medelis celestibuſ ſanare digneriſ tribue famulo tuo • N. ut armiſ iuſtitie muniatur diabolo reſiſtat et regnum conſequatur æternum • per.

Þiꝺ ſaþum eaþum.

Rex glorie christe raphaelem angelum exclude fandorŏhel auribus famulo dei • illi • mox recede ab aurium torquenti ſed in raphaelo angelo ſanitatem auditui componaſ • per.

Þiꝺ maȝan ſeocneſſe.

Adiurer noſ deuſ ſalutariſ noſter exclude angelum lanielum malum qui ſtomachum dolorem ſtomachi facit ſed in dormielo ſancto angelo tuo ſanitatem ſerui tui in tuo ſancto nomine ſanatione[m] ad ad tribuere • per.

MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xviii.

[Gif hý]þeru beon on lungen coðon ÷

. . . . . ton hýlle • ⁊ bærn to axan on middan sumeres mæsse [dæg • dō] þærto hali pæteri • ⁊ geot on heora muð on middan [sumeres mæ]sse merigen • ⁊ sing þas þry sealmas þæri ofer • [Misereре] nostri ⁊ Exurgat dominus ⁊ Quicumque uult.

Ibid.

Gif sceap sionýl on.[1]

[Genim] lýtel nipes ealoð • ⁊ geot innon ælc þæra sceapa muð • ⁊ do þ [hi hrað]or spelgon • þ heom cýmð to bote.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 400 ; margin.

Partly alliterative.

Ic me on þisse gýrde beluce ⁊ on godes helde bebeode • pipp þane sapa síce pið þane sapa slege pið þane gnýmma gnýne pið ðane micela egsa þe bið eghpam lað ⁊ pið eal þ lað þe into land þare sýge gealdor ic begale sigegýrd ic me þege porðsige ⁊ porcsige se me ðege ne me mer ne gemyrne ne me maga ne gerpence ne me næfre minum þeore forht ne gepurþe • ac gehæle me ælmihtigi and sunu fnofre gast ealles pulðres pyrðig ðrýhten spa spa ic gehýrde heofna scyppende abrame and Isace and spilce men moyser ⁊ iacob ⁊ dauit ⁊ iosep • ⁊ euan ⁊ annan ⁊ elizabet saharie ⁊ ec marie modur xp̄es ⁊ eac ðurenð þira engla clipige

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[1] Of uncertain signification.

If cattle have disease of the lungs.

. . . . and burn to ashes on midsummers day: add holy water, and pour it into their mouth on midsummers morrow; and sing these three psalms over them: Psalm li.st, Psalm lxviii.th, and the Athanasian creed.

If sheep be ailing.

Take a little new ale, and pour it into the mouth of each of the sheep; and manage to make them swallow it quickish; that will prove of benefit to them.

A charm or prayer.

I fortify myself in this rod,[1] and deliver myself into Gods allegiance, against the sore sigh, against the sore blow, against the grim horror, against the mickle terror, which is to everyone loathly, and against all the loathly mischief which into the land may come: a triumphant charm I chant, a triumphant rod I bear, word victory and work victory: let this[2] avail me, let no night mare mar me, nor my belly swink me, nor fear come on me ever for my life: but may the Almighty heal me and his Son and the Paraclete Spirit, Lord worthy of all glory, as I have heard, heavens creator. Abraham and Isaac and such men, Moses and Jacob, and David, and Joseph, and Eve, and Hannah and Elizabeth, Sarah and eke Mary, mother of Christ, and also a thousand[3] of the angels I call to be a guard

See Wanley, p. 119.

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[1] Probably a holy rood.

[2] ſe as ſeo; ȝyrð is feminine.

[3] Perhaps, thousands.

ic me to ā̃re þið eallum feondum hi me ferion and frihion and mine forfe nerion eal me gehealdon men[1] gerealdon þarcef stonendе fi me fulðref hỳht hand ofer heafod halizna nof rizerofra fceote foðfærtna engla biddu ealle blīðu mode þæt me beo hand ofer heafod mattheuf helm marcuf byrne leoht lifef nof locof min frumð fcearp and fcirecg fcylð iohannef fulðre gehlitegod regа ferafhin forð ic gefare frind ic gemete eall engla blæd eadigef lā̃re bidde ic nu rizere godef miltfe god fið fæt godne fmylte ỏ lihte rind perebum rindaf gefran cincinde pæter fimble gehalebe ið eallum feondum frеond ic gemete ið þæt ic on þef ælmihtian on hif frið punian mō̃te belocun rib þa[2] laþan re me lyfef eht on engla bla[3] blæd geftaþelod and inna halre hand hofna ricef blæd[3] þa hrile þe ic on life punian mote. Amen.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 216.

See Wanley, p. 114.

Ðiſ[4] man fceal cpeðan ðonne hif ceapa hpilcne man forfolenne. C[p]ỳð æf he[5] ænỳg oþef porð cpeðe· Bethlem[6] hattæ feo burh ðe cirift on geboren pef· feo if gemærfod ofer ealne middangeaid· fpa ðeof dæð pyrþe for mannum mæ̃re. per crucem xp̃i ỏ gebede þe þonne þrira Earf ỏ cpeð þrira ✝ xp̃i ab oriente reducat· ỏ in pef and cpeð· crux xp̃i ab occidente

[1] men, MS. ; read meh.
[2] Read þam.
[3] Strike out.
[4] The shape of the s in these pieces is often transitional between r and f.
[5] Read þu.
[6] Observe the alliteration.

to me against all fiends. May they bear me up and keep me in peace and protect my life, uphold me altogether, ruling my conduct; may there be to me a hope of glory, hand over head,[1] the hall of the hallows, the regions of the glorious and triumphant, of the truthful angels. With all blithe mood I pray, that for me, hand over head,[1] Matthew be helmet, Mark brynie,[2] a light lifes bulwark, Luke my sword, sharp and sheeredged, John my shield, embellished with glory. Ye Seraphim, *guardians* of the ways! Forth I shall depart, friends I shall meet, all the glory of angels, through the lore of the blessed one. Now pray I to the victor for Gods mercy, for a good departure,[3] for a good, mild, and light wind upon *those* shores; the winds I know, the encircling water, ever preserved against all enemies. Friends I shall meet, that I may dwell on the Almightys, yea, in his peace, protected against the loathsome one, who hunts me for my life, established in the glory of angels, and in the holy hand of the mighty one of heaven, while I may live upon earth. Amen.

A charm to recover cattle.

A man must sing this when one hath stolen any one of his cattle. Say before thou speak any other word. Bethlehem was hight the borough, wherein Christ was born: it is far famed over all earth. So may this deed be in sight of men notorious, per crucem Christi. Then pray three times to the east, and say thrice, may the cross of Christ bring it back from the east; and *turn* to the west, and say, may the cross of Christ bring it back from the west; and to

[1] That is, as in a game easily won.

[2] Coat of mail.

[3] Siðfæt appears here, as well as in some other places, to be neuter. See J. M. K. in Gentlemans Magazine, 1834, p. 604.

reducat • ⁊ in fuþ • ⁊ cpeð þpipa • crux xp̃i amenidie reducant[1] and in noþð ⁊ cpeð crux xp̃i abfcondita funt[2] et inuenta est Iudeas cpiꝛt ahenꝛon ꝛeðidon him ðæða þa pýnſtan hælon • þæt hi ꝓoꝛhelan ne mihton • ꝛpa næfꝛe ðeoꝛ ðæð ꝓoꝛholen ne pynþe • peꝛ crucem xp̃i.

Ibid.

See Wanley, p. 114.

Gif ꝓeoh ſý unðeꝛnumen ꝛif hit ꝛy hoꝛꝛ sinꝛ þif on hif ꝓeteꝛa oððe on hif bꝛiðel • ꝛif hit ꝛi oðeꝛ ꝓeoh ſinꝛ on þæt hoꝛꝛec and ontend • iii • candella ðꝛſp ðꝛipa þ̃ peax • ne mæꝛ hit nan man ꝓoꝛhelan. Gif hit ꝛý oþeꝛ oꝛꝛ þonne ſinꝛ ðu hit on • iiii • healfa ðin • ⁊ ſinꝛ æꝛeꝛt upꝛihte hit • ⁊ Petuꝛ Pól • Patꝛic • Pilip • Maꝛie • Bꝛiꝛit • Felic • in nomine dei ⁊ chiꝛic • qui queꝛit inuenit.

MS. Bibl. Bodl. Junius, 85.[3]

Þið þif beaꝛn eacenu.[4]

Wanley, p. 44.

Maria virgo peperit Christum, Elisabet sterelis peperit Johannem baptistam. Adiuro te infans si es masculus an femina per patrem et filium et spiritum sanctum ut exeas, et recedas • et ultra • ei non noceas neque insipientiam illi facias • amen. Videns dominus flentes sorores lazari ad monumentum lacrimatus est coram iudeis et clamabat lazare veni foras et prodiit; ligatus manibus et pedibus qui fuerat quatriduanus mortuus. Þꝛit ðiꝛ on pexe ðe næfꝛe ne com to nanen pýꝛce • ⁊ bind undeꝛ hiꝛe ꝛþiðþan ꝓot ;[5]

---

[1] Read reducat.
[2] Read est.
[3] From a transcript forwarded by a friend.
[4] For childbirth.
[5] Write this on wax which has never been applied to any work, and bind it under her right foot.

the south, and say thrice, may the cross of Christ bring it back from the south; and to the north, and say, the cross of Christ was hidden and has been found. The Jews hanged Christ, they did to him the worst of deeds; they concealed what they were not able to conceal. So never may this deed become concealed. Per crucem Christi.

For the same.

If cattle be taken away privily; if it be a horse, sing this over his foot shackles, or over his bridle. If it be another sort of cattle, sing over the hoof track, and light three candles and drip the wax three times *into the hoof track.* No man will be able to conceal it. If it be other goods,[1] then sing it on the four sides of thee, and first sing it looking up. Peter, Paul, Patrick, Philip, Mary, Bridget, Felicitas; in the name of God, and the church; he who seeketh, findeth.

Charm.[2]

Þið ȝeþtice.[3]

Þiſ ðrytes mæl ⁊ ring ðripe ðæp on ðir ⁊ pater noster • longinus miles lancea ponxit dominum et restitit sanguis et recessit dolor;

---

[1] As furniture; see Thwaites, Hept. Genes. xxxi. 36.

[2] From a transcript forwarded by a friend.

[3] For a stitch. Write a cross of Christ, and sing over the place this thrice.

Þið uncuðum ƿyle.[1]

ƿinʒ on ðine læceƿinʒeƿ • in pater noster: ⁊ ƿƿiþ ymb þ ƿaƿe • ⁊ cweð • Fuge diabolus Christus te sequitur • quando natus est Christus • fugit dolor; ⁊ æfþuƿ • pater noster. ⁊ i•i•i• Fuge diabolus;

Þið toð ece.[2]

Sanctus Petrus supra marmoream —— [3]

MS. St. Johann. Oxon. No. 17.

Þið bloðƿene of noſu ƿƿihþ to hiƿ forheafoð on xpſ mel.

Stomen + Stomen mezafoſn + calcoſ +

For bloodrunning from the nose, write on the mans forehead in the shape of a cross.

---

[1] For a strange swelling. Sing upon thy little finger a pater noster, and draw a line about the sore, and say.

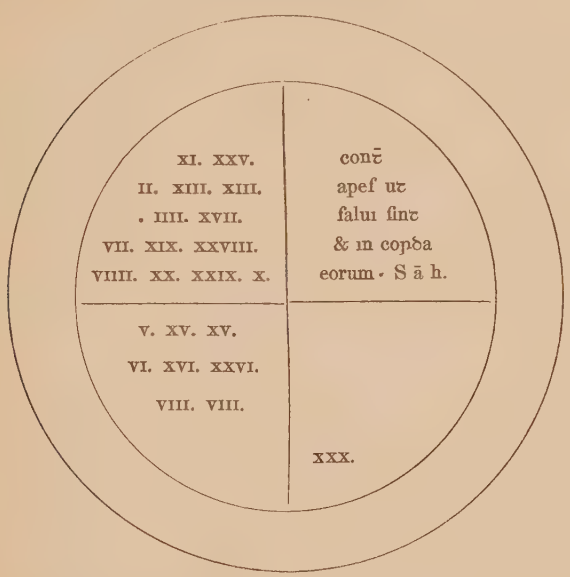
[2] For tooth ache.

[3] The rest is wanting. It is contained in Lacnunga, fol. 183.

MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xviii., fol. 13 b.

þiſ iꝛ ſc̄e columcille cipcul.

Þꝛiꝺ þýꝛne cipcul miꝺ þineſ cniꝛeſ opꝺe on anum mealan ſtane ⁊ ſleah ænne ſtacan on miꝺꝺan þam ymbhaȝan · ⁊ leȝe þone ſtan on uppan þam ſtacan · þ̄ he beo eall unꝺeꝛ eopꝺan · buꝺan þam ȝeꝛꝛiꝺenan.

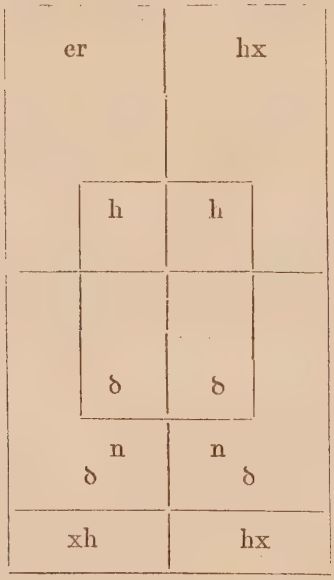


This is the circle of Saint Columbkill.

Write this circle with the point of thy knife upon a meal stone *or quern,* and cut a stake in the middle of the hedge surrounding *thy fields;* and lay the stone upon the stake, so that it be all under ground except the inscribed part.

Against theft.

Þonne þe ma[n] hpeꝺ ꝓoɲſtele appiꝺ þiſ ſpiȝenꝺe ꝯ ꝺo on þinne pinſtþan ſcō unꝺeɲ þinum hō · þonne ȝeacſaxꝺ þu hiꝺ ſona.



When a man stealeth anything, write this in silence and put it into thy left shoe, under thy heel. Then thou shalt soon hear of it.

MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xviii., fol. 13 b.

. . . . e mæðeþe cıð on þınþe hẏþe • þonne ne aſponð nan man þıne beon ne hı ma[n] ne mæg ꝑoꝛſtelan þa hþıle þe ſe cıð on þæþe hẏþe bıð.

Against loss of bees.

. . . . a plant of madder, on thy hive; then no man will be able to steal them, the while the plant is on the hive.

Ibid. fol. 16 a.

Ut ſuricef ȝarbaf non noceant.

þıꝛ ıf þeo bletſunȝ þæþto.

Haſ preceſ ſuper ȝarbaſ dıcıſ & non dıcto eoſ ſuſpendıſ hıeþoſolımam cıuıtate ubı ſuricef nec habıtent nec habent poteſtatem nec grana colligent • nec tritıcum congaudent.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. vii., fol. 171 a.

HER YS SEO BŌC ÞV ÐV MEAÞT þine æcerað betan ȝif hi nellaþ þel þexan oþþe þæt hþilc unȝebeþe þinȝ onȝebōn bið on ðrý oððe on lýblace ȝenim þonne on niht æt hýt daȝiȝe feoþet týrf on feoþet healfa þæs landes ȝ ȝemeaȝca hu hý æt ſtodon. Nim þonne ele ȝ huniȝ ȝ beoþman ȝ ælces feoh meolc þe on þæm lande ſý ȝ ælcef tþeopcýnnes dæl þe on þæm lande ſý ȝepexen butan heaþdan beāman ȝ ælcre namcuþre pyrte dǣl butan ȝlappan anon ȝ do þonne haliȝ pætet ðæþon ȝ ðrýpe þonne þrira on þone ſtaðol þaȝa tuſſa ȝ cpeþe ðonne ðaf poſð • Cþefcite • pexe • & multiplicamini • and ȝemæniȝfealda • & þeplete • and ȝefýlle • teþre • þas eoſðan • In nomine patris •
fol. 171 b. & filii • et ſſſ ſc̄i • sit benedicti. And pater noſter ſpa oft ſpa þæt oðer ȝ bere riþþan ða tuſſ to ciþcean ȝ mæsse þreoſt aſinȝe feoþet mæſſan oþer þan tuſſon • ȝ pende man þ ȝrene to ðan peoſode ȝ riþþan ȝebrinȝe man þa tuſſ þæt hi æt pæþon æt runnan fetlȝanȝe. And hæbbe him ȝæþoſht oſ cþic-beame feoþet cþiſtef mælo ȝ appite on ælcon ende • Mattheus • ȝ marcus • Lucas ȝ Iohannef • leȝe þ cþiſtef mǣl on þone pyt neoþepeaþne cpeðe ðonne • Cþux • mattheus • Cþux • marcus • Cþux • lucaſ • Cþux • Sc̄ſ Iohannef • Nim ðonne þa tuſſ ȝ fete ðæt upon on • ȝ cpeþe ðonne niȝon riþon þaſ poſð • Cþefcite ȝ ſpa oft pater ñr ȝ pende þe þonne eaſt peaſð ȝ onlūt niȝon riðon eadmodlice • ȝ cpeð þonne þaſ poſð eaſt peaſð Ic ſtande aþena ic me bidde bidde ic

A charm for bewitched land.

Here is the remedy, how thou mayst amend thine acres, if they will not wax well, or if therein anything improper have been done, by sorcery or witchcraft.

Take then at night, ere it dawn, four turfs on the four quarters of the land, and mark how they formerly stood. Then take oil and honey and barm and milk of every cattle which is on the land, and part of every kind of tree which is grown on the land except hard beams, and part of every wort known by name except the buckbean (?) only, and add to them holy water, and then drop *of it* thrice upon the place of the turfs, and then say these words: Crescite, *that is* wax; et multiplicamini, *that is* and multiply; et replete, *that is* and fill; terram, *that is* this earth, etc. And *say* the Paternoster as often as the other *formula*, and after that bear the turfs to church and let a mass priest sing four masses over the turfs, and let the green *surface* be turned towards the altar, and then let the turfs be brought to the places where they were before ere the setting of the sun. And let *the man* have wrought for him four crosses of quickbeam, and let him write upon each end, "Matthew, etc." Let him lay the cross of Christ upon the lower part of the pit, and then say, etc. Then take the turfs and set them down therein, and say nine times these words: Crescite, *as before*, and the Paternoster as often, and then turn eastward, and lout down nine times humbly, and then say these words:

Acer pseudo platanus.

I stand towards the east
For grace I entreat
I pray the Lord glorious
I pray the Lord *good and* great

þone mæran • dominе • biddе ðone miclan dryhten biddе

fol. 172 a. Ic þone haligan heofonricef̃ pearð • eorðan ic biddе ꝟ
ūp heofon ꝟ ða forþan rancta maran • ꝟ heofones
meaht • ꝟ heah peceð þ̄ ic mote þir gealdor mid girе
dryhtnes toðum ontýnan þurh trumne geþanc apeccan
þaf pæftmaf us to porulð nyttе gefylle þaf foldan mið
fæfte geleafan plihtigigan þaf pancg tuirf fra fe piteza
cpæð • þæt fe hæfðe ār̄e on eorþrice fe þe ælmyrfan
dælde domlice dryhtnes þances • pende þe þonne • iii •
runganges artrece þonne on andlang and arum þær
letaniaf • and cpeð þonne S̄C̄S̄ • S̄C̄S̄ • S̄C̄S̄ • oþ ende • rinc
þonne • benedicite aþenedon eafmon • ꝟ magnificat •
ꝟ pater noftef • iii • ꝟ bebeoð hit cpirfte ꝟ rancta
maran • ꝟ þære halgan rode to lofe • ꝟ to peorþinga

fol. 172 b. ꝟ þam are þe þ̄ land age ꝟ eallon þam þe him un-
derþeodde rýnt • ðonne þ̄ eall fie gedon þonne nime
man uncuþ fæd æt almesmannum and felle him tpa
fþýlc fþýlce man æt him nime and gegaderie ealle
hif fulh geteogo togædere borige þonne on þam

I pray the holy
Heavens ruler
Earth I pray
And heaven above
And the sooth
Saintly Mary
And heavens might
And halls on high
That I may this gibberish
By grace of the Lord,
With teeth disclose
Through firmness of thought,
Wake up the *wanting* crops
For our worldly weal,
Fill up the fields of earth
With firm belief
Prank forth these grassy plains
As said the prophet,
That he on earth honour should have
Whoso his alms
Hath dutifully dealt out
Doing his Lords will.

Then turn thyself thrice according to the suns course, and then stretch out along and there count the litanies,[1] and then say the Tersanctus to the end; then sing the Benedicite with arms extended,[2] and the Magnificat, and the Paternoster, thrice, and commend it to Christ and to St. Mary and to the Holy Rood, for love, and for reverence, and for grace for him who owneth the land, and all them who are subject to him. When all that is done, then let one take strange seed of almsmen, and give them twice as much as was taken from them, and gather all his plough apparatus together; then let him bore *a hole in the plough* beam

[1] Every saints name counting as one.

[2] In the position of the crucified Jesus.

beame ꝛtꝺꝛ · ⁊ ꝛinol · anꝺ ȝehalȝoꝺe ꝛa͛pan ⁊ ȝehalȝoꝺ ꝛealt nim ꝥonne ꝥ ꝛæꝺ ꝛete on ꝥæꝛ ꝛules boꝺiȝ · cpeꝺ ꝥonne · eꝛce · eꝛce · eꝛce · eoꝛꝥan moꝺoꝛ ȝeunne ꝥe ꝛe alꝑalꝺa ece ꝺꝛihten æceꝛa ꝑexenꝺꝛa anꝺ ꝑꝛiꝺenꝺꝛa eacnienꝺꝛa anꝺ elnienꝺꝛa ꝛceaꝛta henꝛe[1] ꝛciꝛe ꝑæstma · ⁊ ꝥæꝛe bꝛaꝺan beꝛe ꝑæstma · ⁊ ꝥæꝛe hꝛitan hꝑæte ꝑæstma · ⁊ ealꝛa eoꝛꝥan ꝑæꝛtma · ȝeunne him ece ꝺꝛihten ⁊ hiꝛ haliȝe ꝥe on [h]eoꝛonum ꝛynt ꝥæt hẏ͛ſ ẏꝛꝥ ꝛi ȝeꝛꝛiꝥoꝺ ꝑiꝺ ealꝛa ꝑeonꝺa ȝehꝑæne ⁊ heo ꝛi ȝeboꝛiȝen ꝑiꝺ ealꝛa bealꝑa ȝehꝑylc
fol. 173 a. ꝥaꝛa[2] lyblaca ȝeonꝺ lanꝺ ꝛapen. Nu ic biꝺꝺe ðone ꝑalꝺenꝺ ꝛe ðe ðaꝛ poꝛulꝺ ȝeꝛceoꝛ ꝥ ne ꝛẏ nan to ꝥæꝛ cꝑiꝺol ꝑiꝛ ne to ꝥæs cꝑæꝛtiȝ man ꝥæt apenꝺan ne mæȝe poꝛuꝺ[3] ꝥuꝛ ȝecpeꝺene ·

[1] henꝛe requires emendation; as an interim reading I would offer ꝥiꝛꝛe. The genitives are partitives. Beꝛe, ꝺꝥæte, are made feminine.

[2] ꝥaꝛa ꝥe?

[3] Read poꝛꝺ: the penman had written poꝛuld and then erased l.

and put therein styrax and fennel and hallowed soap and hallowed salt, then take the seed *as above*, and put it on the body of the plough, then say,

Erce! Erce! Erce!
Mother Earth [1]
May the Almighty grant thee,
The eternal Lord,
Acres waxing
With sprouts wantoning,
Fertile, brisk creations,
The rural crops,
And the broad
Crops of barley
And the white
Wheaten crops
And all the
Crops of earth.
Grant the owner
God Almighty
And his hallows
In heaven who are,
That his farm be fortified
Gainst all fiends, gainst each one,
And may it be embattled round
Gainst baleful blastings every one,
Which sorceries may
Through a land sow.
Now I pray the wielder of all,
Him, who made this world *of yore*
That there be none so cunning wife [2]
That there be none so crafty man
Who shall render weak and null
Words so *deftly neatly* said.

[1] eorþan is vocative. | [2] Loquacious woman.

þonne man þa fulh foꝛð bꝛiꝿe • anð þa foꝛman fuꝛh onꝛceote. Cpeð þonne hal peꝛ þu folde ꝛiꝛa moðoꝛ beo þu ȝꝛopende on ȝoðes fæþme foðꝛe ȝeꝿylleð ꝛiꝛum to nytte.

Nim þonne ælces cynneꝛ melo anð abacæ man Innepeꝛðne handa bꝛaðnæ hlâf ⁊ ȝecneð hine mið meolce ⁊ mið haliȝ pæteꝛe ⁊ lecȝe unðeꝛ þa foꝛman fuꝛh cpeþe þonne ful æceꝛ foðꝛeꝛ ꝛiꝛa cinne beoꝛht blopende þu ȝebletꝛoð peoꝛþ þæꝛ haliȝan noman þe ðas heoꝛon ȝeꝛceop ⁊ ðaꝛ eoꝛþan þe pe on liꝛiaþ ꝛe ȝoð ꝛe þaꝛ ȝꝛunðaꝛ ȝepoꝛhte ȝeunne uꝛ ȝꝛopende ȝiꝿe þ̄ uꝛ coꝛna ȝehpylc cume to nytte • cpeð þonne • ıı • Cheꝛcite • In nomine patꝛıꝛ • ꝛıt benedicti • Amen. ⁊ pateꝛ ñꝛ • þꝛiꝛa.

Then let one drive forward the plough[1] and cut the first furrow; then say,

Hail to thee, mother earth
Mortals maintaining;
Be growing and fertile
By the goodness of God,
Filled with fodder
Our folk to feed.

Then take meal of every kind and let one bake a broad loaf, as big as will lie within his two hands, and knead it with milk and with holy water, and lay it under the first furrow. Then say,

Land filled with fodder
Mankind to feed
Brightly blooming
Blessed become thou
For the holy name
Of him who heaven created,
And this earth
On which we live,
May the God who made these grounds
Grant to us his growing grace,
That to us of corn each kind
May come to good.

Then say thrice, "Crescite, etc." and the Paternoster thrice.

[1] Sulh is feminine, Æþelstans Dooms, xvi. p. 88; Edgars Laws, i. p. 111.

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